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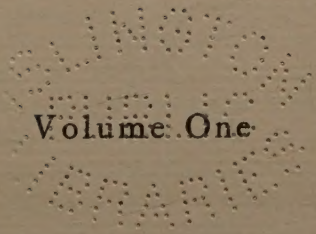
The Gentleman's Magazine Library

Topographical History of London

A Classified Collection of the Chief Contents of "The Gentleman's Magazine" from 1731-1868

Edited by

George Laurence Gomme



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PREFACE.

THE London comprised in these collections from the *Gentleman's Magazine* is the county of London created in 1888. It includes the City of London and portions of the old counties of Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey—the whole of the area, in fact, within the jurisdiction of the London County Council. This London was unknown to all the writers in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. It was scarcely dreamed of by them, not even by the latest of them. But it is more convenient to make the London volumes perfect according to what London now is than to break them up into other divisions which have long ceased to have any definite meaning except as parts of London. And it is more historically true. We see by this means London in the making. We can almost dramatically watch the gradual encroachment of bricks and mortar upon green fields, even green fields where "fairy circles" once appeared. We can perceive, too, the careless, wanton destruction of the historical parts of London when there were only a few voices, notably that of James Carter, the architect, to protest against this useless and wicked extravagance and folly. The story of the growth of London is not altogether pleasant reading, for it proclaims too loudly the indifference of Englishmen to the art and history of their island home.

London will occupy three volumes of the series. The first volume takes us only through a part of the City of London itself. Naturally, the City occupies the foremost place among the writings of those who contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. It will be concluded in the second volume, which will also contain that portion of London outside the City which was formerly in the county of Middlesex. The

third volume will conclude with those portions of London formerly in the counties of Surrey and Kent, together with the index to the whole three volumes.

The plan is to arrange the material alphabetically under the titles of the places or the buildings which form the subject-matter of each article. No alterations are made in the original except to omit passages which contain mere verbiage, of no use to anyone now. Otherwise the text is untouched, and references to the illustrations are retained, so that readers may go to the original for the further elucidation which illustrations, oftentimes contemporary, very frequently supply.

Altogether, I cannot but think these collections will be of considerable value to the London historian and those who care to read about the great capital city. The original material, scattered through some 250 volumes of closely-printed matter, cannot be said to be easily accessible. It will be necessary, of course, to read the articles with caution, for opinions are sometimes stated upon data not always correct, and very frequently long since supplemented by more recent and accurate research and discovery. It was not possible to indicate or correct these points by notes. All that is aimed at is to bring before the modern Londoner what was written about London in the days when the *Gentleman's Magazine* was the recognised means of giving to the public information about matters of current importance. Oftentimes as eye-witness of the event recorded, generally as visitor to the place described, these writers sent up their contribution to the great magazine, and it is thus that their writings are of special value.

The task of compiling and editing the series of which these London volumes are the completion has been a long and tedious one both to myself, those who have helped me, and the publisher. Now that it is ended we are not sorry it has been done. The names of my sub-editors have appeared in the title-pages of the volumes which they have edited, but throughout all my wife has assisted me in every way, and this recognition of the fact does not adequately explain to what extent.

LAURENCE GOMME.

24, DORSET SQUARE, N.W.

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London.

PUBLIC

LONDON.

[THE area included under London is that of the administrative county created by the Local Government Act of 1888. This Act formed certain portions of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey and Kent into the County of London. The parishes and places transferred from Middlesex are Aldgate, Bethnal Green, Bow, Bromley, Charterhouse, Chelsea, Christchurch, Clerkenwell, Fulham, Furnival's Inn, Gray's Inn, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Islington, Kensington, Limehouse, Mile End New Town, Mile End Old Town, Minories, Norton Folgate, Old Artillery Ground, Old Tower, Paddington, Poplar, Ratcliff, Rolls, Saffron Hill, St. Andrew, St. Anne Soho, St. Clement Danes, St. George in the East, St. George (Hanover Square), St. Giles in the Fields, St. James (Westminster), St. Katharine, St. Luke, St. Margaret and St. John, St. Marylebone, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Pancras, St. Paul (Covent Garden), St. Peter (Westminster), St. Sepulchre, Savoy, Shadwell, Shoreditch, Staple Inn, Stoke Newington, Wapping, and Whitechapel. The parishes and places transferred from Surrey are Battersea, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Christchurch, Clapham, Horselydown, Lambeth, Newington, Penge, Putney, Rotherhithe, St. George the Martyr, St. Olave, St. Saviour's, St. Thomas, Streatham, Tooting, and Wandsworth. The parishes and places transferred from Kent are Charlton, Deptford, Eltham, Greenwich, Kidbrooke, Lee, Lewisham, Plumstead, and Woolwich.]

GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS AND NOTES.

MAPS OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

[1799, *Part I.*, *p.* 31.]

Looking over a parcel of old pamphlets, I found two old maps of London and Westminster, manifestly made at different times, though so well drawn as to join very exactly at the river and at Temple Bar;

but that of Westminster evidently the older. It contains but few streets north of the Strand, none beyond Warwick House, King's Gate, and Bloomsbury. Farther on stands St. Gyles's Church, with about a dozen houses. From thence, Westward, an open road by Military-yard and Gaming House to Piccadilly Hall, with a few small buildings near it. From thence nothing for a considerable distance to the south-west till you come to a large house nearly opposite to St. Jameses, with a large garden behind it, apparently larger than St. Jameses. . . . From Charing Cross are a few houses on both sides of Cockspur Street. At the north-east corner of Pell Mell two houses; thence nothing but a row of trees; nothing at all on the south side to St. Jameses. From what I take to be Spring Garden, few houses to King's Street. On the south side of the Strand there is a row of houses from Temple Bar to Whitehall; behind these, all the space down to the river is occupied by noblemen's houses and gardens, with the Savoy. About Westminster Abbey and Old Pallas Yard the buildings are more numerous to Tuttle Church, which ends the map.

The map of London more nearly executed, I suppose from the royal arms which decorate it, as well as those of the city, to be of James or Charles I.'s time. . . . Islington Church stands quite detached at a distance beyond Clerkenwell: nothing beyond Gray's Inn lane or the Charterhouse; and the buildings beyond Hounds-ditch and the Minories quite down to the Tower and St. Catherine's, are inconsiderable. On the south side of the river, behind St. Toolie's Street, it is much the same. On the west side of the Borough, in the middle of which stands something that looks like a conduit, is a kind of square, at the north corner of which, near St. Mary Overy's Church, appears a considerable building. On the Bank-side, near the river, is a row of houses beginning nearly opposite to Paule's Wharfe, and reaching over against White Friars; behind these is another row, beginning opposite to the Steel-yard, and extending nearly as far as the other. From the square before-mentioned, except a short row of houses just by it, there is not a building quite to Lambeth, but one at a little distance from the outer Bank-side row, and nearly opposite to Queen-hithe. It seems of an octagonal form, and has the appearance of a fort with a large flag flying. . . . Many places in this map are numbered; but there are no marginal references. You will observe, I have retained all the old spellings.

R. B.

Description of a Painting on Board, of the Time of James I.

[1780, *pp.* 179-181.]

The painting is on two leaves of wood, made to shut together like the ancient altar-pieces. Each leaf or flap is 4 feet 2 inches to the point of the pediment, by 3 feet 4 inches. On the outside of the

right-hand leaf is a view of London, Southwark, and the river. Among five churches on the Surrey side, St. Saviour's is the most distinguished, and before it appears the Bishop of Winchester's palace, out of which the procession hereafter to be mentioned proceeds. Under the gates of this palace are two men in gowns and white sleeves. The trumpeters come out before them, preceded by a number of men in black gowns with white sleeves, who advance after another numerous train over London Bridge, which appears sided by houses, and crossed by a gate with a pointed pediment, surmounted by a cross. On the right hand of this is thrown by the perspective the heavy tower of St. Magnus' Church, with its pyramids at the corners. Beyond the bridge, along Watling Street, walk men in black gowns, three and three; then nine aldermen, three and three, in red gowns and chains, preceded by the Lord Mayor in his gown, and the Sword-bearer: before these go twelve clergymen in black gowns, following twelve bishops in lawn sleeves, with the archbishop at their head, holding his cap in his hand, and preceded by nine noblemen, some in black, others in red doublets, who are preceded by twelve ladies in black and red gowns, with stiff ruffs, five pages walking before them in cloaks. These are now arrived at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral, under which is the King in a red doublet, trimmed with ermine, the crown on his head. On one side the door stands a page lifting up a scroll in his right hand, his cap in his left, and opposite to him a little girl full dressed in a ruff, etc. On the left, just without the gate, stands a bishop, probably the Bishop of London, who seems to have given way to the King. Over the gate this inscription in Roman capitals:

"Behold the King cometh with great joy."

Twenty churches appear in the city; and on the river-side we see Baynard's Castle and the Tower: the latter a square fort, surrounded by an embattled wall, with round towers in the corners, a gate to the water, and in the centre of the south side a large building as the Tower of Babel is commonly represented, with a lofty cross on it. In the Borough are five churches besides St. Saviour's; that in the left corner has a lofty steeple, seemingly round, surmounted by a small spire. The Thames is covered with ships, which have the union flag. The hills appear beyond London, and one very high to the right. From the sky proceed these two lines in capitals:

"For thy temple's sake I will wish thee all prosperity.
Many good things are done in thee, O thou fayre citie."

Round the black frame of this leaf is written in gold capitals:

"And when it came into the Kinge's minde to renew the house of the Lord, he assembled the Priests and the Levites, and said unto them, Go into the cities of Judah, and gather of all Israel money to repair the house of God from yeere to yeere, and haste the thinge; and they made a proclamation throughout Judah and Jerusalem" (2 Chron. xxiv. 4, 5, 9).

At bottom:

"Amore, veritate & reverentia. So invented, and at my costs, made for me, H. Farley, 1616. Wrought by John Gipkyn. Fyat voluntas Dei."

On the inside of this leaf is depicted the old church of St. Paul's, without the spire, a number of rooks flying over it. Against the south wall of the nave without is a gallery with the King, Queen, and Prince sitting, and in panels under each, inscribed, "Vive le Roy," "Vive la Reine," "Vive le Prince." On their left hand ten lords, ladies and bishops, under whose gallery is written:

"Mr. William Parker, citizen and merchant taylor, gave 400 poundes towardes repaires of my windowes."

On the top of this gallery stand twelve choristers in surplices; and in a gallery below sit the mayor and aldermen: a crowd of citizens of both sexes sit before Paul's cross, a hexagon building, which appears to be leaded at top, and surmounted by a massy iron cross: a bishop is preaching in it (an hour-glass at his elbow), and several persons appear within it behind him, a verger waiting at the steps behind. Within the brick wall that encloses it in front sit several persons taking down the sermon; their inkhorns lying on a step under the preacher, on which one writer is mounted for the same purpose. By the side of the cross is seated in a chair an elderly man, who, to a person coming up bowing, cap in hand, and asking, "I pray, sir, what is the text?" answers, "The 2d of Chronicles, chap. xxiv." At the west door is a coffer, superscribed, "the Offering Chest"; and over the door:

"Therefore the King commanded, and they made a chest, and set it at the gate of the house of the Lord without" (2 Chron. xxiv. 8).

The north side of the nave is built up with houses, whose chimneys are smoking, and the following lines pass from them to the King:

"Viewe, O Kinge, howe my wall creepers
Have made mee worke for chimney sweepers."

Round the frame:

"Haggai i. 2. Thus speaketh the Lord of hosts, saying, This people say the time is not come that the Lord's house should be built. 3, 4. Is it time for you (O yee), to dwell in your seilled houses, and this house lay waste? It is written, my house is the house of prayer."

On the opposite or left-hand leaf within, is represented the same church repaired and embellished, with gilded fanes, turrets, images of the King and Queen, etc., the houses cleared away, and the gallery beautified, with the arms of England, London, and the Sees of Canterbury and London, and these inscriptions on it:

"Blessed be the peace-makers.
"Touch not the Lord's anointed, nor do his prophets any harm.
"Peace be within thy walles, and plenteous prosperitie within thy palaces.
"I was glad when they said, Let us go up to the house of the Lord."

On each side the steeple are four angels with trumpets, sounding these verses:

"His roial seed shall mightie bee and many,
And shall encrease as much as ere did any;

"Like as the sandes, or sea, or starres in skye,
So shall his people growe and multiplie.

"This goodlie kinge shall reigne and rule in peace,
Because by him the Gospel doth increase.

"He shall be prosperous in all his ways,
And shall have health, long life, and happy days:

"He shall have conquestes when he goes to fight,
And shall put all his enemies to flight.

"He shall plant colonies in every nation,
To forward still the Gospell's propagation;

"And at the last, to ende our blessed story,
He shall be crowned in heaven with endless glory,

"Where angells and archangells ever singes
All praise and honour to the King of Kinges."

Above are the dove and glory.
Round the frame:

"Blessed be the Lord God of our fathers, which putteth such things as these into the heart of our good King, to beautify the house of the Lord. Ezra. 7. Vivat, vincat, regnatque Jacobus. Amen."

The deviser of this painting was one Henry Farley, who for eight years solicited and importuned the King and people with his schemes and applications for the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral, which had remained without a spire ever since it was burnt by lightning in 1561, and otherwise defaced. The money collected and the timber prepared for its repair lay unapplied till January 18, 1620, when the King came in procession to the church, where a sermon was preached by Dr. King, Bishop of London, from a text chosen by the King himself, and a feast served up in the bishop's palace. The royal commission issued the year following for the immediate repair; as did another, 7 Charles I., but nothing was carried into execution till 8 Charles I., when it proceeded with vigour, till the civil war not only put a stop to the repairs, but desecrated and ruined the church by every possible means.

This display of Master Gipykn's art must be considered only as one of the many efforts of Farley's zeal and invention to prompt his sovereign to this good and necessary work, which at last brought him to Ludgate Prison. The painting is dated 1616, and James I. did not go to St. Paul's till 1620, and then in great haste on horseback, with all the lords and great officers of his court; Sir William Cokain, Knt., being then Lord Mayor, who, with the city in their liveries, then also gave their attendance (Dugdale's "History of St. Paul's," first edition, p. 135). The order of the procession may be seen in

the appendix. After hearing an anthem in the choir, he went to the Cross to hear the sermon by Bishop King. This sermon was printed by his Majesty's command, 1620; and Mr. Oldys says the Bishop showed his knowledge of history in it. Mr. Farley published in 1616 "The Complaint of Paule's to all Christian Soules; or, an humble Supplication

"To our good King and nation,
For her new reparation."

4to. And in 1612, "St. Paule's Church: her Bill for Parliament, as it was presented to the King's Majesty on Midlent Sunday last, and intended for the view of that most high and honourable Court; and generally for all such as bear goodwill to the reflourishing Estate of the said Church. Partly in Verse, partly in Prose; penned and published for her Good, by Henry Farley, Author of her Complaint." 4to. To this farrago of prayers, petitions, dialogues with the Church, and dreams and visions about it, for eight years together, is prefixed a print of the cross. In 1622, Farley printed "Portland Stone in Paule's Church-yard: their Birth, their Mirth, etc. Buy or go by." 4to. Bishop Mountaine, who succeeded King, disbursed a considerable sum to provide stone from Portland for this work (Dugdale, *ibid.*, p. 137).

This painting was for many years in the family of the Tookes, of whom three had been successively rectors of Lamborne, in Essex, from 1704 to 1776. On the decease of the late rector, it was purchased as a neglected piece of furniture, which had never quitted the garret, for a few shillings by Mr. Webster, a surgeon at Chigwell, who is the present proprietor.

Thames Water-Gates.

[1852, *Part I., pp.* 486, 487.]

In enumerating the water-gates from the city of London to the Thames, Stow remarks there had been many which had afterwards been appropriated to private men, but among those used by the public in his time were "the Blacke friars stairs," a fine landing-place; "Powles wharfe, also a fine landing-place, with stairs, etc."; and Queen's hithe, which might "well be accounted the very chief and principal water-gate of the city, being a common strand or landing-place." I do not find that he mentions any bridge as a landing-place in the city, but when he describes the "large court" at the entry of the palace of Westminster, which is now called New Palace Yard, he says: "On the east side of this court is an arched gate to the river of Thames, with a fair bridge and landing-place for all men that have occasion." That bridge (or its representative) was standing within these few years, until Sir Charles Barry threw out his embankment and terrace for the new Houses of Parliament. The stone gateway also is in the memory of the present generation, and

is represented in Smith's "Antiquities of Westminster," p. 28. This was the "bridge" to which the State-barges of the city were yearly brought when the sheriffs were conducted to be presented in the Court of Exchequer.

On Aggas's map of London, made at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign—it is believed about 1560—I find two bridges mentioned by name: one "The Queenes bridge" to the palace of Westminster, which was at the spot subsequently known as Cotton Garden, and was latterly called the Parliament Stairs; and the other "Prevy bridge," being the royal landing-place at Whitehall Palace. The bridge at Palace Yard is represented on the same map as four times larger than either of these, but there is no inscription attached to it. On this map no landing-place is designated by the name of "stairs" along the whole extent of the river.

I find the terms "bridge" and "stairs" used quite indifferently in the year 1610. There is a contemporary pamphlet describing the creation of Henry Prince of Wales in that year, which is reprinted in Nichols's "Progresses, etc., of King James I."; and there is a narrative of the same ceremonial written by the hand of Camden in the Harleian Manuscripts. On the Thursday before his creation the Prince came from Richmond by water, attended by the citizens with their barges and pageantry, and he landed, according to the pamphlet, at "Whitehal bridge," the same being called by Camden "the Comon Staires of Whitehall." At his Highness's coming on shore, his servants, adds the former authority, "attended upon the bridge to receive him, making a guard for him to pass thorow to the Hall." Again, on the following Monday, accompanied by the King, his father, he took water at the Privy Staires at Whitehal, and landed at Westminster Bridge—that is to say, as we ascertain from Camden's narrative, "the Queenes bridge," or landing-place at the southern end of the palace, already mentioned from Aggas's map. On his return, having passed through Westminster Hall, he took barge at "the King's bridge"—so that at this time the private landing-place of Westminster Palace retained the name it had received from Queen Elizabeth, whilst the public one was named after the reigning monarch; and they landed "at Whitehall staires, where the Knights of the Bath and noblemen, being landed before, stood ready on the bridge, in goodly and gallant order, to receive them."* Thus, on this day, both landing-places of both palaces were used, the smaller in the morning, and the larger on the return.

It is evident that the term "bridge" originated from the erection of something more than a mere ladder, or "stairs"; it was a species of platform, such as is now provided for the steamboats, but without the advantage we enjoy of its rising and falling with the tide. . . .

With regard to the particular history of the Temple Bridge, I may,

* "K. James's Prog.," ii. 326, 327, 330.

before I conclude, add to the particulars already quoted from Mr. Foss's work, that it is mentioned in the account given by Stow of the penance performed by Dame Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, in the reign of Henry VI. On the first day of that lady's penance, November 13, 1441, she came from Westminster by water, and landed at "the Temple bridge," and so took her way through Fletestrete to St. Paul's; on the second day she landed at the Swan in Thames Street, and walked to Christchurch by Aldgate; and on the third she landed at Queen Hithe, and walked to St. Michael's in Cornhill.

Dugdale, in his "Origines Juridiciales," p. 147, states, from a Register of the Inner Temple, fol. 141b, that "In 18 Jac. (1620) the Bridge and Stayres to the Thames were made"; showing, I presume, that they were rebuilt at that time. J. G. N.

The Fleet River.

[1849, *Part I., p.* 24.]

It is well known to those at all acquainted with the history of London that from very early times a stream ran near Ludgate, emptying itself into the Thames at or near the spot where Blackfriars Bridge now stands; thus having its course through the streets now called Farringdon Street and New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, where now, under capacious arches, it still continues to run. We are told by Stow that, so long ago as 1307 A.D., a complaint was made in Parliament that the course of this water, then described as "running at London under Oldeborne Bridge and Fleete Bridge into the Thames, had been in times past of such breadth and depth that ten or twelve ships (naves) at once, with merchandise, were wont to come to the foresaid bridge of Fleete, and some of them to Oldeborne Bridge," was then sore decayed by filth of tanners, and other circumstances there mentioned. For some centuries after this divers attempts to make this stream navigable and serviceable to the city, as it had before been, were attended with little or no success,* when at length, something more than a century ago, it was arched over, and the ground converted into a market, which was opened on September 30, 1737.

It may be collected from what has been before said that this water must have been of considerable magnitude, and, in ancient times, of great importance to the city. In all probability it was formed and enlarged from its original size, as a mere brook running into the Thames, so as to have constituted a short canal or *quasi* arm of the Thames, and operated as a secure harbour for certain vessels used on that river. . . . J. P.

* In Camden we read that "At the west end of the city there was another fort where the little river Fleet (from whence our Fleet Street), now of little value, but formerly, as I have read in the Parliament records, navigable, empties itself into the Thames."

[1856, *Part I., pp.* 486-488.]

The name "Holeburne" occurs in Domesday Book,* and must have been of older date, as having a local origin, and is certainly mentioned there as applied to a place; but the original meaning points to a stream in which sense "Holeburne" is frequently applied in the register or cartulary of the nunnery of St. Mary de fonte Clericorum of Clerkenwell, which register-book is one of the oldest extant, being of the time of Richard I. or John.† The description of the lands of the nunnery contained therein makes mention of a meadow near (juxta) "Holeburne," and the bank (ripam) of "Holeburne," and the land and meadow which are between "Holeburne" and the ditch that goes from "Holeburne" to the Mill of the Nuns and the ditch itself, and license of conveying water from the "Holeburne" by that ditch to the aforesaid mill. The garden of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem is also said to be situated "upon the Holeburne."‡ It therefore seems to me that "Holeburne" clearly means the same which has been generally called the River Fleet which is well-known to be in that locality, and the derivation of "Holeburne" will be obvious to anyone who observes the local peculiarities of the place, *i.e.*, where the stream runs in a deep valley or "Hole," and which in the same register is described as "vallis" where also there was a fish pool, and also the well called Skinners Well. This stream of "Holeburne" is, as we contend, "the burn or brook of the hole or hollow."

The word "Holeburne" given to the place in the Book of Domesday shows "Oldborne" to be an imaginary invention of later times, together with the allegation of such a brook having run down the present street of Holborn, as described by Stow, of which there does not appear to have been the slightest evidence, nor in fact is

* Ad Holeburne. Domesday, I., 127a.

† MSS. Cott. Faustina, Bk. II.

‡ ". . . et pratum juxta *Holeburne*, et vivarium cum gardino in valle juxta domos earum [monialium], et hortum: . . . vallem etiam cum alio vivario, et tres perticatas terræ juxta vallem in parte boriali, ad longitudinem vallis, a via quæ dividit terram monialium et terram Turstani usque in ripam *Holeburne*. , . ."—"Confirmatio Regis Henrici Secundi," Cott. MSS. Faustina, Bk. II., fo. 9a; Mon. Angl. I., 432, ed. 1655.

". . . et vallem in qua fuit vivarium magnum, in quâ valle est Skinnereswelle, et tres perticatas terræ ultra illam vallem versus aquilonem secundum longitudinem vallis, usque in *Holeburne*, et ipsam vallem et vivarium, si ibi fuit vivarium, et terram quæ est inter illam vallem et Godewelle, subtus viam usque in *Holeburne* . . . et v. acras terræ juxta prædictam vallem jacent secundum longitudinem versus meridiem et versus aquilonem; et terram et pratum quæ sunt inter Holeburne et fossatum quod vadit de *Holeburne* ad molendinum prædict' monialium, et ipsum fossatum et licentiam trahendi aquam de *Holeburne* per illud fossatum et prædictum molendinum, et terram, et pratum et gardina quæ sunt inter præditum molendinum et *gardinum hospitalariorum* quod est *super Holburne*. . . ."—"Confirm. Henrici Foliot et Leciæ uxoris suæ." *Ibid.*, fo. 26b; Mon. Angl., i., 430, ed. 1655.

the name "Oldborne" as applied either to such brook, or to the "Holeburn" itself, ever to be found save in the pages of Stow.

Holborn is also particularly mentioned as a place in two other records of an early date, and is not spelt in either of them in a manner sufficient to justify Stow's etymology. The earliest of these records is of the year 1250, and occurs in the "Libera sive Pilosus" of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. This, independent of its throwing light upon the subject under consideration, is valuable as showing that there was a chapel or oratory situated opposite to the Church of St. Andrew, Holborn, which was within Holborn Street, a place that anciently gave name to what is now the prebend of Holborn in St. Paul's Cathedral, viz., "Convenit inter Henricum decanum et capitulum Londinense ex parte una et dominum Johannem le Fraunceys concanonicum suum ex parte alia, quod idem scilicet Johannes de licencia ipsorum eriget sibi oratorium in curia sua quam emit de uxore et hæredibus quorundam Stephani de Lhome in strata de 'Holeburne' ex opposito Sancti Andreæ in prebenda sua quæ dicitur de 'Holeburne Strete.' Et in eodem oratorio faciet sibi celebrare divina, salva indempnitate Matricis Ecclesiæ. Actum Londini crastino Sancti Andreæ Apostoli. Anno Gratiæ, M°cc°. Quinquagessimo."

The other instance I find in a charter from Edward III. to Eubule (Ebuloni) l'Estrange and Alice (Alesiæ), his wife, and which is exemplified by Pat., 17 Edward IV., p. 1, n. 4, wherein mention is made of the Manor of Holborn, described as "Manerium de 'Holeburn' in suburbiis London."

"Flete" also in early times is named as a place, for instance, in the ancient book of the "Templars' Lands," anno 1185, kept in the Stone Tower at Westminster as a King's Remembrancer's Record (cited in "Mon. Angl.," ii., p. 526, edit. 1661) occurs the following: "Redditus Bailliæ de London. Apud 'Flete,' ex dono Gervasii de Cornhill Teintarii, j. mesagium pro v^{s}." And in that ancient book called "Libera, sive Pilosus" occurs a mention of "Flete" Hithe, which is already noticed in your pages.* That "Fleet" was the ancient name of the river at this spot there can be no doubt, for in Rot. Chart. 1° Johannis, memb. 34, there is, amongst other things, a grant to the Templars of a Place upon the Flete (Locus super "Flete"), near Castle Baynard, and the entire course of the Flete to enable them to construct a tide mill, which in after days caused the complaint of the Earl of Lincoln in the Parliament of Carlisle in 1307, and the removal of this mill, as Stow relates.

The course of the stream which has latterly been called the River Fleet in Clerkenwell runs in deep hollows, and up to recent times the name of "Hole" has been given to two places on its banks in that parish; the one Hockley-in-the-Hole, of bear-baiting and bull-

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1854, part i., p. 490.

baiting celebrity; the other Black Mary's Hole,* Bagnigge Wells, so that it may fairly be concluded that the stream of the Fleet in these places may well and most consistently have received its name of "Holeburn" from the fact of its running in holes and hollows, and this may not be repugnant with the idea that the same stream took a different appellation at its embouchure at the Thames,† where its overflowing at high tides might cause the formation of those standing waters that are called "Fleets," such as the "Fleets" of the Trent or the "Broads" that are common to some of the rivers in Norfolk. The site of what was in more modern times called Paris Garden, on the opposite shore of the Thames, was anciently called "Widefleet" from the overflowing of the dykes and trenches there at high tides, which made a broadwater.

Places and streams in most instances owe their ancient names to some natural peculiarity they exhibited, and therefore in different parts of this country there are places situated wide apart, yet bearing the same or closely similar names; thus we have numerous Cliftons, Holbrooks, Holfords, Holdens, Holbecks, Oldhams, Holloways, Hoptons, Oldbuories, Oldcastles, Oldfields, Newtons, Littletons, Langleys, Langfords, Oldfords, etc.; but I find nowhere such a place as Oldborne or Oldbourne. Stow writes thus: "In a fair book of Parliament records now lately restored to the Tower, it appeareth that a Parliament being holden at Carlisle in the year 1307, the 38th of Edward I., Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, complained, that whereas in times past the course of water running at London under 'Oldeborne' Bridge and Fleete Bridge into the Thames, had been of such breadth and depth," etc. Now upon inspecting this very "Parliament Book of Records," which is the book entitled "Placita Parliamentaria" now preserved at the Tower (p. 126 b), I find no "Oldborne" but "Holeburn," the words of the very record Stow cites being in the original thus, viz., "Ad peticionem Comitis Lincolniæ querentis quod cum cursus aquæ quæ currit apud London sub ponte de Holeburne et ponte de Flete usque in Tamisiam, solebat ita largus et latus esse, ac profundus, quod decem naves vel duodecim at prædictum pontem de Flete cum diversis rebus et mercandisis solebant venire et quædam illarum navium sub illo ponte transire usque ad prædictum pontem de

* "Black Mary's Hole.—A few straggling houses, near the Coldbath Fields, in the road to Hampstead [now the Bagnigge Wells Road]. It took its name from a Blackmoor woman called Mary, who, about thirty years ago, lived by the side of the road near the stile [now called Spring Place] in a small circular hut built with stones. [A stone conduit, long since pulled down, but which is represented in a print of the year 1730. See Cromwell's 'Hist. Clerkenwell.']"—"London and Environs Described," etc. 8vo. London, 1761.

† There are several ancient records that illustrate the conservation of this river, but I forbear to notice them upon this occasion, further than that they tend to show that what was termed the River Fleet was confined to that portion of the stream that lay between Holborn Bridge and the Thames.

Holeburn," etc. So that it is plain that the industrious Father of Topography and Chronicles never personally inspected the record he cites, but took his information from the record keepers of that day in the language wherein the contents of the records were communicated to him; but the desire to invent an etymon, an error into which many later topographers have also fallen, has led him unconsciously to communicate an erroneous impression to his admiring readers, for the "Survey of London," with its author's "rare notes of antiquities," is as unrivalled as its subject is unsurpassed in value to the London antiquary; and it is with extreme diffidence I venture to correct him even in the present instance.

T. E. T.

Tybourn Brook.

[1857, *Part II., pp.* 322-326.]

This bourne, or brook, has its source in the fields on the south-west side of Hampstead, nearly abreast of Roslyn House. They bear the name of "Conduit Fields," on account of the spring being gathered into a conduit-head for the sake of the water, which has been long celebrated for its purity. In Hone's "Table Book" is a sketch of the spring, which at that time (1825) was simply covered by an arch. He calls it "Shepherd's Well," and the fields "Shepherd's Fields"; neither names, however, seem at present to be known to the water-carriers. According to this account, the spring does not freeze; its water is almost of the same specific gravity as distilled, and is yielded to the amount of several tons per day.

To the inhabitants of Hampstead it has long been highly valued; for this beautiful and picturesque locality is very deficient in its supply of water, many of the springs in the neighbourhood being strongly impregnated with iron, and thus unfit for drinking or culinary purposes. The primitive fashion of water-carriers bringing water from the spring, and vending it at so much per pail, may still be seen in this suburb, carrying us back to the days of conduits, when these very waters were no inconsiderable portion of the water-supply of the city of London.

The conduit-head at present shows us the spring covered over with a large slab of stone, at each end of which is an aperture for dipping the pail, and steps to descend lower when the water is low. The springs in this field are a very serious impediment to the making of the tunnel for the Hampstead railway, which is now being excavated about 100 yards higher up in the meadow. Powerful steam-engines are being erected for the purpose of keeping the water from the works, which has hitherto been attempted without success.

From the conduit the stream descends in a meandering course towards Belsize, or rather its site, for the house and park have fallen a prey to the speculator, and are being fast covered with villas and

streets. It runs in a small sedgy hollow, hardly perceptible, but making one or two pools for the watering of cattle, and in wet seasons converting the lower meadows into a swamp; and, after crossing Belsize Lane, is no more seen as an open stream until its exit as a common sewer into the Thames.

Maps do not always take the trouble of marking so insignificant a rill, but with the aid of several belonging to different dates, and a comparison with the localities, the whole of its course may be clearly defined. Mogg's map of London delineates it very correctly until it reaches Regent's Park. Following this guide, we find that, after crossing Belsize Lane, it passes eastward of the Dissenters' College and Chapel, then bending towards the Avenue Road, crosses and runs parallel to it, until it receives an additional rillet, rising close to Belsize, which joins on at the corners of the Townsend and Acacia Roads, and in this passage both parts pass over the Primrose Hill tunnel. The course then lies along the western side of Townsend Road, as far as Henry Street, Portland Town, when it suddenly bends to the west, crosses Primrose Hill Road at the end of Charles Street, and, after passing the Regent's Canal, enters the Park, continuing its route close to the late Marquis of Hertford's villa, on the east side. Hence it meanders along parallel to the ornamental piece of water; and before the Marylebone Fields were formed into Regent's Park, it received a small rillet which arose close to the Zoological Gardens; the track is still visible, and the spring drains into the piece of water above alluded to. When nearly opposite Sussex Place, it bends out of the enclosure across the road, passing beneath that range of dwellings towards Alsop's Terrace, New Road, midway between Upper Baker Street and Upper Gloucester Place.

Until we reach this point, maps have mapped out the course with tolerable correctness; but hence to Oxford Street little assistance is to be derived from them. Faden's map, however, published in 1785, gives a very good idea of this part of London before covered with streets. Alsop's Buildings, on the north side of the New Road, opposite Marylebone Workhouse, are the only range of buildings to be seen. The workhouse was a new structure, a mere nucleus to what it now appears; its entrance was in Northumberland Street. All else are fields, with hedgerows and footpaths, down to Manchester Square; but in the midst there is a block of buildings, standing alone, and marked "Stables of the Horse Guards"—the site now occupied by the bazaar famous for cattle-shows and Madame Tussaud. It is also the termination of a water-course which shows itself a little distance from the New Road, describing the segment of a circle. This is a part of Tybourn Brook; and by this authority, and attention to the locality, we can easily trace its route

A slight hollow in the New Road, between Upper Baker Street and Upper Gloucester Place, shows the course of the stream after

passing beneath Alsop's Terrace; and it may be traced across York Mews, bending towards Gloucester Place, and returning to Baker Street, under the bazaar, in the direction of South Street. It follows one side of that street, crosses Marylebone High Street, a little north of Marylebone Lane, keeping by its side until it reaches Bentinck Street, when it turns westward across the lane to Wigmore Street, being there clearly defined by the hollow in the road. Hence it passes along a little to the west of Barret's Court, a place filled with a low order of brokers' shops, towards James Street, keeping on the eastern side of which it reaches Oxford Street.

Here we must rest a little, for it is chiefly this portion of the bourn which connects itself with the domestic history of London, inasmuch as it gives name to a large parish and metropolitan borough, in population and wealth equal to many a capital; also a spot of terrible significance in our annals of crime. But there is a better record than this; it is associated with the patriotism and public spirit of the citizens of London, who, as early as the thirteenth century, eschewing the foulness of the Thames, sought in the environs for "sweet waters" to supply its place: among other sources, none were more celebrated than those of Tybourn.

Tybourn, or Teybourne, was the name of a village whose church is supposed to have stood on the site of Marylebone Court House. Each time that structure has been rebuilt quantities of human bones have been discovered, which seem to point out the situation of a churchyard; and its proximity to the brook is confirmatory. . . . In the map of 1720 in Strype's Stow, that of Pim and Tinney, 1747, and one published by Dicey in 1765, close to what is now Wigmore Street there was either a division of the brook forming a little island, or an additional rillet running into the main course at an acute angle. . . .

Tybourn Church, in the fourteenth century, was in a lonely and desolate situation. . . . Its proximity to the road from London—now Oxford Street—would be a disadvantage rather than a protection, as it would expose it to the attacks of marauders who lurked about for the unwary traveller. It was therefore often pillaged, got neglected, and became dilapidated, until in 1400, Braybrook Bishop of London, granted permission to the inhabitants to remove it to a spot where they had recently erected a chapel. Accordingly, a church was erected further north, in a place perhaps better inhabited, and it was dedicated to St. Mary; and its proximity to the bourne caused it to be distinguished by that addition, so that the village gradually became known as Mary-bone, now Marylebone, a corruption of the above names. This old church stood until 1740, when, being ruinous, it was taken down, and the present unsightly structure built in its place. High Street bears but little trace of ever having been a village far from London; but Marylebone Lane gives

most significant proof—in its winding course—of having arisen on the site of an old village communication with the growing Metropolis. By an inspection of old maps, it will be seen that even Marylebone Street, near the Haymarket, derives its name on account of occupying the site of an old lane or path to the village so called.

The waters of Tybourn were first brought into use by the citizens of London in 21 Henry III.—"for the profit of the city, and good of the whole realm, thither repairing; to wit for the poor to drink, and the rich to dress their meat"—by a grant, "with liberty to convey water from Teyborne by pipes of lead into the city." Many merchants—"strangers of cities beyond seas"—gave benefactions in 1236 to that end. The great conduit in West Cheape was the first; then the tun in Cornhill, in 1401; and in 1438 Sir William Eastfield, Mayor, was a great benefactor, and erected a large conduit near Shoe Lane, in Fleet Street.

The conduit-heads in which the water is collected previous to being sent by pipes to the city, were chiefly by the side of Oxford Street, then Tyborne Road. One field on the north side was particularly devoted to the purposes of the corporation, who erected upon it a house for the reception of the city authorities at the annual inspection of the conduit-heads. This was called "the Lord Mayor's Banqueting House," and stood upon the ground now occupied by Stratford Place. This field is now embraced by Marylebone Lane on the east, Wigmore Street on the north, Duke Street on the west, and Oxford Street on the south. Within this space was enclosed a portion of the brook, and some conduit-heads.

It was a gala day for the citizens and their wives, that annual visit to the conduits. It took place on September 18; and there is a record of that in 1562: "The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and many worshipful persons, rode to the conduit-heads to see them according to the old custom: then they went and hunted a hare before dinner and killed her; and thence went to dinner at the Banqueting House at the head of the conduit, when a great number were handsomely entertained by their chamberlain. After dinner they went to hunt the fox. There was a great cry for a mile, and at length the hounds killed him at the end of St. Giles', with great hollowing and blowing of horns at his death: and thence the Lord Mayor, with all his company, rode through London to his place in Lombard Street." A reference to Aggas's map will assist the imagination in realizing the possibility of such sport being afforded to our worthy citizens three centuries ago. The position of many of the conduit-heads is marked in Lea and Glynne's map, 1700: one is behind the Banqueting House; another at the corner of Marylebone Lane, which yet exists, and is pointed out by a stone let into a house close to Wigmore Street, dated 1776; one higher up, at a bend of the lane; two on the south side of Oxford Street—the most distant being near North

Audley Street, and which is also said to remain. In 1747 Marylebone Lane and the brook bounded this part of London; but in 1765 the whole of the site of the conduits and the Banqueting House was laid out in streets, and the "sweet waters" of Tybourn followed the common fate of London brooks, passing into the humble condition of a sewer, effaced from sight and memory.

Its course further southward is marked by stronger physical indications: Oxford Street, in general one of the most level of roads, is here deeply indented by the passage of the brook, which, crossing the road, curves eastward over Davis Street by the mews; Brook Street, to which it gives name, by Avery Row, a narrow and almost squalid locality, which seems built along its bank. It proceeds over Grosvenor Street, by the mews, to Bruton Street, close to its union with Bond Street. Conduit Street slopes down to the same point: its name, it is needless to say, derived from a conduit-head formerly on the spot. Hence by the mews from Bruton Street to Hay Hill, the most abrupt descent of any on its course; through Bolton Row, in the rear of the gardens of Devonshire House, passing at the end of Clarges Street, Half-moon Street, the middle of White Horse Street, a little west of which, in a deep valley, it crosses Piccadilly, into the Green Park, where, but a few years since, was an open basin, surrounded by some fine elms, into which its waters were received: it is now filled up.

Let us glance back at the maps of London which show this district when the brook was the line of demarcation between the swelling town and green fields. A plan is extant in the British Museum exhibiting the north side of Piccadilly previous to the erection of the street just mentioned, giving us the names of all the fields, and their hedgerow divisions. The plan seems to belong to the end of the seventeenth century, and shows us a large meadow of nine acres, called "Stone Bridge Fields," from the bridge which here carried Piccadilly over the stream. On this meadow all the streets above-mentioned, between Hay Hill and Piccadilly, were built, and the hedgerow forming the eastern division passed right across Berkeley, now Devonshire House; the rest of those premises with Berkeley Street, etc., being planned out of a meadow styled "Penniless Bank." North of the brook, the site of Berkeley Square, were "Great Brook Field" and "Little Brook Field," Mr. Audley's fields being on the west; the name is preserved in Audley Street. On part of this last property the plan marks, among other things, a proposed "ducking-pond," indicative of a sport which, judging from London maps, must have been exceedingly popular in its environs, almost to our own time.

The map of Johann Baptist Homann, published at Nuremberg about 1700, also gives some interesting information on the locality of the brook between Oxford Street and Piccadilly. It marks the

meadows between it and Hyde Park as "pasture," and distinguishes "Little Brook Field" by the name of "Pump House Grounds." The "pump-house" is marked, both in map and plan, at a corner of the brook opposite to the end of what is now Conduit Street; its name is sufficiently obvious of its purpose. The condition of this part of London as shown in this map, makes the story related by General Oglethorpe of having shot a woodcock in the adjoining fields during the reign of Queen Anne by no means a thing of wonder. But in less than forty years afterwards, as we see by Foster's map, 1738, Bond Street and the Grosvenor Square districts have been erected, and the brook ceases to pass through green fields. It may be worthy of mention that in the fortifications made by order of Parliament in 1643 a strong bulwark was constructed on the west side of the brook north of Berkeley Square, at a place called "Oliver's Mount." The neighbourhood of Hay Hill figured also in the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyat, a skirmish having here taken place between the insurgents and royal troops, which ended in the defeat of the former. After the execution of Sir Thomas, his head was fixed upon a pair of gallows erected on this spot. West of the brook was held a fair in the month of May which became a nuisance, and was prevented by the magistrates as early as 1708, but continued much later. Mayfair is now the name given to a fashionable district west of the brook. One of its former celebrities were clandestine marriages performed here, after the fashion of those at the Fleet prison.

The ancient course of the channel, after it passed into the Green Park, to its exit into the Thames is not very clear. Faithorne's map, in 1658, shows us its course in almost a straight line across the park to the site of Buckingham Palace. Here it had reached a low and swampy soil, through which its accumulated waters must have meandered in divided streams, and without doubt contributed in a great part to form the delta on which the ancient Abbey of Westminster is built. The island of Thorney, in possession of the monks, must soon have undergone a process of drainage, and that must have been continually going on as the city of Westminster grew up and expanded around the abbatial dwellings. The park of St. James' was made by Henry VIII., he having drained the swampy meadows for that purpose, and in Norden's map, 1593, we evidently see the draining ditches made at that time. The canal was a still further improvement in 1659, and, according to Ogilby,* was supplied by the waters of the brook. This has been converted, in the present generation, into a more picturesque and ornamental shape.

Norden's map gives the best ground for believing that the outlet for the brook, after bending a little to the west to James Street, pursued its course along College Street to the Thames turning a mill at the end, which has left its memory in Millbank. This map is a

* "Book of Roads," 1675.

very interesting record of the condition of the place, and exhibits the stream meandering along, sometimes breaking into an island, sometimes receiving the draining of some ditches, through gardens and orchards, and perhaps here and there fringed by some old willows. It forms the western boundary of Westminster of that day, and seems to have been the remains of the watercourses that formerly isolated the old city. It is now a common sewer, and is named from the street through which it passes.

Another course has been pointed out as that in which it made its exit into the Thames. This is by the King's Scholars' Pond sewer, which was not entirely covered in until ten years ago. This began at James Street, Buckingham Gate, crossed Charlotte Street to the side of Elliot's brewery, to Vauxhall Bridge Road, parallel to which it flowed for some distance; crossing it by the Willow Walk it took a direct course to the river, having the Neet House gardens on the west side, and emptied itself immediately opposite Nine Elms. In this route it received several draining ditches, particularly from the side of the Penitentiary.

This very direct and regular course seems to suggest an artificial origin; it may have been partly an old watercourse, but I am inclined to think it was made to divert the waters from the mill stream which went along the wall of the monastic gardens—now called College Street—when the increase of buildings led to the disuse of the mill from the necessity of controlling its waters. The ancient condition of Westminster has often been under consideration, but none have taken into the account that its physical geography was in a great measure due to a little spring rising in the fields of Hampstead.

J. G. Waller.

London, how Anciently Supplied with Water.

[1807, *Part I., p.* 419.]

An account of the several ways by which the City of London was formerly served with fresh water, whether by conduit, basin, pumps, etc. (taken from the Harleian MSS., No. 5,900), may be interesting to many of your readers.

"Although there hath been great care taken by several noble-minded citizens for the supply of the City with fresh and clear water from time to time, yet we find, about the days of Edward VI., that they supplied the houses with water by horses with water-budgets, which afterwards were left off, and then the tankard-bearers came in use.

"The first grant to the City of fresh clear water was in the year 1236, in the days of Henry III.; for the poor to drink, and the rich to dress their meat, granted to William Sandford, with the liberty to convey water from Tyburn by pipes of lead into the City; and the

first cistern was the great conduit, or cann in Cheapside, built in the year 1285, William Wells, Mayor.

"The Standard in Cheapside was built in 1442; and the water brought to it.

"The Water-course from Paddington to St. James's-head is 510 rod; from St. James's-head to the Mews-gate is 102 rod; and from thence to the Cross in Cheapside is 484 rod, in all 1,096 rod.

"Thus great care was taken by men of public spirit in ancient times for the common good, though at a vast expense, which was defrayed by private persons, and not out of the public treasure.

"It was a most laborious and expensive undertaking of Sir Hugh Middleton to bring the water from Amwell, and no. to be paralleled in former ages; it was finished in the year 1613.

"There was an engine set up at the Bridge foot in Queen Elizabeth's time, for raising water to serve the City, and since improved. Lately they have taken in another arch of the Bridge, and the ingenious Mr. Seracoll hath contrived a most admirable machine there.

"A water-house was set up at Broken wharf; and another, situated against Somerset-house Garden, at high tide was encompassed round. It was very high, with a gallery on the top of it. When the Queen-Mother, after the Restoration, kept her court there, the Capuchins complaining they were overlooked by it, it was demolished about 1663.

"There is another in York-buildings, near Hungerford-market; also next to Suffolk-house, in the Strand; at Westminster near the Ferry; and at St. Saviour's-dock, in Southwark; and several other places." M. GREEN.

[1816, *Part II., pp.* 231, 232.]

I am a critic in water. London is very well supplied with very bad water. The best I know is at the Postern, Tower Hill, and I have gone from Oxford Road with a mug in my pocket, to get a drink. In my youthful days, running "out of bounds" from the Charterhouse, the fields near the Foundling Hospital were a favourite promenade of mine; and I frequently used to refresh myself with an iron ladleful of excellent water at a spring or conduit in Lamb's Conduit Street. I went a few days since to trace out, if possible, the scenes "where once my careless childhood strayed," and found them covered with brick and mortar. I went next to my favourite spring, which is now converted into a cold bath, and made private property—and not one drop of the element left for a thirsty traveller—nay, more, the marble tablet, fixed to the front of a house in, I think, Ormond Street, or near it, removed. Can any of your correspondents inform me whence the Committee of City Lands obtained

the power of depriving the public of the inestimable blessing of Lamb's kind bequest? A WATER DRINKER.

NEW RIVER.

[1784, *Part II., pp.* 887, 888.]

In the meadows near the northern extremity of the parish of Stoke Newington, and which are a part of the demesne lands of the manor, about half a mile to the west of Stamford Hill turnpike, and a mile and a half (reckoning by the course of the river) to the north-east of the boarded river, being the easternmost point of the river in this neighbourhood, it formed an angle; and in order to save that angle, the New River Company entered into an agreement with Lady Abney, the lessee of the manor (of whom see more in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," Nos. IX. and XIV.), by which they were empowered, under certain conditions, to cut a channel through the earth, about as long, perhaps, as the boarded river; this was accordingly done, and on the mouth of the arch at one end the date appears inscribed in stone, 1724; the old channel of the river still remains as a ditch, and probably serves upon occasion to carry off some of the waste water.

Whether the late Master Holford was then governor of the company, I know not; but they seem about that time to have been very attentive to the preservation and improvement of the river; for between this place and the boarded river, where it crosses the Green Lane which separates the parishes of Newington and Hornsey, a strong stone sluice is built, bearing date 1729, from whence the waste water runs down to that little stream, which is afterwards called Hackney Brook; but within these two years they have made several new drains in this neighbourhood, which are very neatly contrived, form little cascades, and are much more simple than sluices in their execution.

With respect to the way leading from the boarded river to Highbury Barn, which Mr. Colebrooke stopped up, I do by no means give it as my opinion that it is no thoroughfare, being fully satisfied in my own mind that it is an ancient road: there is, indeed, no intermission of road, but cross one field; and though it may seem extraordinary that there should be so many parallel roads through the neighhouring country, some now turnpike roads, others bye-roads, and in winter scarcely passable, but all leading ultimately to the same place; yet those of your readers who have ever turned their thoughts to the multiplicity of parallel roads that are to be found in such profusion through the country, made at a time when our ancestors could not dream of pasture-land being let for three or four pounds an acre, will never, I think, be persuaded to believe that the road in question could end in a cul-de-sac at the boarded river, especially as a raised road begins at the other end of a little field. E.

An Account of the late Proceedings of the Committee for Letting the City Lands, so far as those Proceedings relate to London Bridge and the Waterworks under the Bridge.

[1767, *pp.* 337-339.]

A committee was appointed on November 28 last, by a court of Common Council, to examine the allegations of a petition from the proprietors of the London Bridge Waterworks, for liberty to erect a wheel in the fifth arch of the north side of London Bridge, and to report their opinion thereon to a subsequent court, to be holden for that purpose.

The petition of the proprietors sets forth that the first arch of London Bridge was granted to one Peter Morris, so long ago as the year 1582, for the term of 500 years, with leave to erect an engine of his own construction, for conveying water into the houses of the inhabitants of the city, and for the better service of the city in case of casualty by fire, which having performed to satisfaction, the second arch was granted for the same term, and for the same purpose; that the fourth arch was granted in 1701, to the grandson of the said Morris, for the remainder of the term that was to come of the former lease; that the third arch was granted to the present proprietors in the year 1761, for the like term and purpose; and that the petitioners being yet unable to furnish the citizens and others with a sufficient supply of water at all times, were desirous of leasing the fifth arch, by which, and the use of their fire-engine, the petitioners humbly apprehended, they should be enabled, not only to supply the common exigencies of their tenants, but also the extraordinary demands for water, whenever the dreadful calamities of fire should require it.

This petition naturally brought on other petitions: and the committee found it necessary to take a view of the present state of the bridge, in which they desired to be attended by the rulers of the Watermen's Company, both lightermen and watermen, who accordingly did attend; and having found the said fifth arch dammed up, were unanimously of opinion, that if the dam was taken away, and a wheel fixed in the room of it, the navigation, instead of being hurt, would be greatly benefited by that alteration. But finding many other defects, the committee thought proper to summon the petitioners to attend; to whom they represented the imminent danger they apprehended the bridge to be in by the flux of water through the joints of the stones in several of the arches, proceeding from the leakage of the iron pipes laid over the bridge for serving the inhabitants of the Borough, and insisted on their taking some speedy and effectual method to put a stop to that alarming circum-

stance; and at the same time acquainted them with the heavy complaints of the navigators of the river, on account of the two arches, called Long-Entry and Chapel-Locks, being stopped up, to give force to the current in the arches where their engines were erected, "which caused so great an eddy at the ebb-tide, at the great arch, that craft or vessels passing through were whirled round for a long time before they could get disengaged, and in the utmost danger of being dashed to pieces against the sterlings, overset in the vortex, or staved against each other, in case more than one should be there at a time, whereby great damage might be sustained, as well as lives lost;" for remedy whereof application had been made to the court of Common Council to have the said locks opened, which was referred to the consideration of the committee. Other complaints were likewise preferred; and as a condition, on which the success of their petition would in a great measure depend, it was asked, Whether they would, on forfeiture of their lease, undertake to keep their fire-engine at work during the times of dead, high, and low water, when their wheels lay still, provided leave was given them to raise their tenants one shilling a year a house? Time was then given them to consider of all these matters, and to give their answer.

At a future meeting the petitioners attended, and by way of remedy to the first complaint, proposed taking away the pipes that lay over the bridge, provided the first arch on the Surrey side was stopped up, and the second granted them to erect a wheel for the supply of the Borough with water; against which there seemed no material objection, as these arches were rather hurtful than of use to the navigation. To the second, the eddy at the great arch, they said, they were ready to do all in their power to remove it; and as to the proposition of keeping their fire-engine to work at dead, high, and low water, they engaged to perform that very expensive part of the agreement, provided they had leave to raise their tenants two shillings a house by the year, instead of one.

The committee then proceeded to give their opinion on the several matters that came before them; and concluded, that blocking up the first arch, and granting the second on the Surrey side to the petitioners, was the most practicable, if not the only expedient for getting rid of the pipes on the bridge; that the opening Long-Entry and Chapel-Locks was the most probable means of lessening, if not entirely removing the eddy; that taking away the dam, and erecting a wheel in the fifth arch, would be a manifest advantage to the navigation; and that the keeping the fire-engine to work at the times mentioned would be highly beneficial in case of fire.

This being the substance of the committee's report to the court of Common Council, the court, unwilling to form a hasty judgment on matters of such consequence, caused the original report to be printed, and copies of it directed to four eminent surveyors, Mr. Smeaton,

Mr. Yeoman, Mr. Mylne, and Mr. Brindley, desiring their opinion of the several matters contained therein, with the utmost expedition. . . .

Mr. Mylne's opinion was that an agreement with Henry Thale, Esq., and the other proprietors of the Borough Waterworks, would be the only remedy for the evils complained of.

By such agreement the superstructure of the bridge will be freed from the slow but certain ruin which must be the consequence of the constant leakage of the pipes; the passage over it relieved from the frequent stops occasioned by repairs; the navigation under it will be greatly benefited by the opening the waterway in the navigable part of the river; the wharfs and stairs at the south end thereof will be preserved from the rapidity of the tide, and the expense of repairs caused thereby greatly lessened; the use and approach to the said stairs and wharfs considerably improved; the London Bridge Water Company will not only be amply compensated for their loss, but be in full possession of that power, and those wheels, etc., which enable them to serve thirteen hundred houses on the Surrey side, and which applied to the service of the city will enable them to do it in a better and more extensive manner, and the said company would not be obliged to raise their prices two shillings per annum, which (considering the rivalship of the New River Company) they could not do without the danger of in time losing their whole trade.

This is an impartial account of the proceedings on this momentous affair till March 13, when the Court of Common Council desired the gentlemen already mentioned to take into their consideration the state of London Bridge, of the navigation under the same, and of the London Bridge Waterworks, and also the proposed alteration suggested by the committee, and to give their opinion in writing, under all the circumstances of the case, what will be most advisable for the court to do therein, which order of court produced another set of opinions.

London Roads.

[1756, *pp.* 102, 103.]

About six weeks ago, in the space of about ten days, I had occasion to travel several miles on each of the following roads: the Highgate, Tottenham, Hackney, Stratford, Greenwich, Peckham, Clapham, and Wandsworth. I then put down the condition these several roads were in, according to the most impartial observation I could make, with some reflections on the causes that seemed to contribute thereto. So much as is necessary for my present purpose I shall transcribe, beginning with the last, and proceeding from west to north in the order of the roads. It may be premised that the weather being then variable, and rather inclined to dry than very wet, this circumstance alone could not contribute to the remarkable difference of their condition.

The Wandsworth Road was in many places dry, but the ruts very deep; not to be crossed in a carriage without great difficulty and delay.

The Clapham Road mostly dry, but the ruts in general deep.

The Peckham Road excessive deep and dirty, excepting one or two places where, for some hundred yards, fresh gravel had been laid.

The Greenwich Road in tolerable condition; rather heavy to the carriage, and the ruts too deep to be passed with ease or expedition.

The Stratford Road resembled a stagnant lake of deep mud, from Whitechapel to Stratford, with some deep and dangerous sloughs; in many places 'twas hard work for the horses to go faster than a foot-space on level ground with a light four-wheel post chaise.*

The Hackney Road in a condition that does credit to the surveyor, and convinces everybody of the oppulence of the trust.

The Tottenham Road in better order than for some years past, but the ruts very deep in many places, and the road scarce in any part to be crossed in a carriage without much uneasiness.

The Highgate as much better than the common roads, and as much better than this used to be, as the Hackney Road exceeds the worst parts of this much frequented road. Not solely owing to the diligence and skill of the surveyor, but to another and a very obvious cause. There are more broad-wheel waggons and carts on this road than upon all the other roads put together, and it is this circumstance alone that has made a road, which ever since I knew it was in winter excessive deep and dirty, and in summer hardly to be passed for sand and dust, one of the best about London. On this road almost every third or fourth carriage hath either six or nine inch wheels, mostly the last. On the Tottenham Road there are a very few, though on this road there was a very early and laudable example set at Ware; on the Essex, or Stratford Road, frequented as it is with numberless carts and waggons, there are still fewer broad wheels than on the Tottenham Road; on the Greenwich but one or two traces can be seen; on the Peckham, Clapham, and Wandsworth, scarce one. W. H.

[1755, *pp.* 577, 578.]

Account of the intended Road from Paddington to Islington. (See the Plan.)

This road is intended to reach from the great Edgeware Road at Paddington, across the several northern roads, through Bell Lane to the north end of St. Mary le Bon, from thence to Tottenham Court and Battle Bridge, and thence to Islington and Old Street; also from the north end of Portland Street, Cavendish Square, across the

* The surveyor of this road has since this gentleman's tour been discharged, and an order made to render him incapable of serving the trust for the future.

Farthing Pye House Field, in the parish of Marybon, to the intended road, by which an entire communication will be opened between the great eastern, western, and northern roads, and between the different parts of the city.

These roads were first projected by some gentlemen of the greatest eminence and property in the county of Middlesex, and proposed in a full meeting to the trustees of the turnpike at Islington, where they met with some opposition. Application is now making to Parliament by petition, signed by a great number of the inhabitants of various parts of the cities and suburbs of London and Westminster, and it is hoped that they will succeed. . . . .

It may be observed that from Battle Bridge the road is divided into two branches, one leading to Islington Backlane, the other to Old Street; it is not proposed that both these should be constructed, but the choice of either is reserved for further consideration, and it is even said that the latter is fixed on.

New Naming of Streets.

[1811, *Part I., p.* 634.]

The practice of giving new names to streets appears to me to increase very much of late, and is, in my opinion, generally speaking, very absurd; it tends to make confusion, and lead people into mistakes. Many instances might be produced where such alterations in this metropolis have taken place. If I am not mistaken, a few years ago an attempt was made to alter the name of Hatton Garden to Hatton Street; and now the original name is restored. . . . Broadway Saint Giles's now is, I believe, called High Street, Bloomsbury. Is not this being "more nice than wise"—this place having been (and I fear still is) inhabited by a very dissolute set of people? St. Giles's became almost proverbial for a place where people of this description live. . . .

Inquiring a few days ago for Salt-petre Bank (Rosemary Lane, East Smithfield), I found it was called Dock Street. Many of your readers may remember that this place was where Elizabeth Canning had been spending the day on the evening of which she was, according to her account (which I believe to be true), forcibly taken by two men away to a house several miles from London, in which she was confined for very near a month (all but a few hours), from which she escaped, and came home to her mother's at Aldermanbury Postern on January 29, 1753. A. Z.

Ancient State of London.

[1790, *Part II., pp.* 887-890.]

When Henry VIII. took possession of York Palace, finished by Cardinal Wolsey, he left the new palace at Westminster, but first he

made it a city by Act of Parliament. He also built the cock-pit and tennis-court—cock-fighting being only used in England; but tennis was a diversion introduced from France about the time of Henry V. To beautify this new palace of Whitehall, he built the gateway next the Banqueting House, to have the convenience of a gallery into the Park, to see the sport of tilts and tournaments, which was performed on solemn days, for the accommodating of ladies. The gateway was built and designed by Hans Holbein, and is one of the finest pieces of flint-work in Europe. In Whitehall are several pieces of the same sort as the Banqueting House. This flint chequer-work came in use in the middle of the reign of Henry VII. On this gate are the busts of four emperors' heads on each side, worthy observing for the curiosity of the workmanship. They are made of clay, and baked in a kiln, and afterwards glazed like fine earthenware, but after another manner, and some part gilt with gold like enamelling, which makes it hold as it doth. The further gateway hath also some figures of the like nature, but not so well performed, being made of bisketware—that is, a white clay—and glazed like potters'-ware.

This the workmen called stoneware, much in use in the days of Henry VIII., and to King James I., as might have been seen by Dean Colet's head in Paul's School, and likewise his monument in Paul's Church, now destroyed by fire, and several of the same kind at Hampton Court. One remains in the wall of the Duke of Britany's house in Little Britain, where Mr. Norton the printer lived. In the church of St. Andrew Undershaft is John Stow's monument, baked and painted to the life, as Dean Colet's, set up about 1605.

As for the glazing and enamelling of such figures, Stow, in his "Survey of London," speaks of the spire-steeple of St. John's, Jerusalem, which was enamelled with several colours, as azure and gold, which made a noble show to the north parts of London, and was the only ornament on that side the city, of which he much laments the downfall. On the west side of Aldgate, new-built 16—, there was found an old Roman coin, which, being preserved, was carved out in stone very fine, and worth observation. On the front of several old timber houses in the city and suburbs are the figures of several Roman emperors, but most of the Lower Empire. These, I conceive, were found at digging the foundation of those houses; and some persons, delighting in antiquity, had them made larger in moulds to take off the reverse, and so fixed them upon the houses. This may be seen against St. Andrew's Church, in Holborn.

The Earl of Arundel formed a most incomparable collection of antiquities, consisting of curiosities of all kinds, gathered from all nations. After his death, some of his statues fell into the hands of builders, who set them up to ornament their new erections in Cuper's Gardens. What became of the rest is uncertain; but it was reported

they were hid underground, in the time of the Popish Plot, in the courtyard of Tart Hall, where formerly was a gallery of old pictures, the most ancient ever seen in this kingdom.

There were several ancient statues in the Privy Garden; and the gladiator that stood in the Park is removed to Hampton Court. In Somerset House Garden are some few antique figures, and an ancient stone chair.

As for modern statues, there are those of King James II., cast in brass, in the square of Chelsea College and at Whitehall; King Charles I., on horseback, at Charing Cross; the four figures of Queen Elizabeth, King James I., Kings Charles I. and II. (carved by Bushnel), at Temple Bar; Queen Elizabeth, on the west side of Ludgate; on the east, King Lud and his two sons. At Aldersgate, on the north side, is the true portraiture of King James I. on horseback, in his habit as he came to England, and is much commended; it was carved by Mr. Christmas; on the south side he is in his robes, but lately gone to decay.

There is a piece of the Resurrection, carved in bas-relief, over the gateway of the churchyard of St. Andrew, Holborn, in Shoe Lane, not far from the church, much admired by the curious. It hath lately been coloured over, to preserve it, which hath taken much from the sharpness of it. It hath been imitated at the gates of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. Dunstan's-in-the-East.

At the Stocks Market is the figure of King Charles II. in marble, treading down a Turk. It was cut at Leghorn, in Italy, and reported to be designed for Cromwell, but bought by Sir Robert Vyner, and set up at his charge.

On the south front of the Royal Exchange are the statues of Kings Charles I. and II., very much esteemed; and in the centre the statue of King Charles II., Cæsar-like, cut in marble, set on a pedestal, cut by the famous G. Gibbons, and graved and printed on a large sheet by P. Vanderbane. There are the statues of several of our Kings and Queens, done by several artists; and at the end of one of the walks is the figure of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of this Exchange, in his proper habit.

The figures of King Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, and King Charles I. over the south passage into Guildhall are worthy observing.

On Aldgate are heads done after two antique medals found at the digging the foundation for new building that gate in the year 1610.

At Christ Church are the statues of King Edward VI., the founder, and King Charles II., founder of the Mathematical School.

Over the gateway of St. Bartholomew's, or the Lame Hospital, next Smithfield, is the statue of King Henry VI., the founder.

At Aske's Hospital, near Hoxton, are the statues of the founder in

his gown ; and over the gate old Copplestone, and another old man in their alms gowns.

In the square at Soho, called Monmouth Square, is the statue of the Duke of Monmouth ; and in Queen's Square at Westminster, near the Park, is the figure of Queen Anne ; and in Lincoln's Inn Garden are several figures.

Those in the Queen's Garden at St. James's, and on the front of the Duke of Buckingham's house in the Park, deserve a curious inspection.

At the upper end of Westminster Hall are six figures of the Kings of England—Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, William Rufus, Henry the First, and King Stephen—with crowns on their heads, and on either side of the great gate of the hall ; the rest down to Richard II.'s time, he being the builder of the hall, as may be seen by a device of a hart round the verge of the wall, and the arms held by angels, carved.

On the outside of the Abbey have been a variety of figures of our Kings, Bishops and Abbots ; some remain to this day, particularly that of King James I., set up at his first coming to England. In the Abbey Church are very many monuments of our Kings, Queens, and Princes of the Blood, Dukes, Earls, Bishops, Abbots, etc., for which I refer you to Mr. Keepe's book, where are all the inscriptions and epitaphs, who, had he met with encouragement in his lifetime, would have had many of them drawn, to be graved, to publish a folio, as Sir William Dugdale has done St. Paul's. . . .

About the year 1690 lived a Mr. John Conyers, a great antiquary, especially in those things that related to London. At the beginning of its rebuilding he made it his business to inquire of the labourers who dug foundations what they found, and gave them encouragement to save them for him, especially old money, many weapons, etc. In St. Paul's, at the west end, he had a great Roman utensil ; also in Goodman's Fields ; and a collection well stored with antiquities both in art and nature, and was one of the first in that way. He purchased whatever was out of course that came to his hands ; and sometimes those that sold old iron furnished him with a rarity not to be seen in an age. He had his circular walks about London, and visited the booksellers' shops, and collected many rare MSS., as well as printed books. He also inspected most of the gravel-pits near London, to please his curiosity with Nature's variety in the different sorts and shapes of stones.

About the year 1689, in a gravel-pit not far from the sign of Sir John Oldcastle, he discovered the carcase of an elephant, and I saw part of it dug out, and what remained he bought of the workmen. This, he was of opinion, had not lain there ever since the Flood, but since the Romans ; for in the time of Claudius, as mentioned by the learned Selden on Drayton's "Polyolbion," and near this place, a

battle was fought between the Britons and Romans, for in the same pit he found the head of a British spear, not of metal, but flint, which is now, amongst other rarities, in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Charlett, Master of University College in Oxford. Out of Mr. Conyers's collection have been raised some others of great value, being much improved in many respects. Of these Mr. Kemp's was the principal. It was the first that was publicly shown in London. This collection was deposited near the Haymarket, and consisted, in brief, of the following articles. [Omitted.]

HENRY LEMOINE.

[1784, *Part II.*, *pp.* 584, 585.]

In Great St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate Street, there are several very fine tombs, particularly one belonging to the Spencer family:* a man and a woman at full length, and a woman kneeling at their feet in the dress of the times; the date 1594. Another to Martin Bond, a soldier; he is represented in his tent, with a servant and a horse; the date 1643. Another very ancient one to a man and a woman; the date 1475. This is a fine old church, and was built before the Fire of London, which it escaped.

In St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, a Gothic tomb to Sir William Weston represents his corpse, finely carved, in a winding-sheet. He was the last prior of St. John of Jerusalem. In the same church a fine tomb to Lady Berkeley, bedchamber woman to Queen Elizabeth; she is in her old dress; date 1585.

In St. Andrew's, Undershaft, in or near Leadenhall Street, is a fine tomb to John Stow, our famous antiquary, sitting in his study.†

In St. Mary Overy's (or St. Saviour's) Church, at the foot of London Bridge, lies Gower, one of our first poets; his three books are under his head; and three figures painted upon the wall, with ducal coronets, represent Pity, Mercy, and Charity.‡ . . .

In St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate Street, is a fine picture of King Charles I. at his devotions: the text quoted in the book before the King, in this picture, is this: "Of whom the world was not worthy." . . .

In the fine old collegiate church of St. Katharine, near the Tower, is a tomb to a Duke of Exeter§ and his two ladies; date 1447.

In St. Bartholomew's Church the Less, very near Smithfield, is or was a large gravestone, with the effigies, in brass, of a pilgrim and his wife; he holds a bag, and she a bottle; he died in 1465. . . .

* Some account of this family may be found in Winwood's "Memoirs," vol. iii., p. 136.

† This has been engraved by Vertue.

‡ The head of this figure, and the monument below, have been engraved.

§ This tomb is engraved in the "History of St. Katharines."

Topographical Particulars not commonly Known.

[1792, *Part I., p.* 18.]

The most ancient house in Westminster in 1700 was supposed to be in Broken Cross, near Tothill Street, and then inhabited by a baker.

The ancient Three Tuns tavern, in the Little Sanctuary, Westminster, was kept by Mr. Beech, a Quaker, in 1703.

An ancient inn in George Yard, Westminster, gave the name to George Street.

The chapel in Duke Street, Westminster, was part of the house occupied by the Lord Chief Justice Jeffries.

A Maypole was formerly put up by a smith at the north end of Little Drury Lane, to commemorate his daughter's good fortune, who, being married to General Monk, while a private gentleman, became Duchess of Albemarle after the Restoration.

The west side of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields was formerly called Arch Row; the south, Portugal Row; and the north, Holbourn Row.

Wild House formerly stood upon the site of Wild Court, Wild Street. A Spanish ambassador dwelt there after the Revolution; and a little before it was plundered of valuables by the rabble to the amount of £100,000. Newtoner's Lane was then called Little Sodom.

A place called Louse Hall stood near Bridgewater Gardens, in Aldersgate Street. An Earl of Aylesbury had a house in Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell; the chapel, which was in St. John's Square, had then a communication with the house, and at present forms a part of the building called St. John's Church.

That part of Grub Street below the post and chain was formerly (as of late) called Grape Street. In a court opposite to the end of Butler's Alley, and close by the house formerly occupied by General Monk, was a gate or door called Farthing Latch, from the circumstance of a house being privileged to demand a farthing of every person passing that way to or from Moorfields. The house is yet standing contiguous to the passage.

The house formerly occupied by Prince Rupert, in Beech Lane, and lately by Mr. Keene, a currier, has a part now made use of as a place of worship for some Dissenters. M.

[1816, *Part I., pp.* 394, 395.]

Aldermanbury was so called from the mayor and aldermen holding their berry or court there, in a hall which formerly stood on the east side of the street, till the new berry or court, or present Guildhall, was finished.

The *Court of Arches* was kept in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, and was so called from the arches or bows that were on the steeple.

Birchin-Lane was anciently called Birchover Lane, from its builder.

Blackwell Hall corruptly so called, properly Bakewell Hall, formerly belonged to the ancient family of the Bassings, and thence called Bassing's Hall, as the Wards of Coleman Street and Farringdon, from the names of the principal families there. Thomas Bakewell dwelt in this house in 36 Edward III. Being burnt in 1666, was re-built by Christ's Hospital in 1672, to whom the city gave the profits, about £1100 per annum.

Bloomsbury was a village named Lomsbury, in which were the King's stables till burnt down in 1354.

Old Change: the King's Exchange for coining of bullion was kept there, 6 Henry III.

Cheapside: a market was held there, which in Saxon is a "Chepe."

Cripplegate was built before the Conquest, and took its name from the cripples who used to beg there.

Fenchurch Street: from a fenny ground made by the stream called Langbourn passing through it. Finsbury, for the same reason.

Fleet Ditch was formerly navigable for merchant ships as far as Holborn Bridge.

Holborn: formerly a village called Oldborn or Hillborn, from a stream which broke out near the place where the Bars now stand, and ran down the street to Oldborn Bridge, and so into the river Fleet.

St. James's Palace was an hospital for lepers until the surrender to Henry VIII., who erected the present building, and made the park adjoining.

London Stone: of its antiquity there is no memorial, except that it is mentioned in a Gospel-book given to Christ Church, Canterbury, before the Conquest.

The *Minories*, where an Abbey of Nuns of St. Clare was founded, who were under age.

Paternoster Row: so called from the stationers or text-writers who dwelt there, and wrote and sold all sorts of books in use, viz.: A B C with the Paternoster, Ave, Creed, etc. Also turners of beads, who were called Paternoster makers.

Smithfield: a smeth or smooth ground, used as a market 550 years since.

Staple Inn was a hall for the merchants of the Staple till 1415.

Wild beasts were first kept in the Tower in 1235, when three leopards were sent by the Emperor to Henry III. Gold was first coined there in 1344; and criminals first executed on Tower Hill in 1466.

Walbrook was a running water which entered the city-wall between Bishopsgate and Moorgate, and is now hid underground.

Westminster Hall: built by Rufus, 1097. Courts of Law first fixed there 1224. . . .

There is a piece of the Resurrection carved in bas-relief over the gateway of the workhouse in Shoe Lane, much admired by the curious. It has been lately painted to preserve it, which has much injured it. It has been imitated at the gates of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, St. Dunstan East, and St. Stephen, Coleman Street.

St. Paul's Cathedral stands upon the site of a temple to Diana; and Westminster Abbey upon another dedicated to Apollo. Hence

"Immolat Dianæ Londinum,
Apolini formosa Thornea."

Thorney was the name of the little rural village now called Westminster.

The spire of old St. Paul's Church, London, said to have been constructed in 1221, was 520 feet in height; but it consisted mostly, if not wholly, of timber and lead. The height to the top of the cross of the present dome is 370 feet.

The Monument is 202 feet high; just half the height of the spire of Salisbury Cathedral.

Dr. Hoadly was consecrated Bishop of Bangor in Ely Chapel, on May 18, 1715. This chapel stands on the western side of the ancient quadrangle of Ely Palace on Holborn Hill, adjoining to the garden and field in which the writer of these articles saw rabbits running wild previous to the whole being sold to Messrs. Gorham and Cole, who raised the present buildings called Ely Place; and the stones now forming the pavement next to the kerb of the footway were those of the original front of the ancient palace and offices. The entrance to Holborn was by a double arch for carriages and foot, constructed of red brick, of very ancient date.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Sir Christopher Wren's bills for building St. Paul's Cathedral amounted to - - - -	736,752	2	3
Christ Church - - - - - - -	11,778	9	6
St. Andrew, Holborn - - - - - -	9,000	0	0
St. Mary le Bow - - - - - - -	8,071	18	1
The Monument - - - - - - -	8,856	8	0

A. H.

[1820, *Part I., pp.* 401-404.]

The Temple Church was founded by the Templars in the time of King Henry II. upon the model of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The square choir was built afterwards. The group of knights in the circle are not known with any certainty. One of them was thought to be Geoffroy de Magnaville, Earl of Essex in 1184 (King Stephen). The coffin of a ridged shape is the tomb of William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry III. It is conjectured that three of the others are, William, Earl of Pembroke, and his sons William and Gilbert, likewise Earls of Pembroke in the year 1219, etc.—Pennant.

The Monument: the celebrated Duke of Buckingham is said to have written on the Monument, in chalk, the following lines:

"Here stand I,
The Lords knows why.
But if I fall
Have at ye all."

The Coronation: the first coronation ceremonial recorded to have been performed in the Metropolis was that of Edmund Ironside, 1016.

Sir Thomas Gresham, who built the Royal Exchange, was the son of a poor woman, who left him in a field when an infant, but the chirping of a grasshopper leading a boy to the place where he lay, his life was preserved. From this circumstance the future merchant took the grasshopper as his crest; and hence the cause of that insect being placed over the Royal Exchange.

Ancient Residences.—Stationers' Hall was formerly the house of John, Duke of Bretagny and Earl of Richmond, in the reigns of Edward II. and III., and the Earls of Pembroke in Richard II. and Henry VI., and Lord Abergavenny in Queen Elizabeth's reign. The house was destroyed in 1666, and the present hall erected. A little to the west of Vintners' Hall, Thames Street, lived John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, Lord High Treasurer. In Thames Street also lived Lord Hastings, beheaded by Richard III. Edward the Black Prince lived in a house opposite the Monument. Tower Royal, Watling Street, was the residence of King Stephen, and afterwards of the Duke of Norfolk, adherent of Richard III. In the place where the present Exeter 'Change stands formerly stood Burleigh or Exeter House, where lived and died the great statesman, Lord Burleigh; and close by, in Exeter Street, lived the "Unfortunate" Earl of Essex.*

William, Earl of Craven, the most accomplished nobleman of his age, married Elizabeth, widow of the Elector Palatine, and Queen of Bohemia; and lived in Drury Lane, on the spot where Craven Buildings now stands. Richard Neville, the "King-making" Earl of Warwick, lived in Warwick Lane. His statue is now in the front of a house there.

Streets in London in the Saxon Times.—London is mentioned by Bede as the Metropolis of the East Saxons in the year 504, lying on the banks of the Thames, "the emporium of many people coming by sea and land." In a grant dated 889, a Court in London is conveyed "at the ancient stony edifice called by the Citizens hwæt mundes stone from the public street to the wall of the same City."† From this we learn that so early as A.D. 889 the Walls of London existed.

* In Devereux Court is a bust of his son, the Parliamentary general against Charles I.

† Heming, 42.

In 857 we find a conveyance of a place in London, called "Ceolmundinge haga," not far from the West Gate.* This West Gate may have been either Temple or Holborn Bars.

Ethelbald, the Mercian King, gave a court in London between two streets called Tiddberti Street and Savin Street.†

Duck Lane: from a passage in one of Oldham's satires Duck Lane seems to have been famous for refuse book-shops:

> "And so may'st thou perchance pass up and down,
> And please awhile th' admiring Court and Town,
> Who after shall in Duck-lane shops be thrown."

Long Acre: among the entries in the council-books of the time of Edward VI. is the mention of a grant from the King to the Earl of Bedford and his heirs male, of the Covent Garden, and the meadow ground called "the Long Acre."

Fetter Lane: Fetter should be Faitour Lane, a term used by Chaucer for a lazy, idle fellow. It occurs as early as the 37th of Edward III., when a patent was granted for a toll traverse towards its improvement. The condition in which it remains certainly warrants the etymology—Stow agrees in it.

Holbourn: Holebourne is noticed in the Domesday Survey, where the King is said to have two cottages which pay xxd. a year to his vice-comes. Tanner, in the "Notitia Monastica," refers to a charter dated so long back as 1287, in which the grant of a place near Oldbourne, where the Black Friars had before dwelt, to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, is recited.‡ Henry de Lacy died here in 1312, and upon its site the older part of Lincoln's Inn has since arisen.

Ely House: here, according to Stow, died, February 3, 1399, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

It seems from the following passage in Stow's "Annals," that the gardens here were famous for producing fine strawberries. He says, speaking of Richard III.: "And after a little talking to them, he said to the Bishop of Ely, 'My Lord, you have very good strawberries at your garden in Holborn, I require you to let me have a messe of them?' 'Gladly, my Lord,' quoth he, 'would to God I had some better thing as ready to your pleasure as that,' and therewith he sent his servant in all haste for a messe of strawberries." This circumstance has been minutely copied by Shakespeare in his play of "Richard III.," where he puts the following words in that Prince's mouth:

> "My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holbourne,
> I saw good strawberries in your Grace's garden there,
> I do beseech you send for some of them."

* Hems., 41.

† Dugdale, "Mon. Aug.," vol. i., p. 138.—Turner's "History of the Anglo-Saxons," vol. iv., p. 237.

‡ Chart. 15 Edw. I., m. 6.

During the Civil Wars this house was converted into an hospital, as appears by an entry in Rushworth, vol. ii., part iv., p. 1097: "The Lords concurred with the Commons in a message sent up to their Lordships, for Ely House in Holbourne to be for the use of the sick and maimed soldiers" (Grose's "Antiquities of England and Wales").

Beaumont's Inn: the situation of Beaumont's Inn, perhaps, is not now to be ascertained. It stood in the parish of St. Benedict, in the ward of Baynard's Castle, and belonged to Sir William Beaumont, Knt., Viscount Beaumont, and was granted in 1 Edward IV. to Lord Hastings.

Court of Exchequer: the old ornamental tapestry which hangs over the judicial seat in this court was originally a covering to Queen Elizabeth's state beds, and sold by one of the domestics of the palace at that time to the upholsterer then fitting up that court.

Turnmill Street or Turnbull Street, near Cow Cross, West Smithfield, appears to have been a place of very ill-repute about two centuries ago. Nash in "Pierce Penilesse his Supplication," commends the sisters of Turnbull Street to the patronage of the devil.

In Middleton's comedy, called "Anything for a Quiet Life," a French Bawd says, "J'ay une fille qui parle un peu François; elle conversera avec vous, à la Fleur-de-Lys en Turnmille-street." It is mentioned in Shakespeare's "Henry IV.," part ii., and occurs in the "Knight of the Burning Pestle," by Beaumont and Fletcher:

> "This my Lady dear
> I stole from her friends in Turnbull-street."

We also find it stigmatized in the "Scornful Lady," a comedy by the same authors.

Ratcliffe Highway: Sir Robert Cotton told Weever of a chest of lead found in Ratcliffe Field in Stepney parish, the upper part garnished with scalop shells and a crotister border. At the head and foot of the coffin stood two jars 3 feet long, and on the sides a number of bottles of glistering red earth, some painted, and many great phials of glass, some six, some eight square, having a whitish liquor in them. Within the chest was the body of a woman (as the surgeons judged by the skull). On either side of her were two sceptres of ivory, 18 inches long, and on her breast a little figure of Cupid, neatly cut in white stone; and among the bones were two pieces of jet, with round heads in the form of nails, 3 inches long (Gough, "Sep. Mon.," vol. i., p. 64; Weever, "Fun. Mon.," p. 30).

Giltspur Street: Giltspur Street (says Stow) was formerly called Knightrider Street, and both that by Doctors Commons, and this for the same reason, the knights with their gilt spurs riding that way from the Tower Royal to entertain the King and his nobles with jousts and tournaments in Smithfield. They rode from Tower Royal

through Great and Little Knightrider Streets, up Creed Lane to Ludgate, and thence up Giltspur Street to Smithfield.

G. CREED.

[1835, *Part I., pp.* 491-493.]

The construction of a railroad, for the purpose of conveying ordnance-stores from the great keep-tower of the Tower of London, commonly known as the White or Cæsar's Tower, has afforded an opportunity of ascertaining the nature of the foundations of that ancient edifice, which prove to be of wonderful strength and solidity. The foundations of the White Tower are placed on the natural gravel of the soil, and are evidently constructed on the principle that the weight of the building being spread over a considerable surface, settlement or sinking in any particular part would be obviated. . . . The thickness of the wall of the White Tower, at the podium, or base, is truly astonishing. . . . It is constructed of Kentish rag, huge flints, with a mixture here and there of some inconsiderable fragments of Roman brick, grouted together with lime and sand, containing a vast number of small shells. The wall is 27 feet thick at its base; it has an abutment, or lean-to battening outwards of 15 feet more—total thickness of the base, 42 feet. This wall diminishes gradually in substance, as it has been carried upward; in the first story, to about 15 feet, till it terminates with an embattled parapet in width a single yard.

The extreme hardness of the material renders the perforation of this wall for the purpose above described a work of considerable labour; it has been effected by steel gads or punches, driven with the mallet. On getting through the foundation wall, the labourers, at the distance of about 6 feet inward, have met with another, having a fair external face, the structure of which has not been yet disturbed.

Several coins have been found in the progress of the work—a very fine one of the Emperor Nero (2d., brass), and various silver pennies of the 1st and 2nd Edward, Neuremburg counters, etc. Near the staircase leading to the chapel of the White Tower were discovered the bones of an infant which could not have been more than two years of age—a circumstance which renders, in my opinion of somewhat apocryphal appreciation the bones considered to be those of the two princes smothered in the Tower by order of Richard III., which were dug up in the reign of Charles II. near the same place, and considered to be sufficiently identified to claim translation to a marble sarcophagus in the Abbey-church of Westminster.*

It is curious to trace how the appellation of Cæsar's Tower, sometimes given to the White Tower of London, and the vulgar tradition

* *Vide* Sandford's "Genealogical Hist.," p. 402.

sanctioned by Fitz-Stephen, that its foundations were cemented by the blood of animals, may, in some degree, be reconciled to facts: for the first, there is little doubt but a castellum of some importance here occupied the south-east angle of the wall of the Roman city, and that it was of sufficient size to be used as the receptacle of the Imperial Mint; an ingot of gold was found in digging the foundations of the Ordnance Office, in the latter half of the last century, stamped *ex officina Honorii*,* and the discovery of Roman coins has further attested Roman occupation. It is possible, indeed, that the remains of the old Roman castellum may be traced in those foundations which now appear to exist within the area of the White Tower. . . .

Roman antiquities continue to be discovered in the excavation for foundations in the line of the new street leading from Eastcheap to the Bank. Several beautiful fragments of Samian ware, some antique rings, and two or three small lamps, have been found among old foundations on the Roman level, at the south-west corner of Nicholas Lane. One of these lamps was stamped on the bottom ASULA FECIT. On the opposite side of the way may be observed at the same depth a huge foundation of squared chalk, upwards of a yard in width.

But of all the discoveries to which recent engineering operations in London have given rise, none has been more striking than that of the colossal bronze head exhibited last Thursday evening at the Society of Antiquaries, by John Newman, Esq., F.S.A., architect of the Bridge House estates. This most interesting fragment has the character of Greek workmanship, particularly in the execution of the hair, the curls of which are clustered with the broad simplicity of the antique. . . . This head was found near the third arch from the London side of the New London Bridge, opposite Fresh and Botolph Wharfs, and in a line with the remains of some baths of tessellated marble, which I had occasion to notice in your pages, some time since, as existing at the back of the Monument.

On the destruction of the remains of the spacious Hall of the Priory of St. Mary Overy I need not enlarge. On the afternoon of the 6th instant I saw the massive eastern wall of this ancient refectory lifted up and thrown down, by the force of levers, with one mighty crash, which made the earth tremble, and raised a cloud of dust as high as the roof of the adjacent old priory church. I remarked, in this ancient wall, that between every course of masonry had been thrust a layer of thin flat tiles, about a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness. From one of the ruined arches were taken three of the stamped bricks which some years since were considered as Roman, but which Mr. Cruden's account of one discovered in a well at Gravesend, and six in my own possession, from the site of St. Katharine's near the Tower, exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in 1832,

* See *Archæologia*, vol. v., p. 292.

proved to have been of the latter end of the reign of Henry VII., or the beginning of that of Henry VIII. A. J. K.

[1835, *Part II.*, *pp.* 584, 585.]

The labourers employed on the excavation now in progress for constructing a sewer in Newgate Street have met, at the depth of 10 feet from the surface, with considerable obstruction from a wall composed of ancient grout-work, which has acquired all the solidity of a natural rock. This wall is found in the centre of the street, at about 10 feet of depth from the surface, and 90 from the south-west corner of the entrance into St. Martin's-le-Grand. The wall extends from east to west some 40 feet or upwards, and is about 8 feet in height, so that its base rests nearly upon the natural surface of the subsoil of London, or what I have usually termed the Roman level. This wall is, however, not Roman; but the south wall of the ancient Church of St. Nicholas, which stood in the centre of the old Newgate Market—from this circumstance it was distinguished as the Church of St. Nicholas Shambles, or in the old writings as "Sent Nycolas Flesh-shambulls"; it was dependent and pensionary on the adjacent highly-privileged ecclesiastical foundation, the Collegiate Church and Sanctuary of St. Martin's-le-Grand.*

At the Dissolution this church was demolished, and its materials and ornaments given by Henry VIII. to the Mayor and Corporation of London for use of the new parish of Christ Church. The old Grey Friars Church became the parish church of Christ Church.

The Churchyard of St. Nicholas Shambles is now occupied by Bull Head Court, Newgate Street, in which to this day remains the ancient well noticed by Stow.

In Aggas's Map of London (*circa* 1568) the projection into the line of street occasioned by the church, is marked as occupied by buildings. These were demolished, I imagine, at the Great Fire, and never replaced. The ashes of that memorable conflagration still blacken the soil excavated round this spot. A few counters for arithmetical calculation, known as Nuremburg relics, everywhere so plentiful in our old ruins, are the only numismatic tokens which I can learn have been found about the prostrate and buried walls of St. Nicholas Shambles. A. J. K.

[1836, *Part I.*, *pp.* 136, 137.]

During the excavations for the sewers connected with the northern approaches of the New London Bridge, which took place in the year 1831, while I was desirous to collect facts, which formed the ground of a communication† to the Society of Antiquaries on the Roman

* See Kempe's "Historical Notices of the Collegiate or Royal Free Chapel of St. Martin-le-Grand, London," p. 211.

† *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv., p. 192.

antiquities then discovered, I observed at the north-east corner of Great Eastcheap two Roman wells and a massive architectural fragment, which I considered to have belonged to the architrave of a Roman building of importance. Labourers are now engaged in clearing this spot for the erection of buildings, and further evidence of Roman occupation has been discovered; large piers of squared chalk connected by narrow arches of the same material;* a floor of coarse tesseræ, about an inch square; another of sandy and argillaceous earth, mingled with pebble-stones, 3 inches thick; the whole surface covered with a very thin coat of fine stucco of polished smoothness, painted red. . . . Also a beautiful vessel of the amphora class, about 8 inches high, of stone-coloured ware; several brass coins of various sizes, from the larger brass to the most minute size, not more than a fourth of that of our common farthing, pointed bottoms of amphoræ, fragments of coarse domestic vessels, and of the finer ware of coralline hue, so well known by the appellation of Samian. Mingled with these antiquities were many wood ashes and masses of tile reduced to powder, probably by the weight of fallen buildings. A stratum of this sort, 2 or 3 inches thick, may usually be observed in those spots, on the Roman level, which have been occupied by foundations of the Roman age.

The coins are generally in bad preservation: injured by the action of intense fire, or much corroded. One, of Antoninus, from this spot (large brass) is of the first description; the head, however, of the Emperor very perfect, the reverse defaced. Another, of Constantine, is an exception: I removed the soil which adhered to it with my own hand, and it appeared as clear as when it had just come from the mintage: Obverse, the Emperor's head with the fillet or diadem; legend, IMP. CONSTANTINUS . P. F. AUG.—Reverse, a divinity (Apollo), the right hand extended, in the left a globe; clothed, only on the shoulders, with drapery floating in the wind; legend, SOLI INVICTO COMITI NOSTR:—a favourite reverse on the coins of Constantine, who probably before his conversion to Christianity regarded the God of Day as the tutelary companion of his military course. The latest coins from this spot are of Victorinus. These relics have been found contiguous to the raised Roman way in Eastcheap, which is supported by two lateral walls, and was noticed by me in a review of the published portion of the "History of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane"†—a work of which I trust, before long, the completion may be seen, as I have been led to expect some choice relics from the scene of Falstaff's revelry, the Old Boar's Head, and much entertaining and elaborate matter in its conclusion. . . .

* These piers were similar to those of a crypt, supposed to be Roman, discovered in 1818 on the site of the church of St. Martin-le-Grand, London. See my Historical Notices of that establishment, p. 6, with illustrative plate.

† *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1833, pt. ii., p. 421.

In the line of the sewer constructing in Newgate Street (noticed p. 40), Roman coins are discovered by the workmen, with fragments of the Samian vessels. It is said that the workmen have crossed the foundations of the old city wall about the spot where the new gate was erected. If this be a fact, it is of much ichnographical importance. On one of the pieces of Samian pottery is a figure of Neptune. Almost all the gods of the Roman mythology are occasionally to be found, I believe, on their vessels for sacred or festive uses. In the sewer works near London Wall coins have also been found; one of Antoninus with the beautiful provincial reverse, Britannia. Several of this impress have been produced by the recent excavations within the circuit of the City. The excavations for a public school erecting in Honey Lane Market, have afforded Roman coins and a bronze double-handled vessel supported in the tripod form, containing about a quart. This vessel is now in the Guildhall Library. The foundations of the Church of St. Andrew Hubbard, which was destroyed at the Great Fire, never rebuilt, but its parochial district united with St. Mary-at-Hill, have been discovered. This church stood on the south side of Little Eastcheap. It was raised, in all probability, like so many others in London, on a Roman edifice; for the walls had all the character of Roman workmanship, and fragments of the Samian pottery were found about them.

A. J. K.

[1836, *Part I., pp.* 369-372.]

A Roman tessellated pavement has been discovered under a house in the south-west angle of Crosby Square, Bishopsgate. An intelligent lady residing on the spot, to whom I will only allude as the author of the privately printed "Account of our Cathedral and Collegiate Schools," has preserved a portion of this pavement, composed of red, white, and gray tesseræ, disposed in a guilloche pattern. She informs me that the site of Crosby Place is intersected, at the depth of 12 or 14 feet, with ancient foundations of chalk, the direction of which is due north and south. As far as I can judge by the style of the workmanship in this pavement, the guilloche precisely corresponding with one at the celebrated Roman villa at Bignor (the miniature Pompeii of Britain), I should consider it to have been formed at an early period of the Roman colony established at London, and readily adopt the conjecture of the lady before mentioned, that an extensive Roman building occupied the site of St. Helen's Priory. . . . The fine Roman pavement representing Bacchus riding on a tiger, which was discovered in the year 1800, opposite the India House, taken up and deposited, ever since invisible to human eye, in some inaccessible store-room of that establishment, could not lie more than a hundred yards south of these Roman remains in Crosby Square. . . .

The London subsoil abounds strongly with a sulphureous principle. The black mud turned up from the course of ancient Wall-brook, on the application of heat, emitted strong sulphureous odour. The topographer has had opportunity of late of observing the direction of that ancient water-way; he may see indications of it in the new street opening from London Wall to the north-west corner of the Bank of England in Lothbury: it proceeded thence down Prince's Street towards Walbrook, and the labourers say that its bed lay at fifty feet deep from the present surface. Certain it is that when the excavation was carrying on lately in Prince's Street, it so far shook the walls of the Bank as to cause a crack in the solid masonry from top to bottom. The fissure is now quite evident at a spot in the interior wall of one of the offices of the building, situated on its western side. . . .

Mr. C. R. Smith, fortunately resident near the spot in Lothbury, has preserved a most interesting collection of Roman antiquities found on this spot, and in other parts within the walls of ancient London. In Honey Lane market, where formerly stood Allhallows Church, various relics have been found, in addition to that mentioned in my last — a capital of a Saxon column, adorned with twisted serpents, the backs of which bear the beadwork so characteristic of the sculpture of the period; several brass pans; some broad knives, the blades richly watered with gold,* exactly corresponding with certain similar instruments classed as sacrificial by Montfaucon. To these were found adhering several silver coins of Ethelred, a circumstance perhaps altogether fortuitous, as the knives, brazen pans, and tripod censer, were probably instruments of Roman rites, and we know that culinary operations formed a part of sacrificial ceremonies, as certain portions of the victim were appropriated as a banquet for the officiating priests.

. . . I received intelligence, through P. Hardwick, Esq., F.S.A., of an interesting discovery of some urns in the highway at Whitechapel, for the personal inspection of which he kindly afforded me every facility. I found they consisted of a very large and nearly spherical vessel of stone-coloured pottery, having a pointed bottom, its diameter 22½ inches; this enclosed an urn of dark-gray pottery, containing fragments of calcined human bones. Near this deposit was an elegant unguentary vase, apparently formed of a compound of clay and chalk, the exterior surface painted brown, and embossed with tracery and foliage, gracefully interwoven with the limbs of a running hind. The annexed sketch will give the reader an idea of the form of this remarkable deposit; it exhibits a section of the exterior urn and the sepulchral vase within.

It is remarkable that a large urn of precisely the same nature was

* Some of the above articles are in the possession of J. Newman, Esq., F.S.A., others of Mr. Smith, of Lothbury.

recently found in the Deveril Street burying-ground, Old Kent Road,* and another some years since at Southfleet in Kent, which was delineated and described by the late Rev. P. Rashleigh, in the 14th vol. of the *Archæologia.*† A large spherical urn was evidently sometimes employed by the Romans in place of the *loculus* or square chest, which more commonly enclosed the sepulchral urn, the funeral lamps, pateræ, unguentaria, etc. These relics lay at about 7 feet deep from the surface, on the west side of Whitechapel High Street, opposite Red Lion Street, a furlong distant from Aldgate, and were discovered in pulling down a pump, to communicate with an adjacent well. Fragments of another large earthenware *cista* (if I may so term the external urn) were also thrown out. The whole deposit had been made in connection with the great Roman road into Essex, and a votive-stone to the manes of the defunct had, doubtless, proclaimed his age and titles to the wayfaring Romano-Briton, reminding him at the same time of the narrow house to which his own steps were daily approaching. A. J. K.

[1836, *Part II., pp.* 240-244.]

In 1835, the discovery of extensive Roman pavements and foundations, occupying the area of Crosby Square, carried back the appropriation of this site, as the habitation of persons eminent in society, to the earliest period of British civilization. It has been observed to me by a well-informed correspondent on this head, that the "more elevated part of ancient London, afterwards known as the Quern-hill [Cornhill], seems to have been a favourite site for the principal Roman edifices. It was bounded on the south and west by two small rivulets, which formerly added beauty and fertility to the then rural spot, the Langbourn and the river of Wells, or Wallbrook.‡ They form a junction near Sherburn Lane, and still pursue

* See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1835, part ii., p. 303.

† I am happy to learn that the representatives of the Rev. Mr. Rashleigh intend to deposit the splendid articles of Roman costume, the fine glass vases, etc., discovered at Southfleet, in the British Museum.

‡ Ancient records and topographers have left us in some confusion about the identity of this river of Wells. The charter of William I. to the church of St. Martin-le-Grand mentions the river of Wells as having its course near the northern corner of the city wall: "Preterea vero ex mea parte dono et concedo eidem ecclesiæ pro redemptione animarum patris mei et matris meæ totam terram et moram extra posterulam quæ dicitur Cripelesgate, ex utraque parte posterulæ, viz., ab aquilonari cornu muri civitatis sicut *rivulus fontium ibi prope fluentium* ipsam a muro discriminat usque in aquam currentem quæ ingreditur civitatem."—"Historical Notices of St. Martin-le-Grand," p. 174. Stow, who is followed by Maitland, considers that this river of Wells was the same as is otherwise known as the Fleet, which was navigable until the Templars erected certain mills upon its course. The Old-bourn had its rise near Middle Row, Holborn, on which highway it conferred its name, and ran into the river Fleet at Holborn Bridge. The Wall-brook entered the city wall between Bishopsgate and Moorgate, near the east end of the site of the now demolished hospital of Bethlehem, and flowing

their unheeded course beneath the ashes of fifty generations." The buildings of St. Helen's Priory are stated by the same authority to have been raised upon the site of Roman foundations; they consisted of a chapter-house, hall, dormitory, refectory, cloisters, garden, and an extensive cemetery; human bones are frequently dug up beyond the limits of the present churchyard, and a skeleton, nearly perfect, was lately found under the cellars at the corner of the gateway leading to Great St. Helen's. The old Roman foundations on this spot are observed to lie due north and south—east and west; while the more modern are inclined about 25 or 30 degrees towards the south-east and north-west. The reason of this is, probably, that the Roman edifices had relation to the *ways* which issued from the Prætorian station, and that when London arose from the ruin to which she had doubtless been consigned when the Britons yielded to the Northern invaders, the original ichnography was disregarded; and, with the exception of some of the eminent highways which had their course through the city, the streets and lanes of the London of the Middle Age and *Londinium Romanum* had little coincidence of direction.

Under these circumstances it were inconclusive, though not improbable, to suppose that the dedication of the priory to St. Helen arose out of some traditional record that the pious and noble Helena, the wife of Constantius Chlorus, the mother of Constantine the Great, and, according to the most credible statements, the daughter of a British Prince, had herself been resident on this spot, and founded a Christian church contiguous to her own dwelling. . . .

The authority for Stow's statement that Crosby Place was erected by Sir John Crosby has been questioned, on the ground that in the original lease granted by the Prioress of St. Helen to that eminent citizen it is described as a great tenement formerly in the possession of Catanei Pinelli, a Genoese merchant. And although it is true the crest of Sir John Crosby occurs in the key-stone of the ceiling of the over-arched oriel of the hall, that this and the south gallery appear to be additions to the original design; that the windows, however, in these portions of the building, and in the apartment called the council chamber, correspond so nearly with those of Eltham Palace, as to make it probable that the same architect was employed for both. Now, the above circumstances afford presumptive evidence *in favour* of Stow's account that the opulent London merchant before named was the builder of Crosby Place; he was a zealous Yorkist, and flourished in the reign of Edward IV. The Great Hall at

across the city, discharged itself into the Thames at Dowgate—perhaps *Dwr* Gate, the water-gate, but by old writers frequently called Dowrgate. The Langbourn had its rise near the east end of Fenchurch Street, ran in a rapid course westward to Sherbourn Lane, then inclined southward, and was lost in the Wallbrook near Dowgate. These were the principal London rivulets.

Eltham, which is stated so much to resemble Crosby Hall, was built in the reign of Edward IV., and is decorated with that monarch's badge or device, the white rose in the blazing sun. Sir John Crosby, the reputed builder of Crosby Hall, is represented in his effigy in Great St. Helen's Church as wearing the same distinction of his royal master round his neck.* Thus the Hall at Eltham, and the assumed founder of Crosby Hall, are each characterized by the party token of the House of York. I have, therefore, little doubt, but Stow's relation is correct as far as refers to the building of the present great hall, which might be an addition to the mansion occupied by the Genoese merchant, of whom it would, by-the-by, be very desirable if any of your correspondents versed in Italian literature could afford us some particulars. The residence of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, at Crosby Place, is sufficiently marked by the stage-notes and passages in the text of Shakespeare, and Shakespeare himself derived his authority for such notice from Hall's Chronicle, which he seems chiefly to have followed in his "Histories," or "Historical Dramas," relating to his native land.

It may not be uninteresting here to quote the passage of Hall, in which mention of Crosby Place occurs under the year 1483:

"When the Cardinall and the other lordes had receyved the younge Duke, they brought him into the Starre Chamber, where the Protectoure toke hym into his armes and kissed hym, with these wordes: 'Now welcome, my lorde, with all my verie herte!' and he saied in that of likelehod even as he inwardely thought; and thereupon furthwith brought hym to the Kyng his brother into the bishoppes palace at Paules, and from thence through the cytee, honorably, into the Tower; out of which, after that daie, they never came abrode. When the Protectour had both the chyldren in his possession, yea, and that they were in a sure place, he then began to thrist to se the ende of his enterprise: and to avoyde al suspicion, he caused all the lordes which he knew to be faithfull to the Kynge, to assemble at Baynardes castell to com'en (commune) of the ordre of the Coronacion; while he and other of his complices and of his affinitee, at *Crosbies Place*, contrived the contrary, and to make the protectoure Kyng; of which counsail there were, adhibite, very few, and they very secrete. Then began here and there some maner of mutterynge emongst the people, as though all thyngs should not long be well, though they wyst not what they feared, nor wherefore; were it that before suche greate thyngs mennes hertes (of a secret instinct of nature) misgiveth them, as the south wynde sometyme swelleth of hymselfe before a tempest—or were it that some one manne, happely perceivyng, filled many men with suspicion, though he shewed few men what he knewe—howbeit the dealying it selfe made men to muse on the matter, thogh the counsail were close; for, little and

* *Vide* Stothard's "Monumental Effigies," p. 99.

little, all men drew from the Tower where the Kyng was, and drewe to *Crosbies Place;* so that the Protectoure had all the resorte, and the Kynge in maner desolate." *

The following summary recapitulation of the occupants of Crosby Place after this period may not be unacceptable. The property (in the original demise by lease, I suppose) remained in the hands of Sir John Crosby's widow and executors till the beginning of the sixteenth century, when it was held successively by Sir Bartholomew Reed, who, in 1502, kept his mayoralty in Crosby Hall, and after spending a princely fortune during a life marked by hospitality and beneficence, made provision for the continuance of his bounty by the bequest of large estates to the Goldsmiths' Company for charitable purposes. Sir John Rest, the son of William Rest, of Peterborough, was, like his predecessor in this mansion, a member of the Grocers' Company. Sir Thomas More, the celebrated chancellor, resided here for many years, and is here supposed to have composed some of his eminent literary works; on removing to Chelsea, he sold the lease to Antonio Bonvisi, a merchant of Lucca; it was afterwards held by William Roper, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas More; then successively by Sir Thomas Darcy, William Bonde, and William Russell. At the dissolution of the priory, the estate was surrendered to the Crown, and in the reign of Elizabeth became the property of Germayn Ciol and his wife Cecilia, the daughter of Sir John Gresham. Crosby Hall was purchased by Sir John Spencer, on the eve of his mayoralty in 1594, and it passed through his daughter and heiress Elizabeth to Sir William Compton, Lord Northampton. Among the subtenants, under three successive Earls of Northampton, may be particularized Monsieur de Rosny, afterwards Duke of Sully, the able Minister of Henry IV. of France;† Henry Frederic, Prince of Orange; and Henry Ramelius, the Danish Ambassador. Mary, Countess of Pembroke, "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother." Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, and her daughter, the Lady Isabella Sackville, the wife of James, Earl of Northampton, are also among the historic names which connect Crosby Hall with so many noble English families.‡ The estate was sold A.D. 1678 to Edward Cranfield, from whom it was purchased by the ancestor of the present owner. The principal part of the mansion was destroyed by an accidental fire A.D. 1674, and the site was occupied by modern buildings, but the Great Hall fortunately escaped without injury, and was preserved for another century by its appropriation as a place of worship for the Independent or Congre-

* Hall's "Chronicle" (reprint), p. 358.

† *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1832, part ii., p. 436.

‡ William Russell, who held Crosby Hall at a rental of £200 per annum under the first Lord Compton, was, it is presumed, the son of William Lord Russell of Thornhaugh, and grandson of Francis, Earl of Bedford, and the cousin of Anne Clifford, whose mother was Margaret Russell, daughter of the same Earl Francis.

gational Dissenters. In the year 1778 the venerable structure was let for a packer's warehouse, and from this period it fell rapidly into decay.

Since the formation of the Committee of Restoration in 1832, the work has been going on steadily but somewhat slowly for want of sufficient funds; the floors of the packer's warehouse have been cleared away; the elegant oriel, which perhaps exceeds in beauty of design, if not in magnitude, the oriels on either side of the daïs at Eltham, has been completely restored; its windows filled with appropriate coats and badges, designed by Mr. Thomas Willement, F.S.A., and those which flank the upper portion of the hall adorned with the bearings of the subscribers to the restoration. . . .

On June 27 last the Right Hon. William Taylor Copeland, M.P., Lord Mayor of London and Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward, laid the first stone of the exterior restoration of this beautiful edifice (being of that portion represented in the plate*) with a silver trowel prepared for the occasion, assisted by the architect, Mr. E. L. Blackburn, and the members of the committee, the Master (G. Dolland, Esq., F.R.S.) and Wardens of the Grocers' Company, etc. A hermetically sealed bottle was deposited by the Lord Mayor's eldest son in a cavity formed in the stone, in which vessel were enclosed the architectural plans, the reports of the restoration committee, the list of subscribers, and the following inscription in gold letters on vellum:

"The north wall of this quadrangle was rebuilt on the original foundation A.D. M,DCCC,XXXVI. The first stone of the new work was laid on Monday, June 'xxvii., by the Right Hon. William Taylor Copeland, M.P., Lord Mayor of London."

A. J. K.

[1843, *Part II., pp.* 132-136.]

I have in my possession a transcript from an inedited original survey of the church and precinct of the Black or Dominican Friars, made in the year 1548, 3 Edward VI. . . .

The order of Dominican or Preaching Friars, also called the Black Friars, had their rise at the beginning of the thirteenth century, about the year of Christ 1213. . . .

Their first monastic residence in London was erected in Holborn, about 1221, near the Old Temple, and in 1276, through the intervention of Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, they obtained a grant from Gregory de Rokesby, mayor, and the barons of London, as the aldermen were then often styled, of the ground between two lanes near Baynard's Castle, and of the site and

* The two windows north of the oriel, as represented in the view, have been completed in strict accordance with the original windows, the repairs of the Council Chamber are rapidly advancing; it is intended to form an appropriate entrance from Bishopsgate Street in the ensuing spring, and the north wall, abutting on St. Helen's precinct, will be commenced as soon as subscriptions equal to half the estimated expense shall be received.

materials of the tower of Monfitchet; these fortresses are pointed out by Fitzstephen as *duo castella munitissima*, and it is highly probable that while the Conqueror erected the Tower of London on the eastern wall of the city for his own fortified palace and residence, those two powerful nobles, Montfitchet and Baynard, raised their castellated mansions on the western. The elevated site of the Tower of Montfitchet, which flanked the city wall at its south-western angle, afforded an eligible and conspicuous site for the church of the Dominicans. . . .

To the construction of a new church at the Blackfriars, on the site which has been described, Edward I. and his distinguished consort Eleanor were great benefactors. The latter was indeed accounted the foundress of the building, and when she died her heart reposed within its consecrated walls. There also was deposited the heart of her son, the Prince Alphonso. A long list of noble personages whose mortal remains were entombed at the Blackfriars Church is given by Stow, of whom a few may be here particularized: Margaret, sister to the King of Scots, who died in 1244, Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, both translated from the old church of the fraternity in Holborn; Isabel, wife of Roger Bigod, Earl Marshal; Alice, daughter of Earl Warren, afterwards Countess of Arundel; the Earls of March and Hereford; Elizabeth, Countess of Arundel; Joan, first wife of Guido de Brian; the Duchess of Exeter; Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester; Tutchet, Lord Audley (both beheaded for treason); Courtenay, titular Earl of Devonshire, etc.

At the suppression of monasteries, Sir Thomas Cawarden, of Blechingly, had a grant of the church and precinct of the Blackfriars, London, and of the parish church of St. Ann within the same. He was at the siege of Boulogne with Henry VIII., and held the offices of Keeper of the Royal Tents and Toyles and Master of the Revels; the properties for the maskings and mummeries of the Court he appears to have kept within the walls of the Blackfriars, for we find in the Survey mention of a hall "where the king's revels lie." Cawarden having demolished the church of St. Ann, Blackfriars, was obliged to find the parishioners a church, and appropriated to them a chamber in the precinct described by Stow as situate above a stair —it was, perhaps, that hall described as adjacent to the buttery in the Survey. A memoir of Sir Thomas Cawarden will be found in the volume of Loseley MSS. Cawarden died August 25, 1559. Sir William More, of Loseley, was his executor, to which circumstance is probably owing the preservation of the Survey of the site and buildings at Blackfriars, which was found among several documents of Sir Thomas Cawarden's, preserved at Loseley House, the greater part of which have been printed in the volume before cited, and which relate to the revels of the English Court.*

* Loseley MSS.

The following is a copy of the Survey, which appears to have been made under authority of the Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations of the Crown Revenue :

"A survey there taken by me, Hugh Losse, Esquire, the King's Mat^ies^ surveyor, as well of his highness londs and possessions within the countie of Middlesex, as also within the citie of London, as well of the scite and soyle of the late church of the late Black-friars, within the cyttie of London, as also of the churche yard, cloyster, leade, tile, slattes, tymber, stone, yron, and glasse, with certen aleis (alleys), edifications, and buildings thereunto belonging, the 4th daie of January, anno 4to. Regis Edwardi Sexti, by virtue of a warrant from the right worshipful Sir Richard Sackefeld, Knight, Chauncelor of the King's Mat^ies^ Court of the augmentacons and revenues of the same, as hereafter ensueth.

"The scite or soyle of the said late churche called the Black-friars within the citie of London, with the two isles, chancell, and chapell to the same belonging, conteyning in bred (breadth) from the north church yard to the south cloister 66 fote, and in length from the lodging of John Barnet, Gent., on the west ende of the same churche to the garden belonging to the mansion or tenement belonging to Sir Anthony Ager, Knt., on the east ende of the same churche, 220 feet. The churche yard on the northe side of the body of the same church containeth in bred from the said churche unto a certain brick wall, the houses, tenements, and gardens in the tenure of Peter Hesiar and Mr. Holte on the north side of the said churche yard 90 fote, and in length from the houses and tenements of Mystres Partridge, Mr. Southcote, and the Anker's House* on the west ende unto a certen walle adjoyning to the Kings highwaie on the est end 200 foote. The soyle of the cloyster being on the southe side of the body of the said churche, conteyneth in bred from the body of the said church to the lodging of the Lady Kyngston on the south side of the same cloyster 110 foote, and in lengthe from the walle belonginge to the lodgyng sometyme Sir Frances Braye's, and now Sir Anthonie Ager's, Knight, and Mr. Walsingham's on the east parte, to the lodging of Lord Cobham or John Barnet on the west parte 110 fote.

"The Chapter House being on the west end of the said cloyster containeth in length 44 foot, and in bred 22 foote, which all the said soile or grounde is valued in the hole (whole) to be worth by the year £8.

"The stones of the arches of the body of the said churche, with the windowes, walles, butresses, and towres, of the same churche, and the stones of the quere, and of one chapell over the north side of the said churche, and also the paving and frestone of the southe cloyster, valued in the hole at £66 6s. 8d.

* This was the cell of an anchorite or hermit, a common appendage of monastic establishments.

"The sclatts (slates) and tiles of the east dorter (dormitory) and of the south dorter, with the tiles that covereth the ruf of a chamber now in the tenure of Sir Thomas Cawrden (Cawarden), over the olde kytchin, in the south end of the Lord Cobham's lodgyng, valued in the hole at £11.

"The glasse of the same churche, as well within the bodie of the seide churche as also within the quere, chappell, and cloyster, valued in the hole at £48.

"The contents of the hole lead of the body of the churche, of the two isles of the lead of the ruf of the vestery, the lead covering of the staiers out of the church to the dorter, the lead of the hole south cloystere, and a cesterne of lead in the old kychin, containing 112 fothers dim (and a half). The hole contents of the lead covering the frater (fratry), parcell of the seid friars, and the lead covering a shed adjoyning to the sayd frater, amounteth to 16 fother dim—every fother of the said lead valued and rated at 110^{s} amounteth in the whole to £609 10s.

"The rent or ferme of a certen tenement within the precinct ot the saide late Black-friars, called the Anker's house, late in the tenure of Sir Morris Griffith, Clerk, Archdeacon of Rochester, and renteth yearly 40s.

"The rente or ferme of a lettle tenement within the precinct of the late Blackfriars, situate and being against the tenement of Sir Thomas Cheynye, Knight, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, in the tenure of Sir Robert Kyrkham, Knight, and rentethe yearly 20s.

"One void ground, with a decayed gateway therein, with void romes (rooms) thereunder, wherein old timbre and cart wheles lieth, containing in length 98 foote, abutting against Bridewell dyche, on the west side, being in brede at that ende 74 foot, abbutting to the common highwaie and lane that guideth to the common staiers to the Thames side, on the east side, being in bred at that end 94 foot, abbutting to Mr. Harper's garden, and also Fraunces . . . garden at the north side, and to Sir Christopher More's garden, on the south side. One kytchin yard and old kytchin, and entry for passage wyning* to the same, containing in length 84 foot, abbutting to the lane aforesaid on the west side, being in bred at that end 74 fote, abbutting to Mr. Portinary's parlour, next the lane on the south side, and to the Lord Cobham's brick wall and garden on the north side.

"One old buttery and an entry or passage, with a gate and staier therein, with cellars thereunder, with a haule place at the upper end of the staiers, and an entry there to the frater over the same buttery, all whiche containeth in lengthe 95 fote, and in brede 36 foote, abbutting to the cloyster on the east side, the kychin on the west side to the Lord Cobham's house on the north side, and on the south

* *I.e.*, Wending, going towards, from the Saxon ƿenδan.

side to a blind parlor that my Lord Warden did clayme. One house called the upper frater, containeth in length 107 foote, and in bred 52 foote, abbutting southe and este, to the Lady Kingston's house and garden north to a haule whear the king's revells lieth at thies presents, and west toward the Duchy Chamber, and Mr. Portinarie's house. A voyde rome being an entry toward the lettle kytchin and coal house, conteyning in lengthe 30 foote, and in bred 17 foot. One chamber called the Duchy Chamber, with a dark lodgyng therunder, containing in length 50 foote, and in bred 16 foote, abbutting against the north end of the said frater, and abbutting west upon Mr. Portinarie's parlour.

"All whiche premisses be valued to be worthe by the year £66 8s."

From this interesting old document the following particulars may be extracted concerning the Blackfriars: The church was in breadth 66 feet, in length 220; the lead which covered it and the adjacent buildings was valued at upwards of £600—a very large sum at that period, and representing by comparison at least £4,000 of our present currency. The cloister on the south side appears to have surrounded an area, the sides of which measured each 110 feet. There was a chapter-house west of the cloister 44 feet in length by 22 in breadth. There was a fratry, or common hall, over the buttery of the noble dimensions of 95 feet by 36, and doubtless of proportionate height. In this spacious chamber several Parliaments were held in the year 1529. Cardinal Campeius, the Pope's legate, with Cardinal Wolsey, held their court in it to determine on the validity of the marriage between the King and Catharine of Arragon.

In the fourth scene of the fifth act of "Henry VIII.," the stage-note for the scene describes a hall in Blackfriars, and the entry of Campeius and Wolsey into it with great ceremony; in no ordinary chamber could such a splendid forensic pageant have been displayed.*

* "King Henry VIII.," Act II., Scene 4.

A Hall in Blackfryars.—Enter two vergers with short silver wands; next them two scribes in the habits of doctors; after them the Archbishop of Canterbury alone; after him the Bishops of Lincoln, Ely, Rochester, and St. Asaph; next them, with some small distance, follows a gentleman bearing the purse with the great seal; then two priests bearing each a silver cross; then a gentleman usher bare-headed, accompanied with a serjeant-at-arms, bearing a silver mace; then two gentlemen bearing two great silver pillars; after them, side by side, the two Cardinals Wolsey and Campeius; two noblemen with the sword and mace; then enter the King and Queen, and their trains, etc.—Hall, from whom Shakespeare derived much of the above, notices the place of the sitting of the Court of the Cardinals in this way: "In the beginning of this yere [21 Henry VIII.], in a great Halle within the Black Friers of London, was ordeined a solempne place for the two legates to sit in, with two cheyers covered with cloth of gold, and cusshions of the same, and a dormant table railed before like a solempne courte, all covered with carpettes and tapissery; on the right hand of the court was hanged a clothe of estate, with a chayer and cusshions of riche tissue for the King, and on the left hand of the Court was a rich chayer for the Queen," etc.—Hall, p. 757.

The precinct of the Blackfriars was bounded on the western side by a way which ran along the left bank of the river Fleet, in the Survey called Bridewell Ditch. Here appears to have been a gateway opening into a court 98 feet in depth; this was probably the principal approach to the monastery, its church, and other buildings. The Emperor Charles V., on his coming to England in 1522, was lodged in the Blackfriars; and after the surrender of the monastery it became, from its pleasant situation, overlooking the river, a favourite residence for many distinguished persons attached to the Court.

A. J. K.

[1824, *pp.* 484-487.]

Addle Street, in Wood Street, anciently called King Adel Street, after King Athelstan, who, according to tradition, had a house at the east end of the church of St. Alban's, Wood Street, which had a door into Adel Street. . . .

Aldersgate takes its name from its antiquity, being one of the gates built at the first erection of the city wall; and as Aldgate, or old gate, was so called from its age, so this is from being the older of the two; but rather of elders, *i.e.*, ancient men. This gate having become ruinous, was rebuilt in A.D. 1617. The north side of it was adorned with the figure of James I. on horseback, in relievo, in the same posture that he came into England, and made his public entry into London through that gate. On each side was a niche, in which are the figures of the prophets Jeremiah and Samuel; Jeremiah on the east side, and Samuel on the west; with reference to Jer. xvii. 25. . . . Over the centre of the arch were the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, quartered; and on the south side, within the gate, was the statue of King James I. sitting in his chair of state in his robes; there were rooms over the gate for the dwelling of the common crier.

Aldgate, St. Botolph, from St. Botoph, a Briton born in Cornwall, of whom so many miracles were said to have been wrought by him, that he was sainted, and had many churches in London dedicated to him. It was called Aldgate, or old gate, from its antiquity, being one of the first gates erected as an east entrance to the city. It was rebuilt in 1609; at the summit eastward was "a fair golden sphere with a vane on it." On the upper battlements two eminent soldiers, each holding a stone ball, as denying entrance to any bold enemies. Beneath, in a large square, stood the figure of King James I., in gilt armour; at his feet, on one side, a golden lion, and on the other side an unicorn chained and couchant; the first is the supporter for England, and the other for Scotland; their being in a couchant posture was "an emblem of the union of the two kingdoms, and their awe and humility in presence of so great a prince." On the highest, or western side, standing upon a mound or globe, with a prosperous sail spreading over her head, and looking pleasantly on

the city, was a gilt figure of Fortune. Below this figure, in a large square, were placed the King's arms. Somewhat lower, and to grace each side of the gate, two female figures the one an emblem of peace, with a dove on one of her hands, and a girded wreath or garland in the other; and on the north side Charity, with a child at her breast, and another in her hand, implying where peace, love, and charity prosper, and are embraced, that city shall be happy. The rooms over this gate were the dwelling of one of the Lord Mayor's carvers.

St. Antholin, or Anthonine, in Watling Street, was dedicated to the memory of St. Anthony the Great, a monk born in Egypt, A.D. 251, who died in A.D. 356, aged 105 years. He was called the holy abbot of the monks of Egypt in the time of Constantine. King Henry, of England, founded a cell to him near this church. . . .

Barbican, near Red Cross Street, takes its name from a watch-tower, corruptly called Barbican, instead of Bury-Kenning, *i.e.*, the Kenning or Knowing of the City: because, in ancient times there was a tower so called, built on high ground, and of great height, used as a watch-tower, from whence a view of the whole city southward, Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, and every other way east, north, and west; but King Henry III. caused it to be taken down in 1267. . . .

Bishopsgate, probably from Eskenwald, son of King Offa, and Bishop of London, who died A.D. 685. As there were the statues of two bishops on this gate, it was probably repaired by William the Norman, who was Bishop of London in the time of William the Conqueror, both of whom were great benefactors to the city; it stood near the west end of Camomile Street.

St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside, was first built in the reign of William I., the first in the city on arches, and was then called New St. Mary de Arcubus, or Le Bow.

Eastcheap, a market for provisions, from the Saxon to cheapen or bargain; many cooks dwelt there who were accustomed to dress meat for sale, which has since also been done in taverns, where liquor is likewise provided. In A.D. 1410, 12 Henry IV., that King's sons, Thomas and John, went into Eastcheap to sup.

Fenchurch Street, from St. Gabriel's Fen Church, dedicated to the angel of that name, near a fen or marsh there; made so by a stream of water which broke out there, called Langbourn, and flowed down Lombard Street to Sherborne Lane, and there broke into several smaller streams to the river, hence Shareborne, now perverted to Sherborne, and now gives names to the ward. . . .

Guildhall . . . first built 1411, by Thomas Knolls, Lord Mayor, aldermen, and citizens; destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, and afterwards rebuilt, in length 170 feet west to east, and in breadth 68 feet north to south, and cost £40,000.

Lombard Street; the Longobards, or merchants of Lombardy,

assembled there for trade; and the Pope's merchants met there also and traded in their wafer cakes, sanctified at Rome; also in pardons, indulgences, etc., "which they brought to a good market." . . .

Newgate was a plain stone building, which divided Newgate Street from Giltspur Street. It consisted of a carriage archway in the centre; on the side, the footpath was continued through it, which supplied a shelter for two or three old women who fried small sausages for sale; and in the centre of it was an entrance to the then chief prison of the city; the mendicant prisoners for debt stood within the iron-grated door, vociferating their constant supplication for benefactions to a leathern bag, which they drew in as often as it was touched; the upper chambers of the buildings constituted the prisons for felons, for whom a door was opened on the south side adjoining the old wall which still abuts upon the street by the ordinary's house, and it was from this door that the malefactors were received into the cart for their last journey to Tyburn. Upon the summit was a machine for air, invented by Dr. Hales, and is mentioned by Hayley in his Ode to Howard. On the west side of this gate there were anciently several manufactories of gilt spurs, worn by ancient knights, of which rank was the Lord Mayor, Eques Auratus. In this broad part of the Old Bailey a row of houses stood which rendered both the carriage ways narrow and dark, and was therefore removed when the first stone of the new prison was laid by Alderman Beckford, in 1770.

Ludgate was built sixty-six years before Christ, by Lud, a British King, and was the sixth principal gate; others assert that it was called Floodgate, from the flood or stream called Fleet running from north of the city to the Thames.

Moorfields, now forgotten in the name of the manor of Finsbury, and the buildings lately erected upon it, was a moor or fen, reaching from Bishopsgate to Cripplegate, Finsbury and Holywell, unprofitable ground, overgrown with flags, sedge, and rushes, till 1671, when Sir Thomas Seymour caused sluices to be made to convey the waters over the town ditch into the course of Walbrook, and so into the Thames. . . .

Piccadilly, or Pichadilles, a stiff collar of doublets in the fashion of a band made by one Higgins, a tailor, who raised a fortune thereby, and built the street.

Pudding Lane, so named because the butchers of Eastcheap had their scalding-house there for hogs, and their pudding, with other animal filth, were sent down there to their dung-boat on the Thames.

St. Andrew Undershaft in Leadenhall Street, from a shaft or may-pole being set up in the middle of the street near St. Mary Axe, before the south door of the church; it was higher than the steeple. It had never been erected after Evil May-day, so called on account of an insurrection of the apprentices, etc., against aliens in A.D. 1517,

but was laid on hooks and under the pent-houses of a row or alley, called Shaft Alley, in Leadenhall Street, until, in the reign of Edward VI., Sir Stephen, a curate of St. Catherine, Christchurch, preaching at St. Paul's Cross, said that this shaft was made an idol by giving the name of Undershaft to the church; whereupon in the afternoon of the same Sunday, the neighbours, over whose doors the shaft hung, having first dined to make themselves strong, took down the shaft, whence it had hung for thirty-two years, and sawed it in pieces, every man taking so much as had lain over his premises. A. H.

Ancient Sculptures in the Metropolis.

[1822, *Part I., pp.* 404-406.]

Representations of the general resurrection are to be found in four places; they are executed in *alto relievo*, and, being of different ages, I proceed with the description of them according to their apparent antiquity:

1. *Shoe Lane Workhouse, Holborn.*

This subject is in two pieces, arched at the top, and is now let into the wall, above the door of the workhouse, a modern brick building. On the upper half our Saviour is represented, standing upon clouds, and attended by angels, bearing a cross, with a small flag affixed to it in His right hand, and treading upon a figure, of which the only part now visible is a large claw. On the lower half is depicted the Resurrection. The opening of the graves is curiously represented: a figure appears to be emerging from between two heavy stones; an angel is assisting another; and others who have risen are in the attitude of prayer. In the foreground is a female, who, from her attitude, appears to be attempting to escape the anticipated Judgment. This sculpture is of considerable antiquity, and still shows through the daubings of coarse paint, which greatly obscure it, an expression of majesty and grace in the Divine Person who is the principal figure, and considerable merit in the execution of the woman, who is the secondary one.

2. *Billingsgate Ward School, St. Mary-at-Hill,*

greatly resembling the last; it is also in two pieces. The Supreme Being is represented with the same attendants as in the last subject, bearing in his right hand a flag ensigned with a cross, and at his feet the fallen angel. The Resurrection on the lower half is exemplified by numerous figures rising from graves. The execution is far inferior to the first described; the whole is greatly mutilated, many of the figures having lost their heads, and otherwise much defaced. In point of antiquity, I judge it to be next in order to that before described; and both I consider older than the calamity which deprived the Metropolis of so many specimens of ancient art. The

damage was perhaps sustained at that period, as this street did not entirely escape. The two next to be described are certainly posterior to the Fire.

3. *St. Stephen's Church-gate, Coleman Street.*

This occupies a large panel over the entrance to the churchyard. It is formed of plaster or some composition, and shows a difference in the design from the former. The Judge is seated on a throne; in his right hand is a small banner charged with a cross, and in his left a mundus, the usual emblem of sovereignty. At his feet is the personification of the enemy of mankind, which was formerly painted black, as a mark of distinguishment. A multitude of angels are attendant, blowing trumpets, and receiving into the clouds which sustain the Supreme Being some of the persons who have risen, among whom are many children. The different stages in which the dead are supposed to rise are more fully expressed than on either of the others; some are seen just disengaging themselves from their confinement; others are still in their graves, not awakened, and some are extending their hands towards the heavens. There are in this piece upwards of 100 figures, but none, except the arch-fiend, represent the damned.

4. *Church-gate, St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.*

This subject is in high relief, and, being worked in brass, has been very splendid; it is now greatly tarnished, though otherwise in excellent preservation. In the lower part of the panel angels are seen attending the resurrection of the just. The other objects are of the same description as in the former. The majestic figure of our Saviour, highly irradiated, supported upon clouds, and attended by seraphims, occupies the upper part of the panel, which is arched; His right hand is in the attitude of benediction, and His left holds a banner; beneath the clouds Satan appears falling headlong.

This is the only one of the four subjects just described of which I have been able to discover the date. It was set up in 1686.* At this time it occupies the upper part of a handsome gateway, at the principal entrance to the churchyard, which was probably erected to display this piece of sculpture in a conspicuous situation at the rebuilding of the church in 1734. What station it occupied previously to that period, I am not aware.

5. *Assumption of the Virgin Mary.*

Over the entrance to Milborn's Almshouses in Cooper's Row, Crutched Friars,† is a sculptured stone, representing the Assump-

* Pennant, 5th edit., p. 239.

† The arch is of the pointed form in its lowest stage of depression, with a weather cornice, but without ornament in the spandrils.

tion of the Blessed Virgin. It is in good preservation; the top is bounded by a weather-cornice. The figure of the Virgin Mary, with hands clasped and resting on clouds, is attended by four angels, her feet resting upon a fifth, in the manner of a bracket. Two coats of arms in stone remain on each side; viz., on the right side, 1st on a bend, between two leopards' faces, three crosses pattée, and a chief charged with three escallops—the arms of Milborne. 2. The Drapers' Company; on the left side: 1st, on a lozenge, a chevron between 3 ducks. 2. Bars nebulé of 4, on a chief a lion passant gardant. The date of the building with this inscription was formerly on a panel, beneath the sculpture.:*

"Ad laudem Dei et gloriose Virginis Marie hoc opus erexit Dominus Johannes Milbourn† Miles et Alderman, hujus civitatis, A.D. 1535."

Since Mr. Maitland wrote it has given way to the following English one,‡ in Roman capitals:

"This edifice was erected by Sir John Milborn, knt., and Alderman of this city, in the year of our Lord 1535."

This sculpture is valuable, as being almost the only relic of the numerous religious representations which embellished this city before the Reformation. Having passed unhurt through the ordeal of two ages of fanaticism, it is unlikely now to be destroyed on a religious account, and may attract the attention of the inquiring antiquary for ages to come.

6. *Statue of the Earl of Warwick.*

On a stone panel, surrounded by a moulding, and now affixed against the side wall of a house at the north-west corner of Warwick Lane, Newgate Street, is a small statue of an ancient knight, about one foot high, called by Mr. Pennant, Guy Earl of Warwick. It stands on a bracket, and is clad in mail armour, with a surcoat, belt, etc.; a sword is held in the right hand, and on the left arm is a shield, bearing the arms of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, Check or and azure, a chevron ermine. At the head of the stone is the date 1668, and at the feet of the effigy are the initials G. C. and a shield of arms—on a bend 3 mascles. At the bottom of the stone, "Restored 1817. I. Deykes, architect," with a reference to Pennant's "London," 5th edit., p. 492. This restoration relates merely to cleansing and replacing the stone, in its present situation, when the house was rebuilt.

* Maitland, 786.

† Sir J. Milborne was Sheriff in 1510, and Mayor in 1521. He was buried in the Fryers Church once adjoining his almshouses, of which, alas! modern fanaticism and modern improvement have not left the smallest vestige.

‡ No great credit to the trustees. They probably discovered that the first was superstitious, and therefore wisely obliterated it.

7. *The Christian Virtues, St. Vedast Church, Cheapside.*

This curious piece of sculpture occupies the upper part of the western arch of entrance. In the centre is an altar with two female sitting figures resting upon it. The one on the right side is Religion holding a lighted torch in one hand, and the sacred Volume which she is contemplating in the other. On the other side is Charity fostering three naked infants. In the background are seen the walls and towers of a city, below which are several persons distributing bread as objects of charity; a cripple with a wooden leg being the most prominent, and others bestowing articles of clothing to half-naked paupers.

I cannot conceive a more appropriate subject for the embellishment of an English Church than the present allegory, an altar supported by Religion and Charity, a lively representation of that union of faith and good works inculcated in the doctrines of our inestimable Establishment. I have not been able to discover when it was set up; it is evidently older than the present church, and in all probability was preserved from the older one, which, it will be recollected, was not destroyed (though greatly damaged) by the Fire of London.

8. *Royal Arms, Shoreditch.*

Upon the front of an old plastered house on the west side of the High Street are the arms of one of the sovereigns of the House of Tudor—Quarterly, France and England, within the garter, and surmounted by the Royal Crown; supporters, a lion and dragon. No crest. The upper part of the arms is ornamented by several roses.*

9. *Pinder a Wakefielde.*

In a wall on the west side of the Bagnigge Wells Road is a stone bearing this inscription:

"✠
S T
THIS IS BAGNIGGE
HOVSE NEARE
THE PINDER A
WAKEFIELDE.
1680."

Of the subject of this inscription I do not recollect to have seen any explanation; perhaps some of your readers can furnish one.

As to King Charles's Porter and Dwarf, the Boar's Head, East Cheap, and the Boy in Panyer Alley; they being engraved in

* On the front of an old house, on the south side of St. Katherine's by the Tower, were formerly the arms of King Charles II., impaled with his Queen, but destroyed at the time of the last repair of the church (so fatal to antiquity), when the house was pulled down. As the above may soon follow them, this notice may be thought worth preserving.

Pennant's "Account of London," I need only remark in addition that they still remain in the same state as when Mr. Pennant wrote, and in all probability, from their situations, are likely to remain uninjured for many years. The date 1669 is under the Porter and Dwarf, not noticed by Pennant or his draughtsman.

On the fronts of many houses in London are figures of animals, etc., which I forbear to notice; having been chiefly signs of tradesmen, they are of little importance as illustrations of our history, either national or local, and being very numerous, and possessing little claim to antiquity I pass them over without further notice.

E. I. C.

The Church Bells of London.

[1844, *Part II.*, *pp.* 484-486.]

Single Bells, or less than a Peal, of Fine Tone.

St. Luke's, Old Street: this bell is reckoned a "miracle" in bell-founding. It came out of the casting-pit in a different tone from what was intended (how this happened the writer cannot tell), and, though the weight is only 28 cwt. odd, it has the depth, and nearly the power, of a bell of 40 cwt.; the tone is majestic. St. Pancras (New): 34 cwt., very grand; also a good bell at the Old Church, adjoining the pleasing cemetery of St. Giles. It is singular that in neither of the great parishes of Marylebone and St. Pancras is there a single peal of bells. Three parishes in the West End are in the same predicament. A peal has been spoken of for Bloomsbury. Christ Church, Newgate Street: only 22½ cwt., but very powerful—a melancholy note. Covent Garden: excellent. Episcopal Chapel, Gray's Inn Lane: 17 cwt., good, but absurdly placed. Highgate: powerful, a private gift. Hampstead. In the City: five or six, including St. Mildred's, Poultry, and St. Mary, Woolnoth. The smaller of two bells at St. Benet's, Gracechurch Street, is the only one known to have survived the Fire in any church burnt. A good bell in the tower (without a church) of St. Martin Orgars, leading out of Thames Street.

Peals of Six.

Westminster Abbey: tenor, 36 cwt., pretty good; but it is by no means generally known* that these are only the first six of an intended peal of twelve, the largest of which, in proportion, would probably have weighed full 60 cwt., and would have gone down very low. Whether the tower would have sustained them when ringing is a different question. St. Vedast, Foster Lane (Post-Office): about 21 cwt., good. St. Catharine Cree, Leadenhall Street: about

* For this and some other particulars I am indebted to a respectable man, perhaps one of the best campanologists in London or England, Mr. Jewson, sexton and steeple-keeper of All Hallows, Barking, near the Tower.

20 cwt. St. Andrew, Undershaft, just by: wretched; this church, however, does not seem sufficiently known as the largest and handsomest that survived the Fire. St. Bartholomew, Smithfield: very small, but good. Bow (beyond Mile End), with its venerable tower: 14 cwt., not bad.

Peals of Eight.

The heaviest tenor is at St. Lawrence Jewry (Guildhall), 36 cwt.; has a fine, deep toll. St. George's East: 32 cwt., grand; same weight and key as Stepney and Shoreditch; the seventh rings the curfew, a practice now confined to four or five East End parishes; it might be restored with great effect at Bow (Cheapside). Spitalfields: now only eight, the peal of twelve, with a tenor of 44 cwt. and chimes having been destroyed by fire; tenor 33½ cwt., very good, as is the seventh, which rings the curfew. This is done by the tenor at Bishopsgate, 22½ cwt., but it is not very effective. St. Andrew's, Holborn: 28 cwt., very good. Aldgate: tenor same weight, also good. Clerkenwell: 24 cwt., very good. Islington: only 16 cwt., though usually supposed to be more, but effective. St. George's, Southwark: effective. Trinity Church, Newington; St. Peter's, Walworth; and St. George's, Camberwell: the latter only 13½ cwt., but effective for the weight. Shadwell: small and "chattering," 14 cwt. Rotherhithe: 18 cwt. Greenwich: 24 cwt., very effective for the weight. Woolwich: good. Christ Church, Surrey: ditto; both probably about 20 cwt.; as also St. John's, Waterloo Road, an excellent tenor. Lambeth: the peal is in a very maimed state, only the first six being usable. . . . Kensington: 20 cwt. St. Giles-in-the-Field: light, but not bad, 18 cwt. St. Clement Danes: the tenor here, 20 cwt., of deep and good tone, is said, in a Life of Dr. Parr, to be 4 feet in diameter, the reason of which is said to be that "the bell is thin"; the clock strikes a second time on a small supernumerary bell, as at Trinity College, Cambridge; the peal weighs 4 tons 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lb., and was cast by "William and Philip Wightman, founders to her Majesty," in 1693, and given by Edward Clarke, one of the churchwardens. The chimes here, known as playing the 104th Psalm, are now mute. St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street: 19 cwt., disagreeably loud, which is said to be owing to their being hung too low. St. Stephen's, Coleman Street; Whitechapel (21 cwt.): both middling. (The south wall of the latter church is out of the perpendicular, and should be attended to in time.) St. Dunstan, Tower: about 20 cwt., indifferent. All Hallows, Barking, Tower Hill: about the same weight, but a good peal. (The singular circumstance connected with this church is but little known. On January 4, 1649, it was "much injured and defaced by a lamentable blow of twenty-seven barrels of gunpowder at a shipchandler's opposite"; and was rebuilt about twenty years afterwards

—*i.e.*, the western half, with the tower (of brick). It is consequently in two styles; the three eastern arches on each side, with clustered columns, being in a fine style of the latter end of the fourteenth century; the western ones of mixed, or "debased" style, though not altogether ugly, the deformity being in the abrupt change. The side-aisles are wide, and the internal effect is handsome and airy, with ancient monuments; a heavy brass balustrade of some 200 years old round the communion-table; some pleasing stained glass, as at St. Dunstan's East, and the very pretty little old church of St. Olave's, Hart Street). There is also an excellent peal, tenor 25 cwt., in the fine and lofty tower of Hackney, now divested of a church immediately adjoining; but capable of lasting (though it might be as well strengthened by buttresses on the east) for several centuries.

Peals of Ten.

The best, of course, in London, or perhaps in England, is St. Mary-le-Bow: tenor 53¾ cwt., most decidedly superior to St. Paul's; weight and key same as the late one at York Minster. The next in weight is St. Sepulchre, Snow Hill: 33 cwt., powerful and effective; Stepney, 32 cwt.; St. Magnus, London Bridge, 24 cwt., very good indeed; Bermondsey New Church, 25 cwt., good. A beautiful little peal, 20 cwt., with chimes, at St. Dionis, Fenchurch Street. These (the peal) are said to be silent now, through the opposition of one or two neighbours of wealth and influence. St. Margaret's, Westminster: 25 cwt., rather a thin and "chattering" peal. . . . Poplar: about 21 cwt. Fulham: ditto. The New Church, Camberwell, will have a peal with 25 cwt.; Chelsea New Church has one with 22½ cwt., good; Streatham; St. John's, Horselydown, probably about 20 cwt., good.

Peals of Twelve.

St. Saviour's (or St. Mary Overy's): tenor 52 cwt., and said to be the heaviest peal in England. The tenth has been recast this summer; all the rest are, I believe, about five centuries old. From the height of the tower, 150 feet, they have a mellow effect; the tone of the largest (alluded to in Wilson's "City of the Plague"), is certainly fine and full; it has much the sound of brass. The next (now) is St. Michael's, Cornhill, 41 cwt. The bells in this lofty tower were, about seven years ago, lowered 40 feet, the upper story being, notwithstanding the solid appearance of the turrets, slight—not more than 18 inches thick. The sound is, of course, subdued. St. Bride's tenor I have known variously estimated at from 28 to 34 cwt.; it is probably about 31—the same as St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, which has a very long reverberation; the ringers at the latter receive a "leg of mutton and trimmings" weekly, from a bequest of the somewhat notorious Nell Gwynne. . . . Shoreditch: an excellent ring,

scarcely sufficiently appreciated; tenor, powerful for its weight, 32 cwt.; and the peal has a very fine tone when muffled; the chimes, however, are inferior and out of order; the eleventh bell rings the curfew. Cripplegate: tenor about 34½ cwt., famous for its chimes, by far the best in London, which play every three hours, having seven or eight different tunes, and changing the order on different days. In some notes, in one or two of the melodies, the chimes play the treble and bass on two bells at once, which I am not aware to be the case, though, of course, it may be so, with any other chimes in England.

J. D. Parry.

The Organs of the London Churches.

[1844, *Part II.*, *pp.* 145-147.]

Eastern and Northern Parts.

Stepney: an organ said to be nearly 200 years old; has about forty stops, including several not now commonly used.

St. George's East, Whitechapel (a good "swell"), and Shoreditch, the parochial churches, pretty good.

Bethnal Green: In one of the new churches, standing in the "road," St. James, a good organ, given by two maiden ladies. In a new church on the opposite side of the way, a small, sweet-toned organ, very tastefully played.

St. Luke's, Old Street: was formerly thought nothing of; but has lately been improved at an expense of £600, the whole of which was raised by the sale of 2,500 tickets, at 5s. each, for a musical performance in the church.

St. James, Clerkenwell: pretty good. St. Mark's, Pentonville: very good. St. John's, Clerkenwell: very old, tolerable.

Islington: I am not aware of any organs requiring particular notice in this parish, except at the Parish Church and Holloway Chapel, now called the Chapel-of-Ease.

St. Pancras: the new church, a fine and powerful organ (Gray). Percy Chapel: very good. St. James, Hampstead Road: small, but good. Episcopal Chapel, Gray's Inn Road: an old organ, brought from Newcastle, refitted with choir-organ by Gray; grand tone, though harsh in parts; fine trumpet stop. . . .

St. Marylebone: the organ in the New (Rectory) Church has been called one of the finest in England, but it has not struck me as superior to many good modern ones. It stands in a recess—in this double-galleried church—behind the communion-table, as does also that of Christchurch, St. Pancras. The organs in the other district churches have nothing remarkable; there are some good ones in the old chapels-of-ease.

City, etc.

St. Andrew's Undershaft, Leadenhall Street: very large and grand (Green). All Hallows, Barking, and St. Dunstan's East: good. Spitalfields: grand, 44 stops. St. Magnus, London Bridge (? Father Schmidt): very good. Ditto, St. Olave, Hart Street. Ditto, St. Michael, Cornhill. St. Stephen's, Walbrook: fine (Father Schmidt). St. Mary-le-Bow: small, but effective. St. Lawrence, Jewry: with separate choir-organ (Father Schmidt). St. Alban's, Wood Street: old and small, but good. Cripplegate: old, large, powerful, and fine-toned. St. Paul's Cathedral (Father Schmidt): 24 stops; considered, since the double diapasons have been added, one of the finest in England; tone rather peculiar; the effect of the church, with the dome, does not appear favourable to sound. . . . Christchurch, Newgate Street: one of the largest, if not quite the largest, in England; 68 stops, same number as that of Haërlaem. St. Sepulchre, Snow Hill: very large, rather too loud, separate choir-organ, flute stop very fine. . . . St. Bartholomew, Smithfield: very old, but good. St. Bride has been a good deal altered, and I have heard it spoken against, but it appears to me unexceptionable. . . . St. Dunstan's West: liberally given by a lady, but of most absurd size for a small church—a very large organ there being even worse than a small one in a large building. St. Andrew's, Holborn: the original one in this most elegant of London churches was by Harris, and the unsuccessful one at the trial in the Temple Church. It has since been entirely changed, and it is doubtful whether the church has not "gained a loss."

The organs in the Roman Catholic chapels are generally good. That at Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is perhaps superior in peculiar fineness of tone to that of any church in London. There is a powerful organ in Rowland Hill's Chapel, Surrey Road, and a small number in Dissenting places of worship.

Southern Suburbs.

St. Saviour's, Southwark: the organ in this venerable building was by Father Schmidt, and was enlarged, for which there was not the slightest occasion, on its removal to that much-to-be-deprecated abortion—the new nave. There is scarcely another in the Borough, unless that of St. John's, Horselydown, requiring notice. A very fine one, with a commensurate organist, Mr. Brownsmith, in St. John's, Waterloo Road; a tolerable one in Newington Church; and a very good one at St. Peter's, Walworth, with another "blind man eloquent," Mr. Purkis; a fine one, with 24 stops, in Greenwich Hospital; and good ones at the Old and New Churches in that place.

Westminster, etc.

St. Clement's: tolerable. St. Mary-le-Strand: small, but pleasing. Covent Garden: fine, slightly harsh. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields: given by George II., 1726; St. George's, Hanover Square; St. George's, Bloomsbury; and St. Giles-in-the-Fields: not above mediocrity. In Trinity Church, Little Queen Street, St. Giles: a powerful and fine one, not unlike that in the Waterloo Road. St. Anne's, Soho: very large, and extremely fine (Green). Westminster Abbey: the organ in this ancient church leaves little to be desired. It has only 21 stops, but each tells; the swell (I believe new a few years back) is very powerful. The position and effect in the building admirable. There are here also only eight boys; but there are, I have understood, four probationers; and nine or ten usually attend. St. Margaret's: good. St. John's: old, pretty good. St. James, Piccadilly: the organ in this elegant church is of beautiful tone; a better could not conclude the catalogue.

List of Dissenting Congregations in and near London.

[1796, *Part II., p.* 723.]

Independents, or Congregationalists.

New Court, Carey Street: Mr. Richard Winter. Fetter Lane: Dr. Davies. Hare Court, Aldersgate Street: Mr. Webb. London Wall: Mr. Towle. Broad Street, Moorfields: Dr. Stafford. White's Row, Spitalfields: Mr. Goode. Eastcheap: Mr. Clayton. New Gravel Lane, Wapping: Mr. N. Hill. East Smithfield: Mr. J. Knight. Steyning Lane, Wood Street: Mr. Brooksbank. Pinners Hall, Broad Street: Mr. Crole. Redcross Street: Mr. Moore. Barbican: Mr. Towers. Jewin Street: Mr. Timothy Priestley. Stepney: Mr. Ford, late Brewer. Union Street, Borough: Mr. Humphreys. Collier's Rents, Borough: Mr. Knight. Camomile Street: Mr. Reynolds. Jamaica Row, Rotherhithe: Mr. Townsend. Chapel Street, Soho: Mr. Stollery. Bethnal Green: Mr. Kello. Islington: Mr. Jennings. Kensington: Dr. Lake. Pavement, Moorfields: Mr. Wall. Hoxton: Mr. Simpson. Bury Street, St. Mary Axe: Mr. Beck. Lothbury: Mr. Barber. Newington Butts: Mr. Bradbury. Deptford: Mr. Barker. Hammersmith: Mr. W. Humphreys.

Baptists.

Store Street, Bedford Square: Mr. Martin. Eagle Street Holborn: Mr. Smith. Wild Street: late Dr. Stennets. Goodman's Fields: Mr. Booth. Maze Pond, Borough: Mr. Dore. Tooley Street: Dr. Rippon. Unicorn Yard, Tooley Street: Mr. Hutchins. Tooley Street: Mr. Button. Green Walk, Blackfriars Road: Mr. Upton. Devonshire Square: Mr. Thomas. Mill Yard, Minories: Mr. Tim. Thomas. Cripplegate: Mr. Burnside. Blanford Street, Manchester

Square: Dr. Jenkins. Church Street, Whitechapel: Mr. D. Taylor. Worship Street, Moorfields: Mr. Evans. Fetter Lane: Mr. Austin. Walworth: late Mr. Swain.

Scotch Presbyterians.

Swallow Street: Dr. Trotter. Peter Street, Soho: Mr. Todd. London Wall: Dr. Hunter. Crown Court, Covent Garden: Mr. Stevens. Artillery Street, Spitalfields: Mr. Love. East Smithfield: Mr. Rutledge.

Seceders.

Well Street, Oxford Street: Mr. Waugh. Bow Lane: Mr. Jerment. Miles's Lane, Cannon Street: Mr. Easton.

English Presbyterians.

Prince's Street, Westminster: Mr. Jervis, late Dr. Kippis. Salters Hall, Cannon Street, morning: Mr. Robert Winter; afternoon, Mr. Worthington. Carter Lane, City: Mr. Taylor. Alie Street, Goodman's Fields: Mr. Morgan. Leather Lane, Holborn: Mr. Butcher. Monkwell Street: Mr. Lindsay. Essex Street, Strand: Dr. Disney. Hanover Street, Long Acre, morning: Mr. Worthington; afternoon, Mr. Robert Winter. Clapham: Mr. Urwick. Hackney: Mr. Belsham, Mr. Palmer. Stoke Newington: Dr. Towers.

The London Clubs.

[1841, *Part II.*, *pp.* 265-269.]

It has been suggested more than once that the annals of the clubs of London would form an important contribution to the history of society and manners. In such a work, the present system of clubs would be traced in its progressive steps from the public coffee-houses of the reign of Queen Anne.

First would appear the formation of small associations, meeting (as clubs of a lower grade still do) at a house of public entertainment; then we come to a time when the club took exclusive possession of the house, and strangers could be only introduced, under regulations, by the members; in the third stage, the clubs build houses, or rather palaces, for themselves.

Among the most famous subscription coffee-houses of the olden time were Tom's and Will's, both in the neighbourhood of the theatres, of which we meet with the following curious notice in Mackay's "Journey through England," vol. i., p. 176, published in 1724:*

* This amusing depicter of the manners of the last century was "lodged in the street called Pall Mall, the ordinary residence of all strangers, because of its vicinity to the King's Palace, the Park, the Parliament House, the theatres, and the chocolate and coffee-houses, where the best company frequent. If you would know our manner of living, it is thus: We rise by nine, and those that frequent great men's levees find entertainment at them till eleven, or, as in Holland, go to

"After the plays, the best company generally go to Tom's and Will's Coffee-houses, near adjoining, where there is playing at Picket, and the best of conversation, till midnight. Here you will see blue and green ribbons and stars sitting familiarly with private gentlemen, and talking with the same freedom as if they had left their quality and degrees of distance at home; and a stranger tastes with pleasure the universal liberty of speech of the English nation. Or, if you like rather the company of ladies, there are assemblies at most people of quality's houses. And in all the Coffee-houses you have not only the foreign prints, but several English ones with the Foreign Occurrences, besides papers of morality and party disputes."

Tom's Coffee-house, however, had risen into importance before the year 1724. In 1713 it was already so well known that a more modern establishment (as we may presume) called Button's is described as being "over against Tom's."*

Tom's Coffee-house was situated on the north side of Great Russell Street, Covent Garden. The house (No. 17) still remains, and the first floor, which once witnessed within its walls so many of the leading characters of the time, has been recently occupied by Mr. William Till, M.N.S., the well-known dealer in coins and antiquities, who has still in his room two of the old card-tables. These are of plain solid mahogany covered with green baize, the pools being marked off by green tape at the corners. On the hearthstone of the fireplace in the back-room is a deep indention, worn, if not

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tea-tables. About twelve the *beau-monde* assembles in several chocolate and coffee-houses, the best of which are the Cocoa Tree and White's chocolate-houses, St. James's, the Smyrna, and the British Coffee-houses; and all these so near one another that in less than an hour you see the company of them all. We are carried to these places in chairs (or sedans), which are here very cheap, a guinea a week, or a shilling per hour, and your chairmen serve you for porters to run on errands, as your gondoliers do at Venice. If it be fine weather, we take a turn in the Park till two, when we go to dinner; and if it be dirty, you are entertained at picket or basset at White's, or you may talk politics at the Smyrna and St. James's. I must not forget to tell you that the parties have their different places, where, however, a stranger is always well received; but a Whig will no more go to the Cocoa Tree or Ozinda's than a Tory will be seen at the coffee-house of St. James's. The Scots go generally to the British, and a mixture of all sorts to the Smyrna. There are other little coffee-houses much frequented in this neighbourhood—Young Man's for officers, Old Man's for stockjobbers, paymasters, and courtiers, and Little Man's for sharpers" (vol. i., p. 190). In a subsequent place, some account is given of the most important of "an infinity of clubs, or societies, for the improvement of learning, and keeping up good-humour and mirth," as the Kitcatt, the Hanover, the October, and the several Mug-house Clubs (vol. ii., p. 27).

* "Button's Coffee-house, over against Tom's, in Covent Garden"—*Guardian*, No. 71, June 2, 1713. We beg the words "*in* Covent Garden" may be observed, as we cannot affirm that the house in Great Russell Street is certainly meant thereby. There may have been a removal. Regarding Button's, and its Lion's Head Letter-box (which is still existing, and was recently sold at Evans's auction rooms), we beg to refer to a note in the preface to Mr. Till's "Descriptive Particulars of English Coronation Medals," 1838.

like the steps of Becket's shrine at Canterbury, by the devotees themselves, yet by their faithful and ever-attendant ministers, who there watched the happy moments when the bubbling coffee and the simmering chocolate had arrived at that state which rendered them most palatable and acceptable. The grand-daughter of the landlord, Mrs. Hoggray, is still living, and has sold the property, only in the present year, to Mr. Henry Heath, dentist, of Paddington. She has still in her possession a whole-length portrait of her grandfather, Mr. Haines, painted by Sir Nathaniel Dance, and has presented a very clever drawing of the same, by Mr. Charles Grignion, to her tenant, Mr. Till. She has also preserved two interesting documents relative to the society of gentlemen which formerly patronized the house. The one is a book of their elections and admissions, extending from March 20, 1764, to December 27, 1774. The other is a subscription-book, opened when the increasing numbers of the club made it desirable to take into the coffee-room the first floor of the adjoining house,* at the beginning of 1768. The following is a copy of this document at length :

The following is from four folio leaves of vellum stitched together as a book :

Tom's Coffee House. *January 23d*, 1768.

Subscription Room.

This Club having considerably enlarged itself of late, the want of Room to accommodate the Members thereof with a sufficient number of Card Tables has been universally felt.

Many Gentlemen who wish to see the Plan of this Society extended, have signified a desire that the adjoining Room shou'd be appropriated to the Card Club, and at the same time are solicitous that M^r^. Haines shou'd neither be put to the Inconvenience of wanting a Coffee Room, nor to the expence of supplying the defect.

It is therefore proposed that Mr. Haines shall take in the front Room of the next House Westward, as a Coffee Room, in lieu of that now in use, which in such case is to be an additional Card Room.

The Apartment in the next House, is now to be had at the Yearly Rent of £47 for four Years certain. It is computed that the expence of the necessary alterations, and incidental charges, will not amount to less than £80 and the four Years' Rent to £188, which amounts in all to £268. The Gentlemen, therefore, who wish to see this Plan carried into Execution, are humbly requested to countenance it further by subscribing what to them shall seem proper towards defraying the Expence of the above Alterations.

Accounts of all outgoings from the said Subscription shall be laid

* It is believed this was done with the adjoining houses on both sides.

before the Club in general, or a Committee of the same, and the surplus (if any), be entirely subject to its Direction and Controul.

Tuesday, February 9th, 1768.

The Question, in consequence of the foregoing proposal having been Balloted for, and determined in favour of the proposal by a Majority of 29, there being for the Question 34, against it 5, accordingly the under-written gentlemen have voluntarily subscribed towards carrying the same into immediate execution:

Sr. T. Robinson, Bart.
Sr. C. Sheffield, Bart.
Hon. Liddell, esq.
Hon. Lt. Genl. Fitzwilliam.
M. Adolpus, esq.
T. Selwin, esq.
S. Foote, esq.
G. Walker, esq.
Jas. Welford, esq.
Jas. Comyn, esq.
R. Davenport, esq.
J. A. Ernst, esq.
Dr. Hay.
J. Tullie, esq.
Jno. Delme, esq.
Wm. Green, esq.
T. Dew, esq.
J. Brockholes, esq.
F. Leslie, esq.
(A name obliterated).
Sr. K. Clayton, Bart.
Honble. C. Howard.
E. Brittiffe, esq.
T. Bladen, esq.
Dr. Schomberg.
Js. Hustler, esq.
Jno. Chase, esq.
J. Meyer, esq.
Jno. Cooke, esq.
Mr. Rouse.
Mr. Lane.
Majr. Lutterloh.
Sr. F. Charlton, Bart.
S. B. Jones, esq.
A. Murphey, esq.
R. Crop, esq.
Jas. Straker, esq.
Gen. Dawson.
H. . . dwell, esq.
Maj. Ackland.
. . . . . esq.
Capt. Broadley.
B. Victor, esq.
Js. Anderson, esq.
E. Darell, esq.
W. Wolseley, esq.
D. Garrick, esq.
Sr. T. Jones.
Mr. Budworth.
Wm. Marter, esq.
Jno. Beard, esq.
Dr. Krohn.
S. Yeamans, esq.
P. E. Delius, esq.
Jno. Jones, esq.
C. Cutts, esq.
W. Jennens, esq.
J. Millington, esq.
D. Lesueure, esq.
G. Gray, esq.
M. Hamilton, esq.
A. Ormsby, esq.
Jas. Smyth, esq.
M. Leigh, esq.
Dr. Dodd.
Robert Fuller, esq.
Baron Dieden.
Jonn. Lovett, esq.
R. Lennox, esq.
Capt. Pentzell.
Mr. Francklin.
N. Wilcox, esq.
Jno. Rayner, esq.
T. Pattle, esq.
Baron Raygersfeld.
T. Thornhill, esq.
R. Darell, esq.
Dr. Homan.
Govr. Ellis.
C. Steuart, esq.
Mr. Lushington.
M. Allen, esq.
S. Savage, esq.
R. Sheldon, esq.
J. Braithwait, esq.
Dr. Bruce.
Sr. R. Fletcher.
Wm. Robinson, esq.
Count Bruhl.
Jos. Saportas, esq.
Mr. Duppa.
W. H. Bernard, esq.
Coln. A. Champion.
Baron Nolcken.
N. Dance, esq.
Ed. Bott, esq.
T. Saunders, esq.
Mr. Bayford.
Wm. Young, esq.
Phr. Francis, esq.
W. Hagen, esq.
T. L. Bennett, esq.
Hble. C. Howard, Jun.
Rh. Leycester, esq.
Wm. Kinloch, esq.
John Smith, esq.
Geo. Dudley, esq.

Jos. Salvadore, esq.
Wm. Grinfield, esq.
Sr. Jno. Webb, Bart.
Geo. Clavering, esq.
Capt. John Howard.
Sidney Swinney, D.D.
Ed. Webster, esq.
Mr. Harmoode.
Geo. Clive, esq.
Wm. Gunthorpe, esq.
Mr. Mence.
Fred. Standert, esq.
Luke Scrafton, esq.
Chs. Johnston, esq.
Ed. Burman, esq.
Mr. Blount.
Jas. Fitzgerald, esq.
Henry Frere, esq.
Mr. Tancred.
Mr. Robert Young.
Govr. Pinfold.
Dr. Petit.
Mr. Finch.
Hugh Millerd, esq.
R. B. Hodgkinson, esq.
John Day, esq.
Wm. Kelynge, esq.
Dr. Clarke.
Edwd. Stanley, esq.
Wm. Castle, esq.
Lord Lindores.
Henry Isaac, esq.
Johnson Gildart, esq.
Capt. Henry Meyers.
Capt. Thos. Gilbert.
Wm. Merrick, esq.
Geo. Colman, esq.
Captain M. Johnston.
Fr. Clare, esq.

Mr. Box.
P. Lawson, esq.
Jas. Frampton, esq.
Jno. Taffe, esq.
Wm. Calvert, esq.
L. Morres, esq.
Arth. Annesley, esq.
M. Tunsdale, esq.
Sr. Rd. Glynn, Bart.
Col. Owen.
Jno. Phillips, esq.
Pet. Taylor, esq.
Adml. Young.
Capt. Rt. Campbel.
W. Braham, esq.
Jno. Treadway, esq.
Isc. Collard, esq.
Col. Cleveland.
Rice James, esq.
Wm. Farrer, esq.
Henry. Idell, esq.
Robt. Gosling, esq.
Coln. C. Campbell.
T. S. Jackson, esq.
P. Sterling, esq.
Frs. Gare, esq.
Jno. Gunning, esq.
Mr. S. Howard.
Jno. Foster, esq.
Mr. Marton.
Capt. Rankin.
Miles Smith, esq.
Sr. R. Goodere.
Wm. Mills, esq.
A. Stevenson, esq.
Hugh Watts, esq.
Jno. Willis, esq.
Mr. Wyatt.
Dr. Mcnamara.

Jno. Blake, esq.
Capt. (Rt.) Buchanan.
Jo. Pinfold, esq.
Philp. Affleck, esq.
Rd. Calvert, esq.
Wm. McGwire, esq.
T. Scott, esq.
Dr. Hay.
Jno. Pybus, esq.
T. Popkin, esq.
B. Bacon, esq.
Jo. Hurlock, esq.
Saml. Scott, esq.
P. Treves, esq.
Wm. Manners, esq.
Jas. Barton, esq.
Dn. Hunt, esq.
C. Lethulier, esq.
Rd. Gorges, esq.
Rh. Ward, esq.
B. Scotney, esq.
Capt. Wood.
M. Russell, esq.
Rd. Grove, esq.
P. Gibbes, esq.
Henry Savage, esq.
Col. Eyre.
Rt. Palmer, esq.
Jno. Spencer, esq.
M. Darell, esq.
Mr. Berrow.
J. C. Murhard, esq.
Jno. Calvert, esq.
Capt. F. Bankes.
Mr. Houghton.
E. Lascelles, esq.
Isc. Sage, esq.
B. Barlow, esq.

In all, 223 subscribers, at one guinea each, furnishing the sum of £234 3s., which was within £34 of the sum required. The first four leaves, as far as the name of John Taffe, Esq., are fairly written; the rest more loosely, as the members dropped in from time to time. There are possibly occasional errors (the names not being entered by the gentlemen themselves); for instance, "M. Tunsdale, esq.,"

was no doubt Marmaduke Tunstall, esq., of whom see Nichols's "Literary Illustrations," vol. vi.

Among the preceding names will be noticed those of Foote, Murphy, and David Garrick; these do not occur in the admission-book, and it may therefore be presumed that they had become members of the Club before March 20, 1764; but the admissions of George Garrick, Colman, and Dr. Dodd are recorded, and the form adopted was as follows:

"1765 April 23. Geo. Garrick, esq. Somerset House, Proposed by Sir T. Robinson. Edm^d. Britiffe, and Benjamin Victor, Esq^rs. was this Evening Ballotted for and Admitted."

We add the dates of admission and the proposers of a few other historical names:

"1765 Nov. 12. Dr. Kennedy, of Frith street. By George Garrick and Ja^s Morris, Esqrs.

1765 Dec. 17. George Colman, Esq. Great Queen street. By David Garrick and James Morris, Esqrs.

1766 Jan. 7. Wm. Tooke, Esq. Purley, Surrey. By George Garrick and Th^s. Hearne, Esqrs.

1766 Dec. 30. Dr. Dodd, Southampton Row. By Sir T. Robinson, E. Britiffe, and H. Liddell, Esqrs. (Dr. Dodd's name occurs as proposing the Baron de Raygersfeld, his Excellency Count Bruhl, and others.)

1767 Feb. 4. Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. By Sir T. Robinson, Wm. Fitzherbert, and E. Britiffe, Esqrs.

1767 Feb. 10. The R^t. Honble Lord Pigot, Soho-square. By Sir T. Robinson, C. Cutts, and T. Pattle, Esqrs.

1767. Mr. Nathl Dance, Covent Garden. By Dr. Schomberg and Geo. Garrick, Esq.

1768 Jan. 12. Philip Francis, Esq. War Office. By S. Foote and T. L. Bennett, Esqrs.

1769. Jas. Pybus, Esq., Berner's street. By Govr. Ellis and Coln^l Cleavland.

1713 Nov. 9. Dr. Goldsmith, Temple. By Dr. Macnamara and Mich^l. Adolphus, Esq."

There was a summer vacation, usually extending from the end of June to the beginning of November, during which the balloting was suspended.

These will serve as a specimen of the society at Tom's. Of men of title and high birth a far longer list might be extracted and possibly the whole list, which comprises 547 names (beides their introducers), may be hereafter deemed worthy of publication.

Dr. Johnson and the Ivy Lane Club.

[1850, *Part I., pp.* 21-23.]

In the *Literary Gazette* of December 8 was published a letter of Dr. Johnson, which has led me to look at Hawkins's "Life of Johnson" and Croker's edition of "Boswell" with respect to the Ivy Lane Club, to which the letter relates; and I have in consequence found in the former work two other letters of Johnson on the same subject, which have not been adopted by the editor of "Boswell."

There are few points in the biography of Johnson more frequently alluded to in connection with those who enjoyed the privilege of his society than his convivial clubs; and it may perhaps be added that such allusions more frequently involve some error than otherwise arising from one of these societies being mistaken for or confounded with another.

In Sir John Hawkins's "Life of Johnson" it is noticed that in 1749 Johnson formed a club on every Tuesday evening at the King's Head, a famous beefsteak house, kept by one Horseman, in Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, with a view to enjoy literary discussion and amuse his evening hours. "Thither he constantly resorted, and, with a disposition to please and be pleased, would pass those hours in a free and unrestrained interchange of sentiments, which otherwise had been spent at home in painful reflection. The persons who composed this little society were nine in number: Rev. Dr. Samuel Salter; Dr. Hawkesworth; Mr. Ryland, a merchant, a relative of Johnson's; Mr. John Payne, then a bookseller, and afterwards chief accountant of the Bank; Mr. Samuel Dyer, a learned young man, intended for the dissenting ministry; Dr. Wm. M'Ghie, a Scots physician; Dr. Richard Bathurst, also a young physician; and Sir John Hawkins."*

The formation of the Ivy Lane Club is recorded by Boswell under the year 1747, instead of 1749. Its decline is thus noticed by Sir John Hawkins:

"About the year 1756 time had produced a change in the situation of many of Johnson's friends who used to meet him in Ivy Lane. Death had taken from us M'Ghie, Bathurst went to settle as practising physician at Trowbridge, Dyer went abroad, Hawkesworth was busy in forming new connections, and I had lately made one that removed from me all temptations to pass my evenings from home. The consequence was that our symposium at the King's Head broke up, and he who had first formed it into a society was left with fewer around him that were able to support it."†

* Of Dr. Salter, Dr. Hawkesworth, Mr. S. Dyer, Dr. M'Ghie, and Dr. Bathurst, very full particulars are given by Sir John Hawkins.

† Hawkins's "Life of Johnson," p. 360.

I will now extract what Sir John Hawkins relates of the attempted revival of the Ivy Lane Club in 1783, which is unnoticed by Boswell:

"*To Sir John Hawkins.*

"Bolt Court, Nov. 22, 1783.

"DEAR SIR,

"As Mr. Ryland was talking with me of old friends and past times, we warmed ourselves into a wish that all who remained of the club should meet and dine at the house which once was Horseman's in Ivy Lane. I have undertaken to solicit you, and therefore desire you to tell me on what day next week you can conveniently meet your old friends.

"I am, sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"SAM. JOHNSON."

The intended meeting was prevented by a circumstance which the following note will explain:

"*To Sir John Hawkins.*

"Dec. 3 [1783].

"DEAR SIR,

"In perambulating Ivy Lane, Mr. Ryland found neither our landlord Horseman nor his successor. The old house is shut up, and he liked not the appearance of any near it: he therefore bespoke our dinner at the Queen's Arms, in St. Paul's Churchyard, where, at half an hour after three, your company will be desired to-day by those who remain of our former society.

"Your humble servant,

"SAM. JOHNSON."

On these letters Sir John Hawkins observes:

"With this invitation I cheerfully complied, and met, at the time and place appointed, all who could be mustered of our society—namely, Johnson, Mr. Ryland, and Mr. Payne of the Bank. When we were collected, the thought that we were so few occasioned some melancholy reflections, and I could not but compare our meeting, at such an advanced period of life as it was to us all, to that of the four old men in the 'Senile Colloquium' of Erasmus. We dined, and in the evening regaled with coffee. At ten we broke up, much to the chagrin of Johnson, who proposed staying, but, finding us inclined to separate, he left us, with a sigh that seemed to come from his heart, lamenting that he was retiring to solitude and cheerless meditation.

"Johnson had proposed a meeting like this once a month, and we had one more, but, the time approaching for a third, he began to feel a return of some of his complaints, and signified a wish that we

would come and dine with him at his own house; and accordingly we met there, and were cheerfully entertained by him."*

It appears by the above that in 1783 only four out of the nine members of the club were then living—Johnson, Ryland, Payne, and Hawkins—and the latter observes that the club met only thrice, the last time at Johnson's house.

The following letter, however, which has just been printed in the *Literary Gazette*, speaks of a club which was still meeting in October, 1784:

"*To Mr. Ryland, Merchant, in London.*

"DEAR SIR,

"I am glad that so many could yet meet at the club, where I do not despair of some cheerful hours. Your account of poor dear Payne makes me uneasy; if his distemper were only the true sea scurvy it is incurred easily, and, I believe, infallibly curable. But I am afraid it is worse; not a vitiation of particular humours, but a debilitation of the whole frame, an effect not of casualty but of time. I wish his recovery, and hope that he wishes and prays for mine.

"I have for some days, to speak in the lightest and softest language, made no advances towards health. My breath is much obstructed, and my limbs are wells of water. However, I have little cause to complain.

"My mind, however, is calmer than in the beginning of the year, and I comfort myself with hopes of every kind, neither despairing of ease in this world or happiness in another.

"I shall, I think, not return to town worse than I left it, and unless I gain ground again not much better. But God, I humbly hope, will have mercy on me.

"I am, dear sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"SAM. JOHNSON.

"Lichfield, Oct. 6, 1784."

If we may depend on Hawkins's account, "the club" here mentioned could not be that of Ivy Lane, but it was probably the more celebrated one which met in Essex Street. J. B. N.

BEAR GARDEN IN SOUTHWARK.

[1833, *Part I., pp.* 483-487.]

I have the pleasure to forward you an interesting illustration of that popular diversion of our ancestors, bear-baiting.

In consists of a Latin letter, penned in a style of which the facetious Barnaby himself might be proud, a translation of which is added in parallel columns. Its author has only left us his Christian name; to

* Hawkins's "Life of Johnson," p. 562.

identify him may be a task not unpleasing to some of your correspondents versed in the Court history of the seventeenth century.

I offer the following title as briefly expressive of the contents of the MS., and shall afterwards append a few notes which the subject has incidentally suggested.

To the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord, Francis Lord Cottington, Honest William wisheth all health and happiness.

I have been informed that you have recently been at the Bear Garden, and truly I was much rejoiced to hear it; for it is a pleasant and delightful place, and above all others, well calculated to give lessons in life and manners. Therefore, although it is commonly called the *Garden of Paris*, or *Paris Garden*, that is surely a corruption, or rather contraction of the word (for whatever the French may say, they have no such place in all Paris), and the better sort call it the *Garden of Paradise*. And so indeed it is; such is the variety of pleasure it affords, as Sir Robert Cotton in his Antiquities, and before him John Stow, in his Survey of London, have most learnedly related. For, if you are fond of perfumes, what can be called sweeter, what can be imagined more wholesome, than to snuff up the scent of so many sweet-smelling dogs? What can be more exhilarating than to see men infinitely more careful of their dogs than of themselves, and urging on their whelps with so much ardour, as sometimes themselves to rush foremost upon the bear? If you delight in music, where else is it possible to enjoy so wonderful, so astonishing a concert, of such a variety of voices? There will you hear men shouting, dogs barking, bears roaring, and bulls bellowing altogether;—and thus, though the voices may in themselves differ, yet when combined they produce most incomparable music; especially when a good bear, who knows his business, on being brought to the stake, strikes the ground with his paws, and as it were keeps time. I know many fellows who call themselves amateurs of music, will be excessively angry with me, for calling this *incomparable* music; but I wish them to understand, that I don't mean their delicate *Lydian* measures, which they call "*Chamber Music*,"—no; I mean those sublime and sonorous *Doric* strains, which we call "*Loud Music*"; and, in short, no music, as it appears to me, can be more harmonious, none more concordant; for the men, the bears, and the dogs, are alike halloaing, roaring, and barking. But the decision of this question may be safely left to the ears of the judicious—I mean to your own. But now let us have done with music, for I have to speak of more solemn and sublimer matters. There you may see the same men, at one moment, engaged in a battle, beating, thumping, kicking, and almost killing one another, without any positive cause; and at the next, drinking together, and embracing each other in the most

friendly manner, equally without reason. Truly this appears to me to be a picture of the world, a mirror of the age, and the most perfect resemblance of a Court that can be imagined. This is the very place where a wise man may learn how he ought to live in this world; and so my old friend Petronius, who was a shrewd and cunning courtier in his time (you know he lived in the Court of Henry VIII.) was wont to say, "Mundus universus exercet ursiludium"; that is, "All the world is but a bear-baiting."

I had almost forgot to speak of the blind bear, who, when he is bound to the stake, contrives to loosen the knot with his nose and claws; and, as soon as he has freed himself, bolts off to his den, upsetting all in his way, making the men tumble one over another, and putting all into confusion, so that men with eyes in their heads appear to be blinder even than the blind bear himself. Why need I tell you of the bull, with the great bag; or of the pony and monkey which gambol about, and afford a truly royal pastime? Therefore it is that good and wise Monarchs patronize this spectacle; and come once a year to partake of it, in Whitsun week. It is, to say the truth, sport worthy of a King; and I would rather enjoy the sport afforded by that blind bear than witness a hundred masques.

There are some stupid fellows in the world who neither know how to transact business, nor to take recreation; but when we wish to characterize a fellow particularly clever, knowing, and experienced, we commonly say, "*Take care of that chap—he has seen the bears.*" And, again, when one sharp fellow is overreached by another still sharper, it is a common proverb among us—"*What, are you there, with your bears?*" For my own part, I honestly confess I would much rather enjoy myself with bears and dogs, than play with cats or monkeys, as is now the fashion; and, therefore, I entreat you, as often as your business will permit, that you fail not to visit the Bear Garden, for you will always find it to be, as Cicero says, "Schola disciplinæ, morum regula, et magistra vitæ."

Of which I will now give you a great example, in a humble personage. There was a scullion in my Lord's kitchen, whose name was Pack, a clever fellow enough; he obtained, through my influence, from Tom Badger, of most happy memory, the office or place of cooking for the bears, and preparing their dinners and food. When he was introduced into the bears' stable, the bear-wards carefully placed him, according to custom, upon the back of one of the largest bears (which is the usual ceremony of inauguration for all who are to have any charge over the beasts), and in this manner, possession, or what we term in law "livery and seisin" of his office, is delivered to him. The bear carried his rider with great good nature, and he with no less merriment, having in one hand a tankard of ale, and in the other a pipe of tobacco, began to drink to the health of "*All the Bears.*" At this moment, two large dogs were slyly let in; the instant

the bear saw them, up got old Bruin on his hind legs, capsized poor Pack, and spilled the ale-pot with almost all the contents into his lap. However, it did him no further harm: and Pack told me, when he came home, that he never enjoyed his ale so much before. Now as often as I think of this story, I fancy I see you, my dear Sir Francis, reposing on your couch, wrapped up in skins and furs, and looking exactly like a great old bear, drinking up my ale, and calling out, like Pack, "Long live Honest William with his ale, I think I never drank better in all my life."

But I won't detain you any longer. I have received your warrant for a buck, for which I heartily thank you, hoping you'll soon send me another. I intended to have dined with you yesterday, but did not know whether or not you would be at home, and I was invited elsewhere; and you well know that Honest William is always a man of his word,—and so farewell.

From my little cabin in the world.

July 26, 1639.

Of the pony and the monkey, the bull and the blind bear, we have the following interesting notice in Alleyn the actor's papers, as quoted by Lysons in his excellent account of Dulwich College:

"To-morrow, being Thursdaie, shal be seen at the bear garden on the Bank side, a great match plaied by the gamesters of Essex, who hath challenged all comers whatsoever, to plai 5 dogges at the single beare for 5 pounds, and also to wearie a bull dead at the stake, and for their better content shall have pleasant sport with the horse and ape, and whipping of the blind bear. Vivat Rex."

Honest William has told us that all good and wise monarchs patronize this sport, and come once a year to partake of it in Whitsun week. Elizabeth, that manly Queen, to employ an epithet which she well deserved, was by no means behind her predecessors in cultivating this enlivening if not strictly female diversion.

The following specimen of her Majesty's pastimes would have given little hope of the success of an Italian opera in her day, although it is true they are concluded with dancing. Sir Rowland White writes thus to Sir Robert Sidney: "Her Majesty is very well. This day she appoints to see a Frenchman doe feates upon a rope, in the Conduit Court; to morrow she hath commanded the beare, the bulls, and the ape, to be baited in the tilt yard. Upon Wednesday she will have a solemn dawncing."*

Whipping the blind bear was a very refined diversion, rendered still more exquisite if by good hap the bear got loose, the chances of which accident have been amplified on by Honest William. Whipping the blind bear, says Hentzner, is performed by five or six men standing circularly with whips, which they exercise upon him

* Sidney Papers.

without any mercy. As he cannot escape from them because of his chain, he defends himself with all his force and skill, throwing down all who come within his reach and are not active enough to get out of it, and tearing the whips out of their hands and breaking them.

Laneham, that great master of epithets and ever-memorable historiographer of the diversions of Kenilworth, in the summer's progress of 1575, describes with admirable minuteness and graphic fidelity (as modern critics phrase it) this royal sport:

"Thursday, the fourteenth of this July, and the sixth day of her Majesty's coming, a great sort of ban dogs were there tied in the outer Court, and thirteen bears in the inner. Whosoever made the panel, there were enough for a quest and one for challenge, an need were. A wight of great wisdom and gravity seemed their foreman to be, had it come to a jury, but it fell out that they were caused to appear there upon no such matter, but only to answer to an ancient quarrel between them and the ban dogs, in a cause of controversy that had long depended, being obstinately full often debated with sharp and biting arguments on both sides, and could never be decided, grown now to so marvellous a malice, that with spiteful upbraidings and uncharitable chafings always they fret, as any where the one can hear, see, or smell the other. Many a maimed member (God wot), bloody face, and torn coat, hath the quarrel cost between them, so far likely the less yet now to be appeased, as there wants not partakers to back them on both sides."

If such were the recreations of the maiden Queen and her attendant ladies, Master Slender will not appear so deficient in gallantry and politeness as he is usually esteemed when he turns the topic of conversation in his interview with "sweet Ann Page" to a bear-baiting, and the feats of the renowned bear Sackerson, the hero of our Paris Garden.

Sackerson had probably taken his name from the bearward who had fed and trained him for the fray, the highest compliment that could be paid to the master of so accomplished a pupil. George Stone, another celebrated bear, had his nomen and cognomen, I suppose, in the same way. When the bear was of the gentler sex, alliteration and a tasteful fancy were consulted; thus Alleyn's little "Besse of Bromleye" fought in one day twenty-one double and single courses with the best dogs in the country. A. J. K.

Paris Garden.

[1833, *Part II., pp.* 507-510.]

The Paris Garden, styled Hortus Paris, in the letter of Honest William, has been noticed by every topographical writer in London and its suburbs; yet its locality has not been very precisely pointed out.

Stow, enumerating the buildings and enclosed grounds which were contiguous to the bank of the river, west of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, says: "Now to returne to the west bancke: there were two Beare gardens, the old and newe, places wherein were kept beares, bulls, and other beasts, to be bayted, as also mastives in several kennels, nourished to bayt them. These beares and other beasts are there bayted in plots of ground scaffolded about for beholders to stand safe."*

This passage will be readily explained by reference to the map of London and its suburbs, as they existed about 1560, engraved by Vertue from an original copy.

West of the park attached to Winchester Palace, and nearly opposite to Queenhithe on the other shore of the river, the first or *Old* Bear Garden is marked out, in which appears a sort of wooden amphitheatre filled with spectators. In the arena of the building (not visible by reason of the surrounding scaffolding) we must suppose the bear fixed to the stake. On the east side of the enclosure or garden in which the amphitheatre stands are the kennels of the mastiff dogs mentioned by Stow. Next to this, and facing Broken Wharf, is the enclosure and circus for bull-baiting; and further to the westward, exactly opposite the embouchure of the Fleet rivulet or ditch, is the Paris Garden, called the *New* Garden by Stow.

Pennant says that the place acquired its name from a similar establishment which existed contemporaneously in the city of Paris; that the exhibitions took place particularly on *Sundays*, as they were even in his time continued at the French metropolis, under the name of *combâts des animaux*. Pennant's etymology is altogether fanciful, and the true one probably is deducible from one Robert of Paris, who it is said possessed the manor in which the garden stood in ancient times. Honest William, by his rapturous assertion that there was no such place in all Paris, seems to have anticipated Pennant's derivation. The original name of the extensive manor in which the Paris Garden stood appears to have been Withyfleet, written in old deeds Widé fleet, and it was derived from certain dykes and osier grounds, which existed in this low and marshy spot. It was also styled the *Wilés—i.e.*—willows, in ancient documents.

In a map of London, published in 1739, four of these long canals are visible, running parallel with the course of the Thames, east and west, a little to the eastward of the spot where Christ Church stands; they must have been filled up, I imagine, about the time when the Blackfriars Road was formed and the bridge built.

The Paris manor-house stood a little inwards from the bank of the Thames, and was a moated mansion of the castellated class, having its embattled gate, chapel, pound, prison, and whipping-post. The two last appendages were sufficient marks of its independent jurisdiction.

* See the large map published by the Society of Antiquaries.

In the reign of Henry III. Robert Marmion, then, I suppose, the possessor of the Paris manor-house and the adjacent demesne, gave to the Abbey of Bermondsey the hide of land which constituted its limits, called Withey fleet, a mill, and other appurtenances. The Templars, on some compact with the Abbot and Monks of Bermondsey, obtained possession of the manor, and under the privilege granted to them by the Papal See, "ne quis injiciat manus violentes in confugientes ad domos Templariorum sub pœnâ excommunicationis,"* it was established a sanctuary or privileged place. At the suppression of the military order of the Templars it became, with their other possessions, the property of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, still retaining its ancient prescriptive privileges of harbouring and protecting the votaries of profligacy and crime. In the fifteenth century the manor-house and its appurtenances appear to have been leased by the prior and brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem to John, Duke of Bedford, who set forth certain rules for the government of the inmates of the sanctuary, the title of which runs thus: "Hec sunt statuta et ordinaciones concernencia locum privilegeatum vocatum *Parish Gardyn*, alias dictum *Widé flete*, sive *Wiles*, cum pertinenciis, facta per Johannem nuper Ducem Bedfordiæ firmarium ibidem anno Domini 1420mo.† In the beginning of the sixteenth century this place was leased at the yearly rent of £8 13s. 4d., or 9 marks for a term of thirty-one years, by the prior of the Hospitallers to a wealthy citizen of London, who probably made it his suburban villa.

The following is an extract from the clauses of the original deed, which distinctly describe the manor-house and its appurtenances:

"This indenture made betweene Sir Thomas Docwra, prior of the Hospitall of Saint John J'rl'm in Englande and his bredren of the same hospitall upon that oon partie, and Robert Udall, citizen and goldsmyth, of London, upon that other partie, witnesseth that the said prior and his bredren, w^t the whole assent and autorite of their chapit', have graunted and letten to farme to the forsaid Robert Udall the mansion place of Paris Garden in the countie of Surr', as it standith within the mote ther; and also two gardens buttyng upon the said mansion place w^t the gate-house, and with three pastures called the pound yarde, the conyng garth, the chapell, hawe, and walnut trees, w^t th' appertences, like as oon John Hellow lately all the same held and occupied, and also other pastures about the dikes ther, called the Willowes; woddes, and trees upon the said pastures ther growing oonely except, and to the forsaid prior and his succ^rs alwey res'ved."

* Regist. Muniment. precept. hospit. Sci. Joh'is Jerusalem, Bibl. Cotton. Mus. Brit.

† Printed in the "Monasticon" (new edition), vol. vi., p. 819, from the Register of the Knights Hospitallers in the Cotton MSS.

Subscribed :

"Geven in our chapiture holden in our house of Clerkenwell besides London, xxviii day of Juyn, in the yere of o^r^ Lord MCCCCCV."

In the year 1582 a fatal accident occurred which gave a great shock to these diversions. One Sunday afternoon the scaffold at the Paris Garden, crowded with assembled spectators, gave way; the loss of many lives and many fractured limbs must have been the result. The Mayor of London, Sir Thomas Blanke, addressed a letter on this occasion to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, in which he observed that this misfortune gave great occasion to acknowledge the hand of God for such abuse of His Sabbath, and moved his lordship that it should be redressed.

What was the result of this application I am not aware, but the public baitings on the Sunday afternoons, in the succeeding reign, were suppressed; and we find Edward Alleyn the player, the worthy founder of Dulwich College, who was master of the royal bears and co-proprietor with Henslow of a bear-garden on the Bankside, petitioning King James I. that the bear-baitings on a Sunday afternoon should be allowed. The petition is transcribed in Lysons's "Environs of London," vol. i., p. 93, and might have been inserted here, but that I find it has already been copiously quoted in a paper on the subject of London Theatres and Bear Gardens, which appeared in your Magazine for 1816, p. 204* (see *post*).

* The fact that dramatic entertainments were occasionally performed at these circi for bear-baiting is worthy of incidental notice; indeed, I have little doubt that our theatres for the representation of the drama, that great medium, when properly directed, of refining and polishing the public taste, had their origin and their very form from the buildings at first erected for the rude diversions of the bear-garden.

The famous Globe Theatre, as seen in the long Antwerp view of London, if it were not originally a bear-ring, was evidently constructed on the same plan. The prologue to Shakespeare's "Henry V." plainly tells us that the drama had established itself on the very arena of savage sports :

> " . . . Can this *cockpit* hold
> The vasty fields of France? or may we cram
> Within this wooden O the very casques
> That did affright the air at Agincourt?"

No theatre is, indeed, without its pit—in its origin a place for combat; hence we have the expression "pitting" antagonists against each other.

In an old play, "The Muse's Looking-Glass," by Thomas Randolph, M.A., London, 1643, we have a good incidental catalogue of the London theatres, and an allusion to the bear-garden. Two of the characters hold the following dialogue:

> "*Flowerdew.* It was a zealous prayer
> I heard a brother make concerning play-houses.
> *Bird.* For charity what is it?
> *Flowerdew.* That the *Globe*,
> Wherein, quoth he, reigns a whole world of vice,

What was the success of the above application I have not ascertained, but the cause of good morals and religion ultimately triumphed; and, shortly after, the manor in which the Paris Garden was included was formed into a parish, Christ Church. This was effected by the bequest of John Marshall, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, within which district the Paris Garden was, who left by will, dated August 21, 1627, £700 for the purpose of erecting a new church in the parish.

The trustees under this testament bought a piece of ground in Paris Garden in order to fulfil its provisions, and by an Act of Parliament, 22 and 23 of Charles II., the manor to which Paris Garden was attached became the parish of Christ Church; and a Christian temple, with its cemetery, was established on the site of the barbarous sports we have described.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century a glass-house was erected in another quarter of the garden, and the royal bears seem to have been removed to Hockley-in-the-Hole, where they shortly after resigned the arena to the combatants with cudgels or singlesticks, a diversion which, we may gather incidentally from the *Spectator* and other periodical writings, had become very popular.

The Paris Garden consisted of two divisions, a shadow of one of which remains, *stat nominis umbra*, in the appellation Upper Ground, which I observe in the map of London, near Bull stairs.

In the map of 1739, Paris Garden stairs are marked, and the boundary of the garden itself seems to be pretty clearly defined by a lane running round it called Green Walk. The centre of this public pleasure-ground appears to have been adorned by the four parallel canals, which we have before mentioned.

Thus we have seen the grounds of the mansion of the Norman lord formed into a sort of garden of *zoology pugnacious*, according to the taste of succeeding times. We shall find his castle itself converted in the seventeenth century into a brothel. From the plot of an old play by Shackerly Marmion, preserved among the scarce plays in the British Museum, we learn that a procuress, who is styled in the piece "Donna Hollandia," took up her residence, and carried on her infamous profession in the deserted manor-house. Here, relying on the remnant of prescriptive privilege, which still clung to the place, derived from its possessors the Templars, she set the civil authorities at defiance, and underwent a regular siege. This circum-

Had been consum'd; the *Phœnix* burnt to ashes;
The *Fortune* whipt for a blind whore. *Black-Fryers*,
He wonders how it 'scap'd demolishing,
I' th' time of Reformation. Lastly, he wish'd
The *Bull* might cross the Thames to the *Bear Garden*,
And there be soundly baited."

stance, combined with the flat and marshy nature of the spot on which the house stood surrounded by canals, obtained for it the new name of Holland's Leaguer.

Modern buildings, forming the southern approach to Blackfriars Bridge in 1769, have, however, removed every trace of Holland's Leaguer and its renowned precinct the Paris Garden. To the names of several adjacent streets many traces of the old localities have, as it were, indelibly attached themselves. To those already noticed may be added Holland Street, Willow Street, Bear Lane, etc.

A. J. K.

Mayfair.

[1816, *Part I., pp.* 228-230.]

Fifty years have passed away since this place of amusement was at its height of attraction. The spot where the fair was held still retains the name of Mayfair, and exists in much the same state as at the above period. For instance, Shepherd's Market and houses surrounding it on the north and east sides, with White Horse Street, Shepherd's Court, Sun Court, Market Court; westwards, an open space extending to Tyburn (now Park) Lane, since built upon, in Chapel Street, Shepherd's Street, Market Street, Hertford Street, etc.; southwards the noted ducking-pond, house, and gardens, since built upon, in a large riding-school, Carrington Street,* etc. The market-house consists of two stories: first story, a long and cross aisle for butchers' shops, externally other shops connected with culinary purposes; second story, used as a theatre at fair-time, for dramatic performances. My recollection serves to raise before me the representation of the "Revenge," in which the only object left on remembrance is the black man Zanga. Below, the butchers gave place to toy-men and gingerbread-bakers. At present the upper story is unfloored, the lower ditto nearly deserted by the butchers, and their shops occupied by needy pedling dealers in small wares—in truth a most deplorable contrast to what once was such a point of allurement. In the areas encompassing the market building were booths for jugglers, prize-fighters, both at cudgels and backsword, boxing matches, and wild beasts. The sports not under cover were mountebanks, fire-eaters, ass-racing, sausage-tables, dice ditto, up-and-downs, merry-go-rounds, bull-baiting, grinning for a hat, running for a shift, hasty pudding-eaters, eel-divers, and an infinite variety of other similar pastimes. Among the extraordinary and wonderful delights of the happy spot take the following few items, which still hold place within my mind, though I cannot affirm they all occurred at one precise season. The account may be relied on, as I was born and passed my youthful days in the vicinity, in Piccadilly (Carter's Statuary), two doors from the

* The noted Kitty Fisher lived in this street.

south end of White Horse Street, since rebuilt, occupied at present by Lady Pulteney.

Ducking Pond, with a large commodious house, good disposure of walks, arbours, alcoves, and, in an area before the house, an extensive basin of water, otherwise ducking-pond, for the recreation of lovers of that polite and humane sport. Persons who came with their dogs paid a trifling fee for admission, being considered the chief patrons and supporters of the pond; others, who visited the place as mere spectators, paid a double fee. A duck was put into the pond by the master of the hunt; the several dogs were then let loose to seize the bird. For a long time they made the attempt in vain, for when they came near the devoted victim, she dived under water and eluded their remorseless fangs. Here consisted the extreme felicity of the interesting scene. At length some dog, more expert than the rest, caught the feathered prize, and bore it away, amidst the loudest acclamations, to his most fortunate and envied master. This diversion was held in such high repute about the reign of Charles II. that he and many of his prime nobility did not disdain to be present, and partake, with their dogs, of the elegant entertaiment. In Mrs. Behn's play of "Sir Patient Fancy," written at the above period, a Sir Credulous Easy talks about a cobbler, his dog-tutor, and his expectation of soon becoming the "Duke of Ducking-pond."

Mountebanks' Stage.—One was erected opposite the Three Jolly Butchers public-house, on the east side of the market area, now the King's Arms. Here Woodward, the inimitable comedian and harlequin, made his first appearance as merry-andrew. From these humble boards he soon afterwards found his way to Covent Garden Theatre.*

Beheading of Puppets.—In a coal-shed attached to a grocer's shop (then Mr. Frith's, now Mr. Frampton's) one of these mock executions was exposed to the attending crowd. A shutter was fixed horizontally, on the edge of which, after many previous ceremonies, a puppet laid its head, and another puppet then instantly chopped it off with an axe. In a circular staircase window at north end of Sun Court a similar performance took place by another set of puppets. The condemned puppet bowed its head to the sill, which, as above, was soon decapitated. In these representations the late punishment of the Scotch chieftain (Lord Loval) was alluded to, in order to gratify the feelings of Southern loyalty at the expense of that farther North.

Strong Woman.—In a fore one-pair room on the west side of Sun Court a Frenchman submitted to the curious the astonishing strength of his wife. A blacksmith's anvil being procured from White Horse Street, with three of the men, they brought it up and placed it on the floor. The woman was short, but most beautifully and delicately

* Mr. Woodward was always intimate in my father's family.

formed, and of a most lovely countenance. She first let down her hair (a light auburn), of a length descending to her knees, which she twisted round the projecting part of the anvil, and then, with seeming ease, lifted the ponderous weight some inches from the floor. After this a bed was laid in the middle of the room, when, reclining on her back and uncovering her bosom, the husband ordered the smiths to place thereon the anvil, and forge upon it a horseshoe. This they obeyed by taking from the fire a red-hot piece of iron, and with their forging-hammers completing the shoe with the same might and indifference as when in the shop at their constant labour. The prostrate fair one appeared to endure this with the utmost composure, talking and singing during the whole process; then, with an effort which to the bystanders seemed like some supernatural trial, cast the anvil from off her body, jumping up at the same moment with extreme gaiety, and without the least discomposure of her dress or person. That no trick or collusion could possibly be practised on the occasion was obvious from the following evidence: The audience stood promiscuously about the room, among whom were our family and friends, the smiths utter strangers to the Frenchman, but known to us; therefore the several efforts of strength must have proceeded from the natural and surprising power this foreign dame was possessed of. She next put her naked foot on a red-hot salamander, without receiving the least injury; but this is a feat familiar with us at this time. Here this kind of gratification to the senses concluded.

Tiddy-doll, the celebrated vendor of ginger-bread who, from his eccentricity of character and extensive dealings in his way, was always hailed as the king of itinerant tradesmen.* In his person he was tall, well made, and his features handsome. He affected to dress like a person of rank: white gold-lace suit of clothes, laced ruffled shirt, laced hat and feather, white silk stockings, with the addition of a fine white apron. Among his harangues to gain customers take this specimen, "Mary, Mary! where are you *now*, Mary? I live, when at home, at the second house in Little Ball Street, two steps underground—a wiscum, riscum, and a why-not. Walk in, ladies and gentlemen! My shop is on the second floor backwards, with a brass knocker at the door. Here is your nice ginger-bread, your spice ginger-bread. It will melt in your mouth like a red-hot brickbat, and rumble in your inside like Punch and his wheelbarrow," ever finishing his address by singing this fag-end of some popular ballad.† Hence the nickname of Tiddy-doll. In Hogarth's print of the execution of the "Idle Prentice" at Tyburn Tiddy-doll is seen holding up a ginger-bread cake with his left hand, his right being within his coat, and addressing the mob in his usual way—"Mary, Mary," etc. His

* He was a constant attendant in the crowd on Lord Mayor's Day.

† Perhaps a musical antiquary may favour us with the name of the ballad.

costume agrees with the aforesaid description. For many years (and perhaps at present) allusions were made to his name, as thus: "You are so fine (to a person dressed out of character), you look like Tiddy-doll"; "You are as tawdry as Tiddy-dol"; "You are quite Tiddy-dol," etc.

Soon after the late Lord Coventry occupied the house, corner of Engine Street, Piccadilly (built by Sir Henry Hunlocke, Bart., on the site of a large ancient inn called the Greyhound); he being annoyed with the unceasing uproar, night and day, during the fair (the whole month of May) procured—I know not by what means—the entire abolition of this festival of misrule and disorder. J. CARTER.

OF THE LONDON THEATRES.

[1813, *Part II., pp.* 121-123.]

The Fortune Theatre.

This theatre stood between Golden Lane and White Cross Street. By a contract, dated January 8, 1599, which Mr. Malone has printed at length in the "History of the Stage," Henslowe and Alleyn, the actors, agreed with Peter Street, a carpenter, for the "erectinge, buildinge, and setting up of a new house and stage for a play-house" at this place, and as the intended building was not specified by any name in the contract, it becomes probable this must have been the first theatre built on that spot. The cost of erecting was £520. By the contract, it was to consist of three stories in height, containing "fower convenient divisions for gentlemen's roomes, and other sufficient and convenient divisions for twopennie roomes, with necessarie seates to be placed and sett as well in those roomes as throughoute all the rest of the galleries of the said howse," and to have "divisions without and within." The "gentlemen's roomes" were the boxes, and by that title they are repeatedly mentioned as early as 1609.* Twopenny rooms might be the part which was, until lately, called "slips"; and the area or yard now forming the pit seems to have been entirely open, and filled promiscuously by the crowd.†

* "'Tis euen as common to see a bason at the Church doore as a box at a Play-house" ("Every Woman in her Humour," 1609). Again in Decker's "Gull's Horn-book," 1609.

† In the play of "Nobody and Somebody," 1601, it is said:

> "Somebody once pickt a pocket in this play-house yard,
> Was hoysted on the Stage, and sham'd about it."

And another trait of this portion of the auditory occurs in the prologue to the "Hog hath lost his Pearl," acted by the London prentices:

> "We are not halfe so skil'd as strowling players,
> Who could not please here as at country fairs;

The Fortune was opened by Alley, with the Lord Admiral's servants,* who had previously performed at the Rose, and who, in 1603, changed their patron for the gallant Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales. It has been described as a "vast theatre," and certainly continued a favourite with the public for several years. In "Albumazar," performed at Cambridge, 1614, Trinculo says, "I will confound her with compliments drawn from the plays I see at the Fortune and Red Bull, where I learn all the words I speak and understand not." And John Melton, in his "Astrologaster, or the Figre Caster," 1620, describes the representation of the "History of Dr. Faustus"† at this theatre as follows: "Another (he says) will foretell lightning and thunder that shall happen such a day, when there are no such inflamations seene except a man goe to the Fortune in Golding-lane, to see the tragedie of Doctor Faustus. There indeede a man may behold shagge-hayr'd deuills runne roaring ouer the stage with squibs in their mouthes, while drummers make thunder in the tyring-house, and the twelue-penny hirelings make artificial lightning in their heauens."‡

This theatre took fire at twelve at night on December 9, 1621, and was entirely destroyed. However, being popular, and the concern neither overburdened with the encumbrances attached to modern theatres, or the undertaking enfeebled by a divided proprietorship, it was speedily rebuilt on an extended scale, forming "a large, round, brick building," with the figure of Fortune in the front, as described in Heywood's "English Traveller," 1633:

> ". . . a Statue, in the fore-front of your house
> For euer; like the picture of Dame Fortune
> Before the Fortune play-house."

> We may be pelted off, for ought we know,
> With apples, eggs, or stones from thence *below;*
> In which weele craue your friendship, if we may,
> And you shall haue a dance worth all the play."

* The Lord Admiral Nottingham.

† This was one of the most popular productions of Christopher Marlow. Eight 4to. editions are known—viz., 1604, 1611, 1616, 1619, 1624, 1631, 1661, and 1663.

‡ The noise of fireworks and letting off chambers, or the clamour of fighting, was then introduced into almost every theatrical representation; and although not incidental to the piece, the custom was often preserved after a more vulgar manner by attaching crackers to the slops of the clown. This system fell into disuse about 1620. In the prologue to the "Two Merry Milk-Maids," printed in that year, the omission is accounted for as "the stage being reformed"; and the author prays "for your owne good, *you in the yard,*" will lend ears, in order to well understand and relate on returning home.

> ". . . 'Tis a fine play,
> For we haue in't a coniurer, a deuill,
> And a clown too:—But I fear the euill,
> In which, perhaps, vnwisely we may faill,
> Of wanting squibs and crackers at their tail."

The new theatre was opened by the Palsgrave's servants, who appear to have continued performing there until 1640, when they removed to the Red Bull. That company was succeeded by the Prince's, which contrived to act occasionally, notwithstanding the order made by Parliament in July, 1647, for the suppressing of plays and play-houses; nor did they finally desist until the peremptory ordinance of February 13, 1647-48, for the dismantling of play-houses, was issued. Amidst these contending difficulties, the rent of the theatre falling in arrear, the trustees of Dulwich College (to which charity the play-house had been devised by the will of Allen) took possession on November 21, 1649, and upon the Archbishop's visitation in 1667, it was stated that the college "had been brought in debt considerably by the fall of the Fortune play-house."*

In February, 1661, the site and ground adjoining were publicly advertised to be let for building upon, and that "twenty-three tenements might be erected with gardens"; but the proposal did not succeed, as appears by the above representation to the Archbishop of the impoverishment of the college by the falling in of the tenancy.

This theatre is mentioned on several occasions in the public journals under the title of the "Old Play-house in Red Cross Street," and being used for a secret conventicle, was visited by the officers of justice, in the attempt to suppress those meetings, as late as November, 1682.† E. H.

[1813, *Part II., pp.* 217-221.]

Whitefriars Theatre.

The site of this theatre lay between the eastern gates of the Temple and Water Lane, Fleet Street. It is enumerated by a writer, in 1628, for one of those pulled down by the cautious citizens soon after the year 1580, to which Mr. Malone adds: "The theatre in Blackfriars, not being within the liberties of the city of London, escaped the fury of these fanatics."‡ Probably there is some mistake in this representation, as the line of the ancient wall of the city, as described in the old maps, appears more likely to have enclosed the ground-plot of Blackfriars than Whitefriars, and the theatre of the latter certainly stood upon the precincts of the once noted "Kingdom of Alsatia," whose lawless origin is not ascertained, but where

* Lysons's "Environs," vol. i., p. 104.

† It then had avenues to both Red Cross Street and White Cross Street, a circumstance that in several instances enabled the preachers to escape from their pursuers. A view of the theatre is inserted in the *Londinia Illustrata*, No. 11.

‡ Reed's Shakespeare, vol. iii., pp. 46, 47.

neither the civic magistrate nor other legal officer ventured to appear until near the close of the seventeenth century.*

So few and indistinct are the traces of this theatre that the period of it being rebuilt, after the furor of the citizens above-noticed had subsided, is uncertain. The comedy of "Woman is a Weather-cock," printed 1612, was acted "diuers times priuately at the White Friers, by the Children of the Reuels."† Upon July 13, 1613, a license was granted to erect a new play-house. It may therefore be concluded that, if this theatre was pulled down in 1580, it did not remain long in ruins, and that it could not be from decay that it wanted rebuilding within so short a period, allowing, as the fact might be, that the structure was entirely of timber, but rather from inconvenience of size, to meet the increase of population. However, the new license was not acted upon until the building of the Salisbury Court Theatre in 1629.

Salisbury Court Theatre; Private House, Dorset Court.

This theatre was built in 1629. It was usually called a private house, but the meaning of that distinction has not hitherto been explained. The term might be applied to those houses only that were roofed completely over, and which, by discontinuing the inconvenience of an open pit or yard, served to render the audience more select and respectable. The Blackfriars and the Cockpit in Drury Lane were also called private houses, and we are told the three were all "built almost exactly alike, for form and bigness," had "the pits enclosed for the gentry, and acted by candle-light."‡

The prologue to Marmyon's "Holland's Leagver," which the title describes "an excellent Comedy, as it hath bin lately and often acted with great applause, by the high and mighty Prince Charles his Seruants, at the Private House, in Salisbury Court," 1632, is too incidental to the history of this edifice to be omitted, and, by the commencement of the lines, it appears that the house was first opened by some unsuccessful candidates.

> "Gentle spectators, that with graceful eye
> Come to behold the Muses' colonie,

* About May, 1697, some of the public journals relate that the bailiffs, by combining in a body, had then first overcome the difficulty of making an arrest in the Whitefriars, and which having been repeated in two or three instances, several persons that resided there as a privileged place, removed to the Mint, Southwark, then equally lawless, for better security of their persons, and which circumstance probably first occasioned the disbanding the once-renowned order of the Squires of Alsatia.

† For an account of the City Prentices attempting to perform here "The Hog hath Lost his Pearl" in 1612-13, see "Reliquiæ Woottonianæ," edit. 1685, p. 402

‡ Wright's "Historia Histrionica."

New planted in this soyle ; *forsooke of late*
By the inhabitants, since made fortunate
By more propitious starres ; though on each hand,
To over-top us, two great lawrels stand :
The one, when she shall please to spread her traine,
The vastness of the GLOBE cannot containe ;
Th' other so high the PHŒNIX does aspire
To build in, and takes new life from the fire
Bright Poesie creates : yet we partake
The influence they boast of, which does make
Our bayes to flourish, and the leaves to spring,
That on our branches now new poets sing :
And when with joy hee shall see this resort,
Phœbus shall not disdaine to stile 't his court."

During the memorable period of the Commonwealth, when a multitude of heads, more remembered by brim-shades without than by any proof of sanity within, were ready to combine for the destruction of theatres *en masse*, this house shared the general fate, and remained closed until the Restoration. In June, 1660, it was opened by a newly-gathered company, under the management of the veteran William Beeston, and in the month of November following was taken possession of by D'Avenant, whose company probably played there alternately with the Cockpit, until the removal in 1662 to the new theatre in Portugal Row. "The Rump," a comedy, by John Tatham has, in the title of 1660, "acted many times with great applause, at the Private House in Dorset-court"; and the same play is supposed to have been performed there in 1669.

Dorset Gardens Theatre ; Duke of York's, or Duke's Theatre, Dorset Gardens ; Duke's Theatre, Salisbury Court ; Queen's Theatre, Dorset Gardens.

The house in Portugal Row proving too small, has been considered the reason that Sir William Davenant projected the building a more convenient one in Dorset Gardens, which he was enabled to do, the patent of January, 1662-63, granting power to build in "the cities of London and Westminster, or the suburbs thereof." The design is attributed to Sir Christopher Wren, whose attention might have been directed by Davenant, in his lifetime, to the giving effect to the new scenery, and therefore this elegant structure was as richly adorned without as within.* The front had a southern aspect, with a portico,

* Dryden put in the mouth of the women actors, in their prologue, when they acted at Lincoln's Inn Fields, the remark :

"The gaudy house with scenes will serve for cits."

Among other fanciful ornaments, there were busts of our principal dramatic writers, which time or the gods, and perhaps both, mutilated. Durfey, in "Collin's Walk through London," 1690, has given canto 4, in describing a visit

and two smaller arches for the convenience of carriages. The building and scenery cost £5,000. Though this theatre was probably erected upon nearly the same spot where dramatic exhibitions* had, with only occasional intermissions, existed for near a century, the project was not carried into effect without considerable opposition from the citizens. The voluminous Baxter records this circumstance: "A new play-house (he says) being built in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, called the Duke of York's, the Lord Mayor (as it is said) desired of the King that it might not be, the youth of the city being already so corrupted by sensual pleasures; but he obtained not his end."† It was opened by Davenant's widow, aided by Betterton, at the head of the Duke of York's Company, on November 9, 1671, with Dryden's comedy of "Sir Martin Marall," which was repeated to a full audience for three days, "notwithstanding it had been acted thirty days before in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and above four times at Court."‡ The novel introduction of operas§ and farces,‖ and the revival of such stock-pieces as admitted a display of scenery and splendid dresses, proved sufficient to attract a long succession of crowded houses.¶ Here, in 1682, the ambassador

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to this playhouse, when they performed Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair." He says: Colin

> ". . . saw each box with beauty crown'd,
> And pictures deck the structure round;
> *Ben*, *Shakespeare*, and the learned rout,
> With noses some, and some without."

Dryden, whose epigrammatic points in his prologues and epilogues, produced for the other house, were not infrequently to ridicule their rivals, wittily alludes to this exhibition of the poets in the following couplet of an epilogue, spoken on opening the new house in Drury Lane, 1674:

> "Though in their house the poets' heads appear,
> We hope we may presume their wits are here."

* That the Salisbury Court Theatre was also called the Dorset Court Theatre is already shown, and undoubtedly all three were known as the Whitefriars Theatre. Mr. Malone considers the matter uncertain.

† "Reliquiæ Baxterianæ," 1696, part iii.

‡ Downe's "Roscius Anglicanus," edit. 1789, p. 41.

§ As the "Empress of Morocco," "Psyche," "Circe," and Dryden's alteration of the "Tempest." In the last the famous comedian Joe Haynes made his appearance as a dancer; and having learnt in France, "the author of the 'Tempest' (as the biographer of Haynes declares) was obliged to him for the dances, which were approved of by the spectators" (Thomas's "Life of Haynes," 1701).

‖ I conjecture it was about this period that the actors began to annex a farce occasionally to a short play. When Otway prepared his tragedy of "Titus and Berenice," with a prologue, for this stage, he added the farce of the "Cheats of Scapin," and after it an epilogue. Several other farces appear to have been acted here.

¶ Lines descriptive of the performance are given in Durfey's poem, already noticed.

from the Emperor of Morocco was entertained with "Psyche," "a play of extraordinary splendour," and on other evenings saw "Macbeth" and "The Tempest," and was extremely pleased.* However, the renewal of the embellishments and dresses, although the house was "more frequented than the King's,"† proved a pageant too costly in continuance for the actors to derive a competent emolument, and which circumstance finally led to a junction of the company with their long-continued rivals at Drury Lane. This scheme was formed under an agreement, dated October 14, 1681, between Dr. Davenant, Betterton and Smith of the one part, and Charles Hart and Edward Kynaston of the other part, whereby, in consideration of certain pensions, Hart and Kynaston agreed within a month to make over "all the right, title, and claim, which they or either of them had to any Plays, Books, Cloaths, and Scenes in the King's Play-house."‡ They also promised to "promote, with all their power and interest, an agreement between both play-houses," and which took effect about July, 1682.§ On August 10 of that year they performed the tragedy of "Romulus and Hirsilia, or the Sabine War,"‖ with an epilogue by Mrs. Behn, and spoken by Lady Slingsby,¶ which, reflecting upon the Duke of Monmouth, the Lord Chamberlain is said to have ordered both ladies into custody, to answer the affront.**

From the time the companies joined the performances were continued at both houses alternately, and did not prevent the producing several new pieces at Dorset Garden.

Elkanah Settle, whose versatile genius supplied either opera, city pageant, or Bartholomew Fair droll, was probably the first dramatic

* A singular occurrence is mentioned in a newspaper as having taken place on April 27, 1682, when "Mr. Ch[arles] D[eering], son of Sir Edw. D. and Mr. V[aughan] quarrelled in the Duke's play-house, and presently mounted the stage and fought, and Mr. D. was very dangerously wounded, and Mr. V. secured, lest it should prove mortal" (*Janeway's Impartial Protestant Mercury*, May 2). Langbaine relates his beholding a more sanguinary tragedy, in 1674, in the pit of this house, "in the death of Mr. Scroop, who received his death's wound from Sir Thomas Armstrong." (See "An Account of the Dramatick Poets," p. 460.)

† Langbaine, p. 178.

‡ Curll's "History of the Stage," p. 10.

§ Early in August the Duchess of York visited the Duke's Theatre, "that and the King's House having joined interests," to see "Virtue Betrayed, or Anna Bullen, a deep tragedy of the beheading the said Lady by King Henry the Eighth" (*London Mercury*, August 8, 1682).

‖ There was advertised to "be published on Monday next, the last new play, called Romulus," etc., in Brooks's *Impartial Mercury* of Friday, November 17, 1682. The incident above noticed probably occasioned a delay in the printing.

¶ Her "name occurs as Lady Slingsby in the *dramatis personæ* of Dryden and Lee's plays, between the years 1681 and 1689. In 1680 she appears as Mrs. Mary Lee. Her name was originally Aldridge. Who her husband was is not known" (Lysons's "Environs," vol. iii., p. 367). It is probable her husband was a Justice of Peace, acting in the county of Middlesex, as I believe the name occurs repeatedly about that time in the parish accounts of St. Clement's Danes.

** Curtis's *Protestant Mercury*, August 16, 1682.

writer that sought to extend and support his popularity through the aid of a newspaper, and certainly the following paragraph, from the *Post-Boy*, is one of the earliest, if not the first, dramatic puff which appeared through the medium of such a circulation; it was inserted a few days before the performance of "The World in the Moon." "Great preparations are making for a new Opera in the play-house in Dorset Garden, of which there is great expectation, the scenes being several new sets, and of a moddel different from all that have been used in any theatre whatever, being twice as high as any of their former scenes, and the whole decorations of the stage, not only infinitely beyond all the Operas ever yet performed in England, but also by the acknowledgment of several gentlemen that have travell'd abroad, much exceeding all that has been seen on any of the Foreign stages."* However, notwithstanding the attraction of a new opera, with the novelty of enlarged scenery, and the auxiliary aid just noticed, this piece proved little more than a requiem to the theatrical performances at this house, which appear to have finally terminated with the season of 1696-97.†

In the following year a penny lottery was drawn here, as is shown by a tract, entitled "The Wheel of Fortune, or Nothing for a Penny; being remarks on the drawing of the Penny Lottery at the Theatre Royal, in Dorset Garden," 1698, 4to. Afterwards there was a short exhibition of prize-fighters, and the building was totally deserted in 1703.‡

* The *Post-Boy*, June 12-15, 1697. On the 24th was advertised that "to-morrow will be published the new opera called 'The World in the Moon.'" And upon Thursday, July 1, appeared the following paragraph: "The new Opera will be acted this day for the benefit of the undertaker." Upon the same day the publisher advertised: "The new Opera, called 'The World in the Moon,' is acting with great applause. It is licensed by the Lord Chamberlain's Secretary, and the Master of the Revels, and may be had, with all the songs, at A. Roper's, at the Black Boy in Fleet-street, price 1s." The second edition, by E. S., was announced March 17, 1697-98.

† In that plot-creating age a rumour was raised against the players, as we are told in the *Protestant Mercury* of September 23, 1696, that "yesterday morning the play-house in Salisbury-court was beset by musqueteers, and searched by messengers"; but the report was afterwards declared to be erroneous.

‡ "By this time," says my author, "we were come to our propos'd landing-place, where a stately edifice (the front supported by lofty columns) presented to our view. I enquired of my friend, what magnanimous Don *Cressus* resided in this noble and delightful mansion? Who told me, nobody as he knew on, except rats and mice; and perhaps an old superannuated *Jack pudding*, to look after it, and to take care that no decay'd lover of the Drama should get in, and steal away the *poets' pictures*, and sell em to some Upholsterers, for *Roman Emperours* I suppose; there being little else to lose except scenes, machines, or some such jim-cracks. For this, says he, is one of the theaters, but wholly abandon'd by the players; and 'tis thought will in a little time be pull'd down, if it is not bought by some of the dissenting brethren, and converted into a more pious use, that might in part atone for the sundry transgressions occasioned by that levity which the stage of late have been so greatly subject to" ("The London Spy," by Edward Ward, 1703, p. 148).

This play-house is generally described as "the Duke's Theatre, Dorset Gardens"; the checks had a double D, one being reversed with the letter Y central, surmounted by a ducal coronet, obverse "Vpper Gallerie, 1671" (see miscellaneous Plate, Fig. 5). The second title above-cited is used in the agreement to promote the union of the two companies, and the actors were distinguished as "their Royal Highnesses' Servants," contra "their Majesties' Servants" who acted at Drury Lane. In February, 1684-85, upon the accession to the throne of the Duke of York, this house was immediately distinguished as "the Queen's Theatre." In compliment to the patroness, new checks were cast, preserving the date according to the old style. On one side, in bass-relief, is the head of Maria d'Este, with "Qveen's Theatre"; obverse, "for the Pit, 1684," and are of yellow metal (Fig. 4). Similar ones "for the First Gallerie, 1684," and "Vpper Gallerie, 1684." The name was not afterwards altered. The frontispiece to E. Settle's "Empress of Morocco" is a front view of this theatre having, when perfect, some Latin lines beneath.* There is also a bird's-eye view, taken in the same direction, in Walker's plan of London, published by Overton, as "the old play-house." EU. HOOD.

[1814, *Part II., pp.* 9-12.]

I have met with "The Young Gallant's Academy, or, Directions how he should Behave in all Places and Company," etc. By Sam. Overcome, 1674; again reprinted as by S. V., 1696. This little octavo volume was a slight alteration of Decker's "Gull's Horn-Book" (a circumstance the editor of the late valuable edition of that amusing work does not appear to have been acquainted with), and the characters and places re-adapted to the times. The scene of the theatre is therefore altered from the Globe, and chapter v. concludes, "Some are gone to one theatre, some to the other. Let us take a pair of oars for Dorset-stairs, and so into the Theatre after them as fast as we can." With other alterations of the original, the following is given as instructions: "The play-house is free for entertainment, allowing room as well to the Farmer's son as to a Templer; yet it is not fit that he whom the most Taylor's bills make room for when he comes, should be basely, like a viol, cased up in a corner; therefore, I say, let our gallant (having paid his half-crown, and given the door-keeper his ticket) presently advance himself into the middle of the

* There are also scene prints, which show the internal magnificence of the house. Previous to that publication the principal dramatic pieces that had any embellishment were "Jack Jugler," "Somebody and Nobody," "The Valiant Welchman," "The Roaring Girl," and "Jack Drum's Entertainment," each having an incidental woodcut. The views of Dorset Gardens Theatre, both external and internal, have been copied for the *Londinia Illustrata*, but are inadvertently supposed to represent a different building.

pit, where having made his honour to the rest of the Company, but especially to the Vizard-masks, let him pull out his comb, and manage his flaxen wig with all the grace he can. Hauing so done, the next step is to give a hum to the China orange-wench, and give her her own rate for her oranges (for 'tis below a gentleman to stand haggling like a citizen's wife) and then to present the fairest to the next Vizard-mask. And that I may incourage our Gallant not like Tradesman to save a shilling, and so sit but in the middle gallery, let him but consider what large comings-in are pursed up sitting in the pit. First, A conspicuous eminence is gotten, by which means the best and most essential parts of a gentleman, as his fine cloaths and perruke are perfectly revealed. Second, By sitting in the pit, if you be a knight, you may happily get you a mistress; which, if you would, I advise you never to be absent when Epsome Wells is plaid: for,

"We see the Wells have stoln the Vizard-masks away."

There may also be added the following further particulars of the final destruction of this theatre.

In the spring of 1703, a general repair of the building for the purpose of re-opening having commenced, the Grand Jury of London, at the July Sessions held at the Old Bailey, by their presentment stated there was something yet wanting towards carrying on the new reformation of manners, and therefore they humbly proposed the following matter for the consideration of the Court, which may be given in their own words—viz., "The having some effectual course taken (if possible) to prevent the youth of this city from resorting to the play-houses, which we rather mention because the play-house bills are again posted up throughout the city, in contempt of a former presentment and a positive order of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the contrary;* as also because we are informed that a play-house within the liberties of this city, which has been of late disused and neglected, is at this time refitting in order to be used as formerly. We do not presume to prescribe to this honourable court, but we cannot question, but that, if they shall think fit, humbly to address her Majesty in this case, she will be graciously pleased to prevent it."

This measure was echoed by the fastidious canting author of the *Observator*, as a "very good presentment against the play-houses, particularly against one of them now fitting up in Dorset Gardens."†

The expected opposition of the citizens, or, perhaps, some order

* In June, 1700, there was an order made by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen forbidding to affix in any part of the city or the liberties thereof the playhouse bills, according to the presentment of the Grand Jury at the last Sessions at the Old Bailey (*Postman*, June 25, 1700).

† See *Observator*, July 14-17, 1703, and the consistent reply to same in *Heraclitus Ridens*, No. 1, August 1, 1703.

from the Master of the Revels, occasioned the plan for re-opening this theatre to be abandoned, and I have not yet discovered that any diversion was afterwards exhibited. In 1709 it was razed to the ground, as appears by the following extract from a periodical paper, called *The Gazette à-la-mode, or Tom Brown's Ghost*, No. 3, Thursday, May 26, 1709:

"I wonder (says the writer) that a man whose wits run so much a wool gathering as my Coz. Bickerstaff's should not all this time have pick'd up some Epigram, Elegy, or other doleful ditty, on such a lamentable occasion as the pulling down the Theatre in Dorset Garden; upon which melancholy subject, an old acquaintance of my friend Isaac's, a water-poet, has been so kind as to oblige me with the following lines, composed and dated on board the *Folly*, now lying opposite to the ruined Play-house" [lines omitted].

The site was used as a timber-yard for several years. It is described as such in some lines "On a Lady's Favourite Cat," inserted in "Count Piper's Packet, being a choice and curious Collection of Manuscript Papers in prose and verse," 1732.

A south view of the Dorset Gardens Theatre is given in the present number (see Plate). Some alteration was made in the exterior of the building after the view was taken that is given in Settle's "Empress of Morocco," unless that represents, as probable, the north front. At the time of the repairing above noticed the arms and ornaments might be altered, as the view from which the present engraving is copied is supposed to have been made after the repairs were completed. Other views, in the same direction, may be found in the large sheet maps of a "Prospect of London and Westminster, taken at several stations to the southward thereof, by William Morgan," and also in Henry Overton's "New Prospect of London of the South Side," etc., dedicated to Gideon Harvey by the publisher, James Walker. It stood near the mouth of Fleet ditch, which had on the opposite side a handsome structure, with a balcony, belonging to a noted empiric, Dr. Salmon; a part of which is shown in the annexed view.

In Buck's views (1749) the site is represented as a timber-yard.

China Hall, Rotherhithe.

This suburban theatre is supposed to have been opened in the summer of 1777. It was formed from the warehouse of a paper manufacturer, and novelty crowning the first season with sufficient encouragement, the proprietors ventured to embellish and materially improve the premises; the advertisement for the commencement of the following season, stating the proprietors "have spared no expence in enlarging and beautifying the Theatre; and as they are determined to preserve the exactest punctuality in the time of beginning, and to make regularity and decorum their chief study, hope they shall

render themselves deserving of that favourable encouragement they have before experienced." The prices of admission were: boxes, 3s., pit, 2s., gallery, 1s., and the time of commencing varied by the season from half-past six to seven o'clock. The "Wonder and Lying Valet," and "Love in a Village, with Comical Courtship" (a new piece), were among the pieces performed, and in the season of 1778 one of the performers was the late celebrated George Frederick Cooke. Some time in the winter of 1778-79 the whole building was destroyed by fire.

Lilliputian Theatre, Whitechapel.

The premises had been altered from the Angel and Crown Tavern, and opened as a theatre about the month of October, 1778, with the price of admission to the boxes 3s., pit 2s. Among the pieces represented were "Midas," "Harlequin's Revels," "Love in a Village," with new scenery, etc. E. Hood.

[1813, *Part II., pp.* 333, 334.]

Vere Street Theatre.

A large portion of Vere Street, Clare Market, and the adjoining neighbourhood was built on land called St. Clement's Fields; and one of the earliest erections was a bowling-alley and tennis-court, situate in Bear Yard—a name which is still continued, and leaves no doubt the premises were occasionally used for the once popular diversion of bear-beating. The tennis-court communicated with Vere Street by a passage, according to repute, near where the Bull's Head is now situate, and where Charles Gibbons, Esq. (as he is styled in the parish books), the proprietor, then resided. In 1660 there was erected on the site of the tennis-court a small theatre, being the first built after the Restoration, and on Thursday, November 8, in that year, it was opened with the play of "Henry IV." by the company from the Red Bull, under the direction of Thomas Killigrew.

One event has given some importance to this theatre in the history of the drama. Mr. Malone, with a discrimination not easy to be controverted, supposes that here, on Saturday, December 6, 1660, upon the performance of "Othello," the first time that season, "it is probable an actress first appeared on the English stage."*

* Masques and pastorals were frequently represented at Court by the Queen of Charles I. and her ladies. Prynne, when defending himself against the prelates' tyranny, states that Her Majesty acted a part in a pastoral at Somerset House about six weeks after the publishing the "Histrio-Mastix," when the Archbishop of Canterbury and the prelates produced the book upon the following morning to the King; and having shown that the table of reference called "women actors notorious whores," they declared that he had purposely written the book "against the Queene and her pastorall." And in a marginal note Prynne relates the following anecdote: "Mr. H. I. that first presented and shewed the booke to the

Though the prologue and epilogue spoken on the occasion are in print,* yet the name of the heroine is not preserved.

At this house Killigrew's Company continued during the seasons of 1661, 1662, and part of 1663, and within that period obtained the title of "The Kinge and Queene's Company of Players." In the latter year they removed to the new-built theatre in Drury Lane, and it does not appear that this house was again used for dramatic representations. Davenant, who shortly afterwards produced his "Play-house to Lett," alludes to it by making a musician say:

"... Rest you merry;
There is another play-house to let in *Vere Street.*"

Probably it remained unoccupied until Mr. Ogilby, the author of "Itinerarium Angliæ, or Book of Roads," adopted it, as standing in a popular neighbourhood,† for the temporary purpose of drawing a lottery of books, which took place in 1668,‡ and it was then, to dis-

King, was a few moneths after committed prisoner to the Tower, for begetting one of the actors of this pastorall with child soone after it was acted, and making a reall commentary on M. Prynne's misapplyed text, both the actresse and he for this cause becomming M. Prynne's fellow prisoners in the Tower." See "A New Discovery of the Prelates' Tyranny," etc., 1641, 4to.

* Reed's Shakspeare, vol. iii., p. 135.

† In addition to the houses inhabited by the nobility, etc., in Drury Lane and neighbourhood, the "new market," now called "Clare Market," had been recently established.

‡ As the lotteries were connected with the theatres and literature in more than one instance, it may not be out of place to give here a brief notice of their progress. They were instituted by patent soon after the Restoration for the purpose of creating a fund for the suffering Loyalists, and books were often the species of property held out as a lure for the adventurer. Among these Blome's "Recreations" and Gwillim's "Heraldry," first edition, may be mentioned. In the *Gazette* of May 18, 1668, is the following advertisement: "Mr. Ogilby's Lottery of Books opens on Monday the 25th instant, at the Old Theatre, between Lincoln's-inn fields and Vere-street; where all persons concerned may repair on Monday, May 18, and see the Volumes, and put in their money." On May 25 is announced: "Mr. Ogilby's Lottery of Books (adventurers comming in so fast that they cannot in so short time be methodically registered) opens not till Tuesday the 2d of June; then not failing to draw; at the old Theatre between Lincoln's-inn fields and Vere-street." The Letters Patent were from time to time renewed, and by those dated June 19 and December 17, 1674, there was granted for thirteen years to come, "all Lotteries whatsoever, invented or to be invented, to several truly loyal and indigent officers in consideration of their many faithful services and sufferings, with prohibition to all others to use or set up the said Lotteries," unless deputations were obtained from those officers (*Gazette*, October 11, 1675). Of all the schemes the most popular one was that drawn at the Dorset Garden Theatre, with the capital prize of a thousand pounds for a penny. The drawing began October 19, 1698, and in the *Protestant Mercury* of the following day "its fairness (was said) to give universal content to all that were concerned." In the next paper is found an inconsistent and frivolous story as to the possessor of the prize. In 1698-99 schemes were started called "The Lucky Adventure: or, Fortunate Chance, being £2000 for a groat, or £3000 for a shilling," and "Fortunatus, or another adventure of £1000 for a penny"; but purchasers were more wary, and the money returned in both cases. The patentees also advertised against the "Marble-board,

tinguish it from the two neighbouring edifices in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields and Drury Lane, called the "Old Theatre." By another transition, we find the volatile players succeeded by the austere puritans. In 1675 the parish rates paid by the widow Gibbons (whose husband had then been dead several years) are entered for the "Tennis-Court," which might be an error of the collector, who could not but remember "such things were," as in the following year it is fitly described as "The Meeting-house." The same title is used in 1682, when, in consequence of an order in Council for the suppressing conventicles, several attempts were made by the constables to take into custody the preachers who held forth at the "old play-house in Vere-street." The building must have been very substantial, as, reputedly, it was the same as that destroyed by fire in 1809.* Eu. Hood.

[1813; *Part II., p.* 437.]

The Rose.

This theatre stood on the Bank Side, Southwark. It was built before 1590, and was favourably supported by the public, being successively occupied, from 1591 to 1601, by the respective companies of the Lord Strange, the Earl of Sussex, the Lord Admiral, and the Earl of Pembroke. In 1613 it was entirely forsaken, and only reopened about seven years afterwards for a short duration with an exhibition of prize-fighters.

The Hope.

Also built on the Bank Side, and where the servants of Lady Elizabeth exhibited in 1613. At this theatre was first produced the "Bartholomew Fair" of Ben Jonson, which impresses us with a favourable opinion of the dramatic performances, though a prevailing fashion for ruder exhibitions afterwards served to convert the premises into a bear-garden, for which purpose they were in use in 1632.

The Swan.

Another of the Bank Side theatres, where the actors occasionally resorted. It is spoken of as shut in 1613, but afterwards served for exhibitions of prize-fighting until 1632, when it had fallen into a general decay, as appears by a tract printed in that year called "Holland's Leaguer." The Hope and the Swan are described as

alias the Woollwich-board lotteries; the Figure-board, alias the Whimsey-board, and the Wyre-board lotteries." This nefarious system was finally closed by Act of Parliament in 10 and 11 of William III., c. 17, which declared them unlawful after December 29, 1699.

* For a view of the ruins see the *Londina Illustrata*, where it is called "the Duke's Theatre."

standing very near the Globe, and forming three famous amphitheatres. "That one," says the writer, "was the *Continent of the world*, because half the year a world of beauties and brave spirits resorted unto it; the other was a building of excellent *Hope*, and though wild beasts and gladiators did most possess it, yet the gallants that came to behold those combats, though they were of a mixed society, yet were many noble worthies amongst them; the last which stood, being in times past as famous as any of the other, was now fallen to decay, and like a dying *Swan*, hanging down her head, seemed to sing her own dirge."* EU. HOOD.

[1813, *Part II., pp.* 553-563.]

Sadler's Music-house, Islington; Miles's Music-house; Sadler's Wells.

Soon after the Revolution, upon the drama being emancipated from the rigid shackles of the Puritans, a novel species of amusement first became general, under the name of music-houses.† Not one of them, and there were many, particularly in the suburbs of the Metropolis, appears to have attained and preserved the celebrity of Sadler's Music-house, which was a wooden building, erected on the north side of the New River Head at Islington some time before 1683. In that year, the servants of the proprietor, Sadler, while digging for gravel in his garden, discovered a well of mineral water, which is stated to have become in such general repute from its medicinal qualities as to be visited, shortly afterwards, by "five or six hundred people every morning." That number is mentioned in an account of the discovery of the well given in a note below;‡ but

* A pleasing print of the Swan Theatre, taken from the long view of London called the "Antwerp View," is inserted in the *Londina Illustrata*.

† One of the earliest was Coleman's Music-house, near the Lamb's Conduit, and that was to be sold or let in March, 1681-82. It was the custom for women of the most abandoned description to frequent the music-houses in Rosemary Lane, Stepney, and other places, which became the nightly scenes of intoxication, riots, and even murder. In 1699 the peace-officers made repeated searches in Stepney parish, and in one night took into custody "about forty couple of suspicious persons, who were all committed" (*Protestant Mercury*, March 29, 1699).

‡ The following tract has been partially referred to by Sir John Hawkins, Lysons, and Strutt, and the extract now given shows the situation of the spring, which has been imperfectly described by those writers:

> "A true and exact Account of Sadler's Well; or, the new Mineral Waters lately found at Islington: treating of its nature and virtues. Together with an enumeration of the chiefest Diseases which it is good for, and against which it may be used; and the manner and order of taking of it. Published for public good, by T. G., Doctor of Physick. London, printed for Thomas Malthus, at the Sun in the Poultry, 1684.

"The new Well at Islington," says the writer, "is a certain spring in the middle of a garden, belonging to the Musick-house, built by Mr. — Sadler on the North side of the great Cistern that receives the New River water near Islington; the water whereof was, before the Reformation, very much famed for several extra-

it was probably a time-serving puff, to invite the real or fanciful valetudinarian, it being then fashionable to resort to all such places, either in hope of relief, or for amusement.* How long Sadler resided

ordinary cures performed thereby, and was thereupon accounted sacred, and called Holy-well. The Priests belonging to the Priory of Clarken-well using to attend there, made the people believe, that the virtues of the waters proceeded from the efficacy of their prayers. But, upon the Reformation, the Well was stopt up, upon a supposition that the frequenting it was altogether superstitious; and so, by degrees, it grew out of remembrance, and was wholly lost until found out, and the fame of it revived again, by the following accident: Mr. Sadler being made surveyor of the highways, and having good Gravel in his own Garden, employed two men to dig there; and when they had dug pretty deep, one of them found his pick-axe strike upon something that was very hard; whereupon he endeavoured to break it, but could not; whereupon, thinking with himself that it might peradventure be some treasure hid there, he uncovered it very carefully, and found it to be a broad flat stone; which having loosened and lifted up, he saw it was supported by four oaken posts, and had under it a large Well of stone, arched over, and curiously carved: and having viewed it, he called his fellow-labourer to see it likewise, and asked him whether they should fetch Mr. Sadler and shew it him? Who, having no kindness for Sadler, said No; he should not know of it, but as they had found it so they would stop it up again, and take no notice of it; which he that found it consented to at first, but, after a little time, he found himself (whether out of curiosity or some other reason, I shall not determine) strongly inclined to tell Sadler of the Well, which he did one Sabbath-day in the evening. Sadler, upon this, went down to see the Well; and observing the curiosity of the stone-work that was about it, and fancying within himself that it was a Medicinal water, formerly had in great esteem, but by some accident or other lost, he took some of it in a bottle, and carried it to an eminent Physician, telling him how the Well was found out, and desiring his judgment of the water; who, having tasted and tried it, told him it was very strong of a Mineral taste, and advised him to brew some Beer with it, and carry it to some persons, to whom he would recommend him: which he did accordingly. And some of those who used to have it of him in bottles found so much good by it, that they desired him to bring it in Roundlets: which was done most part of the last winter, and continued to have so good an effect upon the persons that drank it, that, at the beginning of this summer, Dr. Morton advised several of his patients to drink the water; which has so good an effect upon them, and operates so near Tunbridge Water, that it has obtained a general approbation, and great numbers of those who used to go thither, drink it. There are few Physicians in London but have advised some or other of their patients to drink it; by which means it is so frequented, that there are five or six hundred people there constantly every morning."

After describing the effect of the water, the diseases to be relieved, and the manner of taking it, the patients are informed they may eat caraways, or drink a glass of rhenish or white wine with it; and that "it is very convenient for those who smoke tobacco, to take a pipe or two whilest their waters work."

* At the time the discovery was made by Sadler the wells at Tunbridge and Epsom had long been places of fashionable resort. We shall notice a few that have flourished within the environs of London.

The *Clerks Well*, which now gives name to the populous neighbourhood and parish of Clerkenwell, is the most ancient of those in the vicinity of the Metropolis. It is indebted for its fame to the history of the drama, as will be noticed hereafter, and not to any medicinal virtues in the spring.

Hampstead Wells were discovered about 1698, and the water sold for threepence a flask. There was a concert every Monday at ten o'clock, and the ticket of admission one shilling, and for dancing in the afternoon sixpence. They flourished

there after the discovery is uncertain. The building in 1699 was called Miles's Music-house, though the water was advertised from

several years, and their history, we may expect, will be copiously given in the forthcoming "History of Hampstead," by Mr. J. J. Park.

The following votive ditty upon Hampstead and the wells I have only discovered since the note in the last volume (ii., pp. 554) was printed, and which is not mentioned, I believe, by the intelligent author of the recent valuable volume upon "The Topography and Natural History of Hampstead" [song omitted]. It may be found in the *Musical Entertainer*, engraved by George Bickham, jun., folio, vol. ii., No. 15, entitled "The Beautys of Hampstead," and also as a broadside, from which the present copy is taken.

Islington Wells, now called Islington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells.—This place was in repute at the time of Sadler's discovery of the well in the land adjoining, and which last being long since closed, has led some of our best writers to describe the Islington Spa as that found by Sadler. By a singular advertisement in the *Gazette* of September, 1685, it appears to have been then recently sold. It commences: "Whereas Mr. John Langley of London, Merchant, who bought the Rhinoceros, and Islington Wells, hath been represented by divers of his malitious adversaries to be a person of no estate or reputation, nor able to discharge his debts," etc. At the time Ward wrote his poem describing this place threepence a piece admission was paid at "a gate, where abundance of rabble peept in at a grate." He afterwards says:

> "Lime-trees were plac'd at a regular distance,
> And *Scrapers* were giving their woful assistance."

However, music was not originally part of the plan, though there was a coffee-house attached to the premises. This may be gleaned from the advertisements in 1690-92, only informing the public "that the Well near Islington, called New Tunbridge," would open "for drinking the Medicinal Waters, where the poor may have the same, gratis, bringing a Certificate under the hand of any known Physician or Apothecary." In 1700 there was "Musick for dancing all day long every Monday and Thursday during the summer season. No mask to be admitted"; and in 1733 it was visited by the late Princess Amelia, for the purpose of drinking the waters. It also furnished a title to a dramatic trifle by the late George Colman, called "The Spleen, or Islington Spa," acted at Drury Lane in 1776; and in the following year the proprietor, Mr. Holland, declared in an advertisement the number of patients daily receiving benefit—"scarcely to be credited." It was then let on lease, and upon the failure of Holland, an unexpired term of thirteen years was sold by Mr. Skinner in September, 1778. The new proprietors gave notice in the following month that the gardens were open every morning for drinking the waters, and in the afternoon for tea. "The subscription for the Season one guinea; non-subscribers drinking the Waters 6d. each morning." These regulations continued to the final close of the gardens. A few years since an attempt was made to establish a minor Vauxhall, and during one of the late seasons of Lent there was an orrery exhibited, with evening lectures. The coffee-house has been lately pulled down, and a row of houses built upon part of the gardens, but the well continues open for the benefit of the public. There is a pleasing view of this place engraved by G. Bickham, junior, in a folio volume of songs, published about 1737, and shows the company waiting round the quadrangle of the balustrades enclosing the well to be served; others walking in the gardens, which were irregularly planted with trees; and in the perspective appears the house and coffee-room. The view forms a headpiece to the following song, taken from "The Humours of New Tunbridge Wells," a lyric poem, written by Mr. Lockman in 1733 (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. iv., pp. 99 and 111).

Lambeth Wells consisted of two wells, distinguished as the Nearer and Farther Well. They were open before 1697. On May 5 in that year was first performed

1697 unto 1700, and later, in the name of Sadler.* A description of the company frequenting this place, not much to its advantage in the colouring, at the same time with a delineation too minute to

a concert, in imitation of the regular one, then newly established, in York Buildings, and by the following advertisement was continued weekly: "In the great Room at Lambeth Wells (every Wednesday for the ensuing Season) will be performed a Consort of vocal and instrumental Musick, consisting of about thirty instruments and voices, after the method of the Musick-meeting in York Buildings, the price only excepted, each person being to pay for coming in but one shilling; to begin at half an hour after two, and no person to be admitted after three." The hour was soon afterwards altered to six, and no person to be admitted in a mask. In 1700 the price of admission was reduced to threepence apiece, as formerly. The water was then sold at a penny a quart, and the poor had it gratis. About 1740 the wells became neglected and the music-room a nuisance, which thereupon passed to the possession of the Methodists.

Streatham Wells.—Well known as early as 1660. There was a concert upon Monday and Thursday in every week during the summer of 1701, but it was never a place of distinguished resort, except to drink the water.

Acton Wells are mentioned under the date of 1612, and were in considerable repute about the middle of last century. Assemblies were held there during the season, and in 1775 the proprietor, Mr. Gardner, acknowledged in the papers of the day the patronage given by the subscribers to the public breakfasts.

Bagnigge Wells.—Upon the eastern banks of a very narrow stream or brook, now little better than a ditch, though heretofore called the "river Bagnigg," was an ancient building, as appears by the following inscription: "S.T. This is Bagnigge-house neare the Pinder a Wakefeilde, 1680." This house was the country residence of Nell Gwynn, one of the favourites of King Charles II., and here is an effigy of that lady in carved work, with fruits of all sorts about her, gilt and in good preservation. It was a chimney-piece, and supposed to allude to her origin of selling fruit at the play-houses. About 1760, upon the discovery of two mineral springs, the house and gardens were opened for public reception, and, probably from the above meretricious connection, called the Royal Bagnigge Wells. The waters were drunk at threepence each person, or delivered at the pump-room at eightpence a gallon. As a place of a public resort upon a Sunday the gardens are well known, and, for the amusement of the visitors during the week, there is an excellent organ in the long room. A curious mezzotint print of Bagnigge Wells was published by J. R. Smith in 1772. Since this article was put to press the

* The following advertisement appeared in the *Post-boy*, and also the *Flying Post*, June, 1697: "Sadler's excellent Steel Waters at Islington, having been obstructed for some years past, are now opened and currant again, and the waters are found to be in their full vigour, strength, and vertue, as ever they were, as is attested and assured by the Physicians, who have since fully tried them. They have been for several years known and experimented to be very effectual for the cure of all hectick and hypocondriacal heat, for beginning consumptions, for melancholy distempers, the scurvy, diabetes, for bringing away gravel, stones in the kidnies and bladder, and several other diseases. The Well will be opened on Monday next, being the 21st instant."

In the *Postman* of April 27, 1700: "These are to give notice, that Sadler's last found Wells at Islington (highly approved of and recommended by Dr. Lower and other eminent Physicians, as the great quantity of Crocus Martis in them, shew they exceed most Chalybeat springs) are now fixing, and recommended to the tryal of other ingenious persons for the good of the publick." Again, on October 9 it commences: "The Proprietors of Sadler's last found Mineral Wells at Islington," etc.

doubt the faithfulness of the outline, is given in the dramatic piece intitled "The Weekly Comedy, as it is daily acted at most coffee-

whole of the furniture, etc., was sold by auction, by order of the assignees of Mr. Salter (the tenant), a bankrupt. The fixture and fittings-up are described as comprising "the erections of a temple, a grotto, alcoves, arbours, boxes, green-house, paling-fences, large lead figures, pumps, cisterns, sinks, pipes, (and also) counters, beer-machine, stoves, coppers, partitions, garden lights, shrubs, 200 drinking tables, 350 forms, 400 dozen bottled ale," etc. The sale took place on December 16, 17, and 18.

Pancras Wells.—From a south prospect of this place engraved by Toms there appears to have been a public room (60 feet long and 18 feet high), two pump-houses, and the house of entertainment (135 feet long), besides gardens, etc. The wells were numerously attended when in fashion, and the water had not only the recommendation of being very grateful to the taste, but might be taken in any season.

Kilburn Wells.—At the time of publishing the "Outlines of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland," by John Berkenhout, M.D., 1772, these wells had not attracted the notice of any writer upon the mineral waters, although in the following year they appear to have "been in the utmost perfection, the gardens enlarged and greatly improved, the great room being particularly adapted to the use and amusement of the politest companies, fit either for musick, dancing or entertainment" (advertisement, July, 1773).

St. George's Spa, or Dog and Duck.—The spring was discovered about 1750-60, and, as a public tea-garden, was within a few years past a favourite resort for the vilest dregs of society, until properly suppressed by the magistrates. The site forms part of the ground taken by the governors for the New Bethlem Hospital.

In addition to the above places, where amusement and fashion attached a local celebrity to the different wells, there may be added the names of several chalybeate and other springs, which, although totally depending on their medicinal virtues, have obtained considerable repute, and are also situate in the vicinity of London, as *Sydenham*, *Dulwich*, or *Lewisham Wells*, discovered about the year 1640; *Barnet Wells*, known about the middle of the seventeenth century, and repaired within a few years past; *Northall Wells*, certainly known before 1690; *Woodford Wells*, no longer in estimation; *Shadwell Spa*, strongly recommended by a pamphlet in 1749; *St. Chad's Well*, near Battle Bridge, which still retains its admirers; lastly, in the same neighbourhood, may be mentioned the spring or conduit on the eastern side of the road leading from Clerkenwell by Bagnigge Wells, and which has given name to a few very small houses as *Black Mary's Hole*. The land here was formerly called Bagnigg Marsh, from the river Bagnigg, which passes through it; but in after-time, the citizens resorting to drink the waters of the conduit, which then was leased to one Mary, who kept a black cow, whose milk the gentlemen and ladies drank with the waters of the conduit, from whence the wits of that age used to say, "Come, let us go to Mary's black hole." However, Mary dying, and the place degenerating into licentiousness, about 1687 Walter Baynes, Esq., of the Inner Temple, enclosed the conduit in the manner it now is, which looks like a great oven. He is supposed to have left a fund for keeping same in perpetual repair. The stone, with the inscription, was carried away during the night about ten years ago. The water, which formerly fed two ponds on the other side the road, falls into the old Bagnigge River.

The River of Wells.—In Pancras parish, at the foot of Hampstead Hill, is the rise, spring, or head of the ancient river of Wells, which has its influx into the Thames. After its passage through the fields between Pond Street and Kentish Town, washing the west of that village, it passes to Pancras, and from thence by several meanders through Battle Bridge, Black Mary's Hole, Hockley-in-the-Hole, Turnmill Street, Field Lane, Holborn Bridge, to Fleet Ditch. Of this river, tradition saith that it was once navigable, and that lighters and barges used to go

houses in London,"* with a truly disgusting relation of a fellow eating a live cock at this place, which had occasioned "abundance of Inns of Court Beaus, and Lady Bumsitters, mingled with an innumerable swarm of the blew-frock order, to flock into Miles's Musick-house."

Whatever celebrity the spring obtained on its first discovery, it appears within a short period to have fallen into disuse, as Ward, in a narrative poem called "A Walk to Islington, with a description of New Tunbridge Wells and Sadler's Musick-house,"† gives the fame of the wells to its medicinal water, and of the music-house to such good cheer as cheese-cakes, custards, bottled ale and cider, and the diversions of singing and dancing. From this writer may be gleaned some account of the performers and amusements, which are described in his customary strain of low sarcastic humour. Upon entering, he ascends to the gallery adjoining the organ-loft, the front of which was painted with the stories of Apollo and Daphne, Jupiter and Europa, etc., and which seems to have been appropriated to the genteel part of the company, as, on looking over to "examine the pit," he notices as present, "butchers, bailiffs, prize-fighters, deer-stealers, buttocks and files," and "vermin trained up to the gallows." However, to this rude assemblage, music had charms, for the appearance of "Lady Squab," in her old place by the organ, soon obtained silence, and

> "If the ravishing song which she sang you wou'd know,
> It was 'Rub, rub, rub, rub, rub, rub, in and out ho!'"

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up as far as Pancras Church, and that, in digging, anchors have been found within these two hundred years; hence, by the choking up of the river, it is easy to account for the decay of the town of Pancras. In the "Speculum Britannia" Norden mentions there were formerly many buildings about Pancras Church then decayed, and from the great valley, observable from Holborn Bridge to Pancras, it is probable it was once flooded. In the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell there were several others, as Skinner's Well, Fags Well, Tode Well, Loder's Well, and Radwell; and the overflowing of all these, according to Stow, once fell into that river, and hence it was called the River of Wells.

* The *Weekly Comedy* was published periodically, in half sheets, folio, and the first number appeared about May 3, 1699. It is by Edward Ward, and the same piece as was afterwards inserted in his "Miscellaneous Works," as "The Humours of a Coffee-house." The story was related in the third number of the play, which was published Wednesday, May 24, and in Dawks's *Protestant Mercury* of same date is the following paragraph: "London, May 24. On Wednesday last a fellow at Sadler's Wells, near Islington, after he had dined heartily on a buttock of beef, for the lucre of five guineas, eat a live cock, feathers, guts and all, with only a plate of oil and vinegar for sawce, and half a pint of brandy to wash it down; and afterwards proffered to lay a wager of five guineas more, that he could do the same again in two hours time. This is attested by many credible people, who were eye-witnesses of the same; which makes me think of the by-ward, *That cook ruffian scalded the Devil in his feathers*, and I think that food fittest for such a guest." In the same paper, on January 24 following, this monster is stated to have ate a live cat at a music-house in St. Katharine's.

† Probably printed as early as the *Weekly Comedy*, and afterwards inserted in Ward's "Miscellaneous Works," 1703; again 1717, 8vo.

The next in succession was a fiddler, dressed in scarlet, but, our humorist declares, unlike an Orpheus, and fierce as Mars, adding,

> "He runs up in *alt*, with Hey diddle diddle,
> To shew what a fool he could make of a fiddle."

There next came a damsel, of the age of eleven, who performed a sword-dance:

> "Arm'd Amazon like, with abundance of rapiers,
> Which she puts to her throat as she dances and capers;
> And further the Mob's admiration to kindle,
> She turns on her heel, like wheel on a spindle;
> And under her petticoats gathers such wind,
> That fans her and cools her before and behind."

The performance was continued by a "young babe of grace," who danced a jig, and diverted the audience with "making strange musick-house monkey-like faces." The conclusion was a dance by "honest friend Thomas," who supported the two-fold character of clown and waiter, and is treated with lenity by the poet, because he filled "good Nantz."

The same description of low, disorderly characters continued to make this a place of rendezvous for several years. There is a rare tract, called "God's Judgment against Murderers; or an account of a cruel and barbarous Murther, committed on Thursday night the 14th of August, at Sadler's Musick-house, near Islington, on the body of Mr. Waite, a lieutenant of a Man of War, by one Mr. French, a Lawyer of the Temple, shewing how they quarrelled about women," etc., 1712. One passage is too incidental for omission: "This famous place (says the writer) called Sadler's Wells, otherwise Miles's Musick-house, is so well known to most people in Town, that I need not describe it. It is a daily meeting or rendezvous of people who go thither to divert themselves; and though 'tis in many very innocent, and in the people of the house, only getting an honest livelihood; yet the method of so doing is apt to draw many unaccountable and disorderly persons to frequent it, under the colour of diverting themselves."

Miles, who, by improving and beautifying, added to the popularity of the music-house, was succeeded by Francis Forcer, the son of the musician, who is supposed to have occupied the premises after Sadler.* Forcer, the son, had a liberal education, and upon leaving

* "After the decease of Mr. Sadler," says Sir John Hawkins, "one Francis Forcer, a musician, and the composer of many Songs, printed in the Theatre of Musick, published by Henry Playford and John Carr in the years 1685, 1686, and 1687, became the occupier of the Wells and Musick-house. His successor therein was a son of his, who had been bred up to the Law, and as some said, a Barrister; he was the first that exhibited there the diversions of rope-dancing, tumbling, etc. He was a very gentlemanly man, remarkably tall and athletick, and died in an advanced age, about the year 1730 (a mis-print for 1740), at the Wells, which for many years had been the place of his residence" ("History of Musick," vol. iv p. 380). Miles might succeed the elder Forcer.

Oxford, was entered of Gray's Inn, and afterwards called by that honourable society to the Bar, where, for a short period, he practised as a pleader. A sketch of his character is given below, from the pen of William Garbott, a poet, whose numbers, partaking of ungarnished prose, may fitly be received as historical, notwithstanding their prolixity. Garbott, after meandering with the subject of his lay, the New River, from its source past airy Newington, describes the music-house, gardens, and amusements, in the following lines:

"Thro' Islington then glides my best-lov'd theme
And Miles's Garden washes with his stream:
Now F——r's Garden is its proper name,
Tho' Miles the man was who first got it fame;
And tho' it's own'd Miles first did make it known,
F——r improves the same, we all must own:
There you may sit under the shady trees,
And drink and smoak, fann'd by a gentle breeze,
Behold the fish how wantonly they play,
And catch them also, if you please, you may—
Two noble swans swim by this garden side,
Of Water-fowl the glory and the pride,
Which to the Garden no small beauty are;
Were they but *black*, they would be much more rare
With Ducks so tame, that from your hand they'll feed
And, I believe, for that they sometimes bleed.
A noble Walk likewise adorns the place,
To which the River adds a greater grace:
There you may sit, or walk, do which you please
Which best you like, and suits most with your ease—
Now to the *Show-room* let's awhile repair,
To see the active feats performed there;
How the bold Dutch-man on the rope doth bound,
With greater air than others on the ground;
What capers does he cut! how backward leaps!
With Andrew Merry eyeing all his steps:
His comick humours with delight you see,
Pleasing unto the best of company.
The great *D'Aumont* has been diverted there
With divers others of like character;
As by their gen'rous guifts they made appear.
The famous Tumbler lately is come o'er,
Who was the wonder of the other shore:
France, Spain, and Holland, and High-Germany
Sweden, and Denmark, and fam'd Italy,
His active feats did with amazement see,
Which done by Man they thought could never be:
Amongst the rest, he falleth from on high,
Head foremost, from the upper gallery,
And in his fall performs a Somerset,
The women shriek, in dread he'll break his neck,
And gently on his feet comes to the ground,
To the amazement of beholders round—
Black Scaramouch, and Harlequin of fame,
The Ladder-dance with forty I could name,
Full as diverting, and of later date,
You may see there, at a much cheaper rate

Than at THE HOUSE, as well performed too;
You only pay for liquors, not the Show;
Such as neat Brandy, Southam Cyder fine,
And grape's true juice as e'er was press'd from Vine."

Francis Forcer continued lessee of the premises until the time of his death, which happened April, 1743. He directed, by his will, that the lease of the house he then lived in, called or known by the name of Sadler's Wells, together with the scenery, implements, stock, furniture, household stuff and things thereunto belonging, should be sold for the purpose of paying his specialty and other debts.* That direction was carried into effect soon after his decease, an event which probably served to strengthen the hopes of the proprietors of a rival exhibition then open near the London Spaw, Clerkenwell.†

There is a view of old Sadler's Wells in a quarto volume of songs, engraved with music and incidental designs as headpieces, of which a copy is in my possession. It is called "Universal Harmony, or the Gentleman and Ladies' Social Companion," and was published periodically during 1745 and 1746. At the exterior of the premises towards the head of the river stood a wall, where the iron rails are now fixed, and near to the river was a gate inscribed, under a pediment, "Sadler's Wells." The building on the southern aspect had, in the first story, seven windows, four of them with ancient casements, and three having modern sashes; the last were, probably, an addition made to the music-house by Forcer for the purpose of habitation, and at one of the windows a single female, looking out, seems to confirm that conjecture. Of the basement story, an indistinctness of the engraving, and the height of the wall, makes it uncertain whether there were seven windows or only six, and that the eastern end of the building, supported by pillars, formed a piazza. The well-house might have been a smaller building, which appears detached, and standing near where the entrance gates from the field are now erected. In the foreground the New River is introduced with a couple of swans. An invitation to the reader is given in a new song on Sadler's Wells, set by Mr. Brett.

The next proprietor whose name has been preserved was Rosoman, an eminent builder, who in 1765 pulled down the old wooden building and erected the theatre on an enlarged scale, in its present

* The "New River, a poem, by William Garbott," was printed in 8vo. by "voluntary subscription." It is without date, and appears to have been published about 1720-30.

† Francis Forcer some years before he died purchased a freehold piece of waste ground, forming part of what was called Mile End Green, and including the rise of earth lately well known as Whitechapel Mount. It was charged with a large encumbrance, and the City of London had a long lease of it at £72 per annum. He had also a copyhold estate at Ealing. The freehold he gave to Catherine Forcer, his widow and executrix, for life, and the bulk of his property to Frances Forcer, his daughter by a former marriage, and to her heirs for ever.

form, at the expense, as it is said, of £4,225. In fitting up the interior every attention was paid to the accommodating the audience with liquor during the performance, and for that purpose the seats had backs with ledged shelves at the top, so as to secure the bottles for each row of visitors in succession, and the glasses, having only short stems, were turned down over the mouths of the bottles. The terms upon which this objectionable trait of the old theatre was continued and served out to the public are thus expressed in a bill of 1773: "Ticket for the boxes 3s., which will entitle the bearer to a pint of Port, Mountain, Lisbon, or Punch. Ticket for the pit 1s. 6d. Ticket for the gallery 1s., either of which, with an additional sixpence, will entitle the bearer to a pint of either of the aforesaid liquors. Any person choosing a second pint, may have it at 1s., the price paid at every other public place."* At benefits the performers usually relied on their own popularity to fill the house, and announced, "boxes 3s., pit and gallery 1s. 6d. Those who chuse wine may have it at 2s. a bottle."†

* There was a temporary revival of this custom during the seasons of 1803, 1804, and 1805, and the wine supplied at two shillings the bottle and one shilling the pint.

† The three following advertisements are given from the *London Daily Post* of Saturday, July 3, 1742:

"*New Wells.*—At the New Wells, near the London-Spaw, Clerkenwell, this Evening, will be presented several new exercises of rope-dancing by Madame Brila, Mademoiselle Brila, lately arrived from Paris, and the two Miss Rayners. With singing by Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Hill. And variety of new dances (both serious and comic) by Mons. Granier, the two Masters and Miss Granier, Mr. Miles, Mr. Clacket, the two Miss Scotts, Miss Rayner, and others. Also a Hornpipe by Mr. Jones from Bath, who plays on the violin at the same time. Also Mons. Brila, the famous Equilibrist, will perform several new balances, different to what he performed at Goodman's-fields the last season. And Mons. Brila's son, aged three years, performs on the stiff rope, and several curiosities of balancing with his father. The whole to conclude with two views of the Amphitheatre, in Ranelagh Gardens at Chelsea. To begin every evening at five o'clock."

"*Sadler's-Wells.*—At Sadler's Wells, adjoining to the New River Head, Islington, this evening at five o'Clock, will begin the usual diversions. Consisting of rope-dancing by Madem. Kerman, Mr. Bodin, just arrived from Holland, and others. Tumbling by Mons. Dominique, Mr. Kerman, Mr. Bodin, Mr. Williams, and others; singing by Mr. Hemskirk and Mr. Brett; variety of dances (both serious and comic) by Mons. Dumont, Mons. Baudouin, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Osbeldiston, Mr. Rayner, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. La Font, Mrs. Rayner, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Story, Master Matthews, and Miss Wright. With several extraordinary performances by M. Henderick Kerman, the famous ladder-dancer."

"*Goodman's-Fields.*—At the New Wells, the bottom of Lemon-street, Goodman's fields, this evening will be perform'd several new exercises of rope-dancing, tumbling, vaulting, and equilibres. Rope-dancing by Mons. Magito, Mons. Janno; and Madem. de Lisle will perform several exercises on the slack rope. And variety of tumbling by the celebrated Mr. Towers, the English Tumbler, Mons. Guitar, Mons. Janno, and Mr. Hough. Singing by Miss Karver, and dancing (both serious and comic) by Mr. Carney, Mr. Shawford, Madem. Renos, Madem. Duval, and Mrs. Hough. With several new equilibres by the famous Little Russia Boy, who performs several balances upon the top of a ladder eight foot high; and then comes

In 1778 the whole of the inside of the house was taken down and materially improved. The ceiling was raised considerably, which afforded an opportunity of making the boxes and the back of the pit, etc., more lofty, whereby the spectator not only enjoyed a freer air, but also commanded at every part of the house a view of the whole extent of the stage. The theatre also acquired a degree of beauty from the neatness of its shape and the simplicity of its ornaments.

About the same period, if not some years earlier, the elder Dibdin composed several favourite pieces for this theatre, and a niche was not unfrequently occupied in the daily papers with "Intelligence from Sadler's Wells." The music was popular, the dances were novel, and the pantomimes celebrated for their comic tricks and changes, in which character they were admirably supported by the late "truly excellent master of dumb-shew, Signor Grimaldi," whose genius and humour seem to be held through heritage by his descendant, the present representative of similar characters.

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lown, head foremost, through the rounds of the ladder; he also performs all the balances on the chairs, and several others never yet perform'd, which no one can do in England but himself. To which will be added, a grand scene after the manner of the Ridotto al' Fresco. The whole to conclude with a grand representation of Water Works, as in the Doge's Gardens at Venice. The scenes, cloaths, and Musick, all new. The scenes painted by Mons. Deroto. To begin every evening exactly at half an hour after five."

The situation of the New Wells near the London Spaw is shown by a public-house, still retaining the sign of the London Spaw, which has a front towards Spa-fields, forming the corner house of Rosamon's Row, Clerkenwell, and was formerly the place where that water was obtained. The New Wells belonged to Rosamon before he obtained possession of Sadler's Wells, and the site of the building, as I am informed, was about Nos. 4 and 5 of the street now called by his name. If the supplying liquor to the audience was not adopted at this place, it explains the allusion made by Garbott as to the amusement at Sadler's Wells being cheaper than at The House. At what period the New Wells was first opened or when finally closed I have not discovered.

The New Wells, Goodman's Fields, were situate in and gave name to Well-yard, Lemon Street. Prelluer was one of the composers for this theatre, and published the music of "Baucis and Philemon," a burletta, performed there about the time of the rebellion. Some songs with music are also in print that were sung there, and prove that it shared no inconsiderable portion of public favour. More than thirty years ago the theatre formed an angle of some tobacco warehouses of subsequent erection, and the coopers were in the custom of showing it to persons having business there, as at that time part of the stage and boxes remained in a mutilated state. Those persons working at the warehouses, as well as others residing in the neighbourhood, commonly described the company performing there as Sadler's Company, and that either he or his successor removed to Islington, and carried from thence the designation of Sadler's Wells. This erroneous conjecture was probably founded on the same company performing at both theatres.

The above three theatres, together with Hallam's Theatre in May Fair and two gaming-houses in Covent Garden, were all presented by the Grand Jury of Middlesex in May, 1744, as "places kept apart for the encouragement of luxury, extravagance, idleness, and other wicked illegal purposes" (Noorthouck's "History of London," 1773, p. 350; see *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xiv., p. 278).

"From Rosoman, Sadler's Wells went to the celebrated and admired veteran performer, late of Drury-lane Theatre, Mr. King; Serjeant, the trumpeter; and Arnold, a goldsmith and jeweller; from whom Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Wroughton, now of Drury Lane, purchased it for £12,000. The Wells afterwards became the joint property of Messrs. Wroughton; Mr. Siddons, husband of the greatly-valued tragic actress; Mr. Hughes, proprietor of several provincial theatres; Mr. Coates, a linen-draper; and Mr. Arnold, jun. And lastly, in 1802, it was purchased by Mr. Charles Dibdin, jun.; Mr. T. Dibdin, his brother, author of the Cabinet, &c.; Mr. Reeve the composer; Mr. Andrewes, many years the very excellent scene-painter to this Theatre; and two Gentlemen in the City."*

Upon April 2, 1804, being Easter Monday, and the usual period for the season commencing at this theatre, there was produced a variation of the usual entertainments under the title of "Naumachia." It consists of an incidental scene upon real water, and the first representation was the Siege of Gibraltar. This grand and singular introduction of the aquatic element upon so large a scale within the walls of a theatre is from necessity limited to the concluding scene, and effected by removing the whole flooring of the stage, which is over a large basin of water, and whereon have been seen floating boats, ships, and sea monsters, of a size exceeding all the tin and pasteboard illusions of the patent theatres. The proximity of the New River enabled the proprietors to plan and complete this novel and popular exhibition.

The present theatre consists of a single range of boxes, with a pit and gallery, and the prices of admission are 4s., 2s., and 1s. The performances usually consist of a light comic dance, a serious ballet, a short pantomime, occasionally rope-dancing, and a grand historical spectacle. A few seasons past there was the appropriate motto over the stage of "Mirth, admit me of thy crew"; afterwards drop-boards were used instead of the motto to communicate the title of each successive piece, and which plan was similar to one of the most ancient usages of the English stage, that of nailing upon a pole near the centre of the stage the title of the piece acted, as will be shown hereafter. The performances commenced soon after six o'clock, and ended about eleven o'clock.

To conclude, it is but justice to the established respectability of this theatre to observe the tippling lure above noticed as formerly affixed to the bills is no longer continued, and the public have crowded the house repeatedly through several seasons, although the wine is changed into water. Neither should it be omitted to be noticed that this is almost the only theatre within the circle of the Metropolis that can be mentioned as having the lobbies, those

* Malcolm's "Londinium Redivivum," vol. iii., p. 233.

lounging places of vice, free from the disgusting and constant display of folly and shameless prostitution. EU. HOOD.

[1814, *Part I.*, *pp.* 337-339.]

"*The Children of Powles.*"

The dramatic celebrity of these juvenile performers has been traced to the year 1378, when they petitioned Richard II. to prohibit ignorant persons acting the "History of the Old Testament," as it had been prepared for them at great expense for representation at the ensuing Christmas.

From that period little authentic is recorded, either of their original performance of moralties or their other progressive exhibitions, until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. As they never attempted, when at the height of their popularity, to support a regular theatre, but in participation with established actors, it seems probable that their performances were originally intended only as a divertisement and relaxation from scholastic studies. Rude and imperfect as those amusements now appear, it must not be forgotten that to their exertions we are principally indebted for the formation of the English drama. Their reputation was considerable, and sufficient to give a fashion to the times. When the cowl and the tunic were worn out, and the staid mysteries and tedious moralities fell into disrepute and were neglected, they commenced a new era with the Protestants, and exhibited burlesque interludes and farcical comedies, much to the delight and "contentation" of their beholders. Their schoolroom, which stood behind the convocation house near St. Paul's, was for a considerable period the principal place of exhibition, but about the year 1580 the citizens, making suit to the Queen in Council for leave to thrust all players out of the city, are supposed to have had it razed to the ground. This was occasioned by a breaking-out of the plague, a malady so frequent in its visits and serious in its ravages throughout the city as to require a continual exertion of the magistrates for preventing the extension by any public assemblage of the people. "Forasmuch," say the civic orders printed by Hugh Singleton about this period without date, "as the players of interludes, and the resort of the same, are very daungerous for the infection of the Plague, whereby infinite burdens and losses to the City may increase, and are very hurtfull in corruption of youth with incontinence and lewdnes; and also great wasting both of the time and thrift of many poore people from publique prayer and from the service of God, and daily cried out against by the preachers of the word of God: therefore it is ordered, that all such interludes in publique places, and the resort to the same, shall wholly be prohibited as vngodly, and humble sute to be made to the Lords, that lyke prohibition be in places neere vnto the cittie." The

suspension of their dramatic exhibitions is further confirmed by an advertisement prefixed to Lilly's "Endimion" in 1591, where the printer observes: "Since the plays in Pauls were disolved, there are certain comedies come to my hands by chance, which were presented before her Majesty at several times by the children of Pauls."

Between the Plague and the Puritan the exertions of the actor found frequent inhibitions. Besides the well-known allusion in "Hamlet" to such a suspension, Middleton, in "A Mad World, my Masters," printed in 1608, which had "bin lately in action by the children of Paules," has humorously described the inconveniences experienced by the actors. . . .

The children of Paul's were successively distinguished by royal patronage, and often performed at Whitehall and Greenwich for the amusement of Queen Elizabeth. Of the regular theatres, they principally exhibited at the Blackfriars, which might be occasioned from the contiguity of situation. At the school the performance was not gratis, the price of admission for a new play, about 1601, being 2d. This is shown by the following short passage in the "Cuck-queanes and Cuckolds Errant; or the bearing down the Inne," a comedy of that date, MS. (*penès-me*):

"*Nim.* What now, the newes in London, Shift?
"*Shift.* These: Thames is broade as it was euer, Poules steeple stands in the place it did before; and twopence is the price for the going into a newe play there."

At the conclusion of the dramatic pieces which follow the "Cuck-queens" just referred to, the writer has inserted an address which ascertains the time of their exhibition. This was limited to two hours, commencing at four of the clock, upon the conclusion of afternoon prayers, and lasting until six, when the gates were finally closed for the evening. So much did the writer know the necessity of adapting the length of his pieces to the time allowed that his songs are most of them appended to his plays for the purpose of being used or omitted according as the performance should require. The whole advertisement is too curious to omit.

"A Note. To the Master of Children of Powles. Memorandum, that if any of the fiue and foremost of these Pastoralls and Comedyes conteyned in this volume shall but ouereach in length (the Children not to begin before foure, after prayers, and the gates of Powles shutting at six, the tyme of supper), that then in tyme and place conuenient, you do let passe some of the songs, and make the concert the shorter, for I suppose these Plaies be somewhat too long for that place. Howsoeuer on your own experience and at your best discretion be it. Farewell to you all. W. P. Esq."

Some of their performances might be for practice, as well as recreation, in order to appear more perfect when honoured with royal commands, and the taking money for admission to secure "a

good gentle audience," as appears in the following dialogue from "Jacke Drum's Entertainment," first printed in 1601 :

"*Sir Edward.* I saw the children of Powles last night,
And troth they pleas'd me prettie, prettie well,
The Apes in time will do it handsomely.
Planet. I' faith I like the audience that frequenteth there
With much applause : a man shall not be chokte
With the stench of garlick, nor be pasted
To the barmie iacket of a beer-brewer.
Brabant Ju. 'Tis a good gentle audience, and I hope the bois,
Will come one day into the court of requests.
Brabant Si. I and they had good plaies, but they produce
Such mustie fopperies of antiquitie,
And doe not sute the humourous ages backs
With clothes in fashion."

Many particulars of their dramatic exhibitions may be found in the respective pages of Mr. Malone and Mr. Chalmers. One of the earliest of their instructors, whose name has descended to us, was Sebastian Westcott ; he was succeeded in 1586 by Thomas Giles, and in 1600 Edward Piers became their master, who was probably the last that gave lessons upon the dramatic art. Eu. Hood.

[1816, *pp.* 113-115.]

The Globe Theatre

stood on the Bankside, Southwark. It has been stated to exist early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in a map given by Pennant as a plan of "London and Westminster, anno Dom. 1563," there is introduced the strange anachronism of "Shakespeare's Playhouse," although in the one by Aggas in the place of the Globe appears the circus for "Beare Baytyng." Undoubtedly this theatre was built upon the site of an amphitheatre, as several contemporary authorities represent two circi for "Bowll-baytyng and Beere-bayting"; and in Norden's map, dated 1593, before the *Speculum Britanniæ*, those buildings are described as the "bear-house" and "play-house." If the latter authority may be relied upon as to situation and local appropriation, it will be found to transfer the diversion of bear-baiting to the circus theretofore used for bull-baiting. Norden's map is one of the best of that period, and the description probably correct, as the bears not being, like the bulls, indigenous, must have been preserved in distinct buildings for the general purposes of the diversion, and therefore unlikely that better accommodation could be obtained by an exchange or transfer of residence. Bull-baiting as an established amusement was probably discontinued about the time of laying the foundation of the new play-house, or Globe Theatre, and by that occasioned the contradiction in the maps as to the respective amusement to which each circus was appropriated. Unfortunately, there cannot be too much caution in admitting the graver for an authority.

The date of building the Globe Theatre may be confidently fixed within the years 1596-98, as by the contract for erecting the Fortune Theatre, dated January, 1599, it is referred to as "the late erected play-house on the Bancke." It was of considerable size, and built of wood, with the roof covered with rushes, having the area open as a summer theatre. A turret on the roof served to display a silken flag, then a common distinction used at every place when occupied for public diversion. What the name was originally derived from is uncertain; but there was an illustration of it exhibited in the front of the building by a painting of Hercules supporting the globe, under which was written, "Totus mundus agit histrionem." Here Shakespeare probably attempted the few ordinary characters he is supposed to have performed, and many of his pieces were the foundation, and continued the popularity, of this theatre. King James, within a few days after his first arrival in the capital, bestowed his patronage on the company at the Globe. The royal license is dated May 19, 1603, which was about the time of commencing the summer season, and authorizes "our servants," Lawrence Fletcher, William Shakespeare, and others, with "the rest of their associates, freely to use and exercise the art and faculty of playing comedies, tragedies, histories, interludes, morals, pastorals, stage-plaies, and such like other as thei have alreadie studied, or hereafter shall use or studie, as well for the recreation of our louing subjects, as for our solace and pleasure when we shall thinke good to see them . . . as well within theire nowe usuall house, called the Globe, within our county of Surrey, as also within anie towne-halle or moute-halle," etc.

The players at the Globe were known as "the Lord Chamberlain's Servants" until the grant of this license, whereby they obtained the more imposing title of "the King's Servants." They continued acting here at stated periods until the burning of the theatre on St. Peter's Day, June 29, 1613. This accident happened while performing a new play, called "All is True," according to Sir Henry Wootton; but upon other and not inferior authority it is said to have been during the discharge of a peal of chambers, or cannon, in Shakespeare's play of "Henry VIII.," when the stopple of one of them having blown on the thatch of the house, and the attention of the audience too much engaged with the actors to notice the immediate danger, the fire spreading rapidly, the whole building was destroyed in two hours, "and it was a marvaile and fair grace of God that the people had so little harm, having but two narrow doors to get out" (Winwood's "Memorials," vol. iii., p. 469).

Upon this event there was entered on the Stationers' Books: "A doleful ballad of the general conflagration of the famous Theatre on the Bankside, called the Globe," which has escaped all prior research.

The following was copied from an old manuscript volume of

poems, and, though with a title somewhat different, from the improbability of the players finding more than one wicked wit to berhyme their misfortune, it may be conjectured to form the subject of the above entry: "A Sonnett vpon the pittifull burneing of the Globe Playhouse in London." [Words omitted.]

In the following year a larger theatre was built with more of ornament, which was repossessed by the company acting at Blackfriars,* and they continued to perform there with undiminished popularity until the Revolution.

Sir Aston Cockain, in a copy of verses that will be noticed on another occasion, foretold that the effect of advancing the land from the precise ignorance of "threshing of cushions and tautologies," would be to "create the Globe anew," but there is no proof it was ever reopened for scenic exhibition.

The views of this theatre, as it is supposed to have existed in the time of Shakespeare, appear, by a dissimilarity in the exterior, to represent either an hexagonal or an octagonal building. Mr. Malone says "it was an hexagonal wooden building, partly open to the weather, and partly thatched," though it is doubtful if in the "Antwerp View of London," which is one of the earliest authorities, it was not intended to represent four sections of the building.† The annexed

* Mr. Malone says: "The exhibitions at the Globe seem to have been calculated chiefly for the lower class of people," and gives the prologue to Shirley's "Doubtful Heir" as the authority; but if that piece was acted in vacation, it would be likely only to expect a promiscuous audience.

In the above ballad is mentioned "Knights and Lords," and in Lenton's poem of "The Young Gallant's Whirligig," 1629, the prevailing fashion is distinguished by

> "His sattin garments and his sattin robe,
> That hath so often visited the Globe."

Even Davenant, in the epilogue to "News from Plymouth," "a *Vacation Play* at the Globe," has "Yeoman and Squire, Knight, Lady, and her Lords," and "Gentleman" is substituted in some editions for "Yeoman." Certainly there were exhibitions, when the players did not use the theatre, likely to attract the lower class of people, for in the prologue to the same play, it being vacation, the author says:

> ". . . each spectator knows
> This house and season, does more promise showes,
> Dancing and buckler fights, then art or wit."

† There is inserted in the copy of Pennant's "London," illustrated by the late Mr. Crowle, a spirited drawing of this theatre, with a ribband waving over, inscribed "Globe, Southwarke," and beneath is written, in characters supposed contemporary with the original:

> "Pd at the saloon
> 11*s.* iiij*d.*
> Our Theaters are rased doune,
> and where they stoode hoarse lectures
> now are preached
> by wyves of comb-makers
> and midwyves of tower w[harfe].—DAVENA[NT].

In literature it is, perhaps, less difficult to guard against unprincipled ingenuity

view (see Plate II.) is copied from the map, entitled "Londinium Florentissima Brittaniæ urbs Emporiumque toto orbe celeberrimum." The copy in the Museum has beneath "a Descrittione della citta di Londra, dated in Venetia appresso Nicolo Misserini, MDCXXIX."

After the Fire in 1613, upon the authority of Hollar's large view of London, published at Amsterdam 1647, it was rebuilt of an oval shape, and very much enlarged.

The exact spot upon which this theatre stood is said to be "what is now called Maid Lane, the North side and building adjoining, extending from the West side of Counter Alley, to the North side of the passage leading to Mr. Brook's cooperage; on the East side beyond the end of Globe Alley, including the ground on which stood the late parish workhouse, and from thence continuing to the South end of Mr. Brook's passage."* EU. HOOD.

[1816, *Part I.*, *pp.* 204-207.]

The Bear Garden.

The proximity of the building called the Bear Garden to the Globe Theatre has obtained it a situation in the same plate as above. That rude and savage diversion was undoubtedly for above two centuries considered in England a fit appendage to royalty. Its origin in this country cannot be traced. In the "Northumberland Household Book" it is mentioned as a Christmas diversion with the nobility *temp.* Henry VII., and in the following reign, among the shreds "of London" collected by Pennant, there is a curious extract from a poem "by one Crowley" upon this subject:†

> "What folly is this, to keep with danger
> A great mastive dog, and fowle ouglie bear;
> And to this an end, to see them two fight,
> With terrible tearings, a full ouglie sight.
> And methinks those men are most fools of al,
> Whose store of money is but very smal,
> And yet every *Sunday* they will surely spend
> One penny or two the Bearwards living to mend.
> At *Paris-Garden*, each *Sunday*, a man shal not fail
> To find two or three hundred for the Bearwards vale.

than in mercantile transactions, which arises from the fabricator being too ignorant to preserve consistency in every particular. Without inquiring into the application of the term "saloon" to any part of a play-house until recently, it is sufficient for the detection of this drawing as a forgery to refer to the destruction of the house by fire in 1613, when Davenant was little more than eight years of age, and that the play of "The Wits," from which the lines are copied, was not printed.

* "History and Antiquities of the Parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark," 1795.

† Pennant has neglected to supply a reference to the title of the work, or where it exists. The pieces by Robert Crowley are numerous, and seldom occur. Six of them are now before me, and neither contains the above lines. An inspection of the poem is desirable. The author died in 1588.

One half penny a piece the use for to give,
When some have not more in their purses I believe.
Wel, at the last day their conscience wil declare,
That the poor ought to have al that they may spare.
If you therefore give to see a bear fight,
Be sure God his curse upon you wil light."

However barbarous this amusement now appears, it was sanctioned, if not promoted, by Queen Elizabeth. It formed one of the "princely pleasures" when she visited Kenilworth Castle, and on another occasion was exhibited at her palace at Greenwich to amuse the Danish Ambassador. The animals were commonly supplied for such demands from this institution.

Stow relates that upon Sunday, January 13, 1582-83, about four in the afternoon, "the olde and vnder-propped scaffoldes rounde about the Beare-garden," being overcharged with people, fell suddenly down, and eight persons were killed, and many others hurt—"a friendly warning," adds the honest chronicler, "to such as more delight themselues in the crueltie of beastes, than in the workes of mercy, the fruites of true professed faith, which ought to be the Sabboth dayes exercise."

Towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth the proprietorship of the Bear Garden belonged to Edward Alleyn, who built the Fortune Play-house, and his father-in-law, Philip Henslowe. Then the principal emolument was derived from the exhibition on Sundays, and that being prohibited by King James soon after his accession, a petition was presented to the King by Henslowe and Alleyn, wherein they state:

"In respect of the great charge that the keeping the said game continually requires, and also the smallness of the fee in the late Queen's time, free liberty was permitted without restraint to bayt them, which is now taken away from us, especially on the Sundays in the afternoon, after divine service, which was the chiefest means and benefit to the place; and in the time of sickness we have been restrained many times on the working days; these hindrances in general, with the loss of divers of the beastes, as before the King of Denmark we lost a goodly beare of the name of George Stone; and at another bayting, being before your Majestie, were killed foure of our best bears, which in your kingdom are not the like to be had, and which were in value £30; and also our ordinary charges amount nearly to £200 and better; these losses and charges are so heavy upon your petitioners, that whereas formerly we could have letten it forth for £100 a year, now none will take it gratis to bear the charges."*

Bear-baiting was reckoned among the usual sights of London for

* In 1617 among Alleyn's payments is "the King's rent for the bank [bear-garden] 13*l.* 17*s.*" (see the whole petition in Lysons's "Environs," vol. i.).

strangers. It is mentioned where a party went "abroad with the hostesse to see sights: Cheapside, the Exchange, Westminster, and London-bridge, trode the top of Powles vnder their feet, beene at Beare-garden, seene a Play, and had a tauern banquet," etc.* The author of a tract in manuscript in the Museum, written about this period, having censured the players for the indirect attacks made by them upon the nobility under borrowed names of foreign dukes and feigned persons, defends this diversion as needful for the common people, and that it should be exhibited upon festivals, etc.

"I cannot," he says, "see howe that sweet and comfortable recreation of bere-bayting (beinge to our rude and inferiour vulgar that which Circensis Venatio was among the Romans) maye welbe forborne, seinge like will to like, as it is in the black proverbe, and therfore conclude that our active spirritts and fine pregnant witts with plesant and ingenious playes would be intertayned, and the scumme of the people (evene vpon the festivall daies) to the Bancke-side drayned. . . . To retorne where exception is taken to bear-boyting on festivall daies, I saye vppon those hell is broake loose, and it is good pollicye to drawe all the devylles (if it be possible) into one place to keepe them from being easely tempted (for *pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, penè dixissem copulantur*, for one devill easely tempteth another) and vnlawfull attemtinge ells where. *Bestiis indulgendum est infimæ plebi*, the poore slaves have bene helde in harde to labour att the working daies, and would be gladd to have a little recreation on the holye dayes, which our commiserant Lord ordayned in part (as I conceive) for the reste of them and all brutes in generall, whome the insatiable covetousnes of man wold contynually, without intermission, be hurrying in traveile and laboure, and partely for solace and refection to the droylinge servant. Nowe becawse the rude multitude dothe not knowe well howe to vse libertye (and some they muste and will have) therfore that they themselves maye devise none madder, whereof mischief maye aryse to the weale publique of the poppular cittyes, let them vse the sweete pastime of beare-boyteinge, and other suche publique exercises (thoughe on the festivall dayes) a God's name, that we may knowe what they doe, and wheare to fynd them if neede be. And generall all manner of pastimes are to be permitted att customable tymes to a peaceable people for there solace and comfort as his Majestie in those moste judicious and admirable preceptes and direccions to the Prince hathe verye choisely noated and prescribed."

However, when the Puritans ruled, they considered "all people that on earth did dwell," from statesmen to scum, must to the conventicle. Bear-baiting ceased under the general prohibition, and as the land belonged to the Crown, it was sold in January, 1647, for £1,783 15s. The Puritans left no other amusement for general

* Pasquil's "Jests with a Baker's Dozen of Gulls," 1606.

participation than the diversions of the field, which probably they had not a sufficient length of reign to devise the means of stopping. Edmund Gayton describes the effect of their mandate in the following lines:

> "Hare is good sport, as all our gentry know,
> The onely recreation left us now;
> For Plays are down, unless the puppet play,
> Sir William's lost, both Oyle and Opera:
> The noble cock-fight done, the harmless bears,
> Are more than ring'd by th' nose or by the ears:
> We are serious people grown, and full of cares,
> As melancholy as cats, as glum as hares."*

The diversion of bear-baiting was commonly succeeded by some novelty befitting such an exhibition. Alleyn concluded an advertisement with telling the public "for their better content, [they] shall have pleasant sport with the horse and ape, and whipping of the blind bear."

Something similar, probably, occasioned the burlesque account in *Poor Robin's Intelligence* of July 11, 1676:

"*Bear-Garden, July* 5. Here hath lately been presented the battle of the Jack-a-napes on horseback, or the terrible combat of Scaramouches and Harlequin: a tragi-comedy, wherein the dreadfulness of the action contended for superiority over the pleasantness of the scene. . . . After a sore conflict, one of them might have been said to have made the other a cripple, but that Nature had done it to his hands."

In the same ludicrous work of January 8, 1677, it is announced from Paris Garden that 3,000 bears have gone into winter quarters, and in May is the following announcement:

"*Bear Castle, May* 15. We were yesterday big with the expectation of a terrible battel between a louse-trap maker and a silken calf-coverer, who had agreed together to fall out, and courteously invited each other to these Pharsalian plains, for decision of a certain controversie about a mistress, called Madam Empty Pocketts, that had long courted them both, but our teeming hopes miscarried [the combatants not fighting, which] occasioned wonderful consternation, confusion, exclamation, and perturbation, throughout the whole congregation; so that the neighbouring bears were greatly apprehensive of an invasion from these more savage brutes; and many were forc'd to take *sixpennyworth* of board or tile for *their money*, instead of so much show."

In April, 1680, an anonymous letter was sent to the Surveyor of the Custom House, intimating that at the great prize to be fought on the Bank Side on the 5th, the meeting would be for "the purpose of some mutinous design."

* "Art of Longevity," 1659.

Of the auxiliary amusements several other instances might be described, and occasionally other animals were substituted for the bears. About February, 1675, there was a lion baited, and the following account of a horse being worried is too singular to omit:

"*London, April* 7. At the house on the Bankside, being his Majesties Bear-garden, on Wednesday the 12th day of this instant April, at one of the clock in the afternoon, will be a Horse baited to death, of a most vast strength and greatness, being between 18 and 19 hands high, formerly belonging to the Earl of Rochester, and for his prodigious qualities in killing and destroying several horses, and other cattel, he was transmitted to the Marquiss of Dorchester; where doing the like mischiefs, and also hurting his keeper, he was sold to a brewer; but is now grown so headstrong they dare not work him; for he hath bitten and wounded so many persons (some having died of their wounds) that there is hardly any can pass the streets for him, though he be fast tied; for he breaks his halter to run after them (though loaden with eight barrels of beer), either biting or treading them down, monstrously tearing their flesh, and eating it, the like whereof hath hardly been seen. And 'tis certain the horse will answer the expectation of all spectators. It is intended for the divertisement of his Excellency the Embassadour from the Emperour of Fez and Morocco; many of the nobility and gentry that knew the horse, and several mischiefs done by him, designing to be present."

"*London, April* 15. This day, the great Horse mentioned in our last being brought to the Bear-garden, several dogs were set upon him, all which he overcame, to the great satisfaction of all the spectators. But, after a little time, a person resolving to save his life, and preserve him for another time, led him away; and being come almost as far as London bridge, the *Mobile* then in the house cryed out it was a cheat, and thereupon began to untyle the house, and threatened to pull it quite down, if the Horse were not brought again and baited to death. Whereupon the Horse was again brought to the place, and the dogs once more set upon him; but they not being able to overcome him, he was run through with a sword, and dyed. It was designed principally for the entertainment of his Excellency the Embassadour from the Emperour of Fez and Morocco; but, by reason of bad weather, he was not there."*

In the preceding month the Ambassador, accompanied by the Duke of Albemarle and other persons of distinction, had visited the Bear Garden, and that probably occasioned his name to be used as a lure in the second instance.

The following lines appear a more faithful proof of the sort of

* Thomson's *Loyal Protestant*, April 8 and 15, 1682.

company that haunted this place than the above puff founded on a visit of curiosity:

> "Poets by critiques are worse treated here,
> Then on the Bank-side *butchers* do a bear;
> Faith, Sirs, be kind, since now his time is come,
> When he must stand or fall as you shall doom:
> Give him Bear-garden law, that's fair play for 't,
> And he's content for one to make you sport."*

At what period this place fell into disuse as a bear-garden is not precisely known, but it may be conjectured about 1686-87, at which time Henry Bayly was the keeper.

The following advertisement appears to announce some portion of the land converted into an establishment of more utility than contests of animals and gladiatorial battles:

"There is now made at the Bear-garden glass-house, on the Bank-side, crown window glass, much exceeding French glass in all its qualifications, which may be squared into all sizes of sashes for windows and other uses, and may be had at most glaziers in London."†

In 1700 there flourished "His Majesties Bear-garden in Hockley in the Hole," and it was presented by the Grand Jury, at the December Sessions of that year, as a public nuisance. To this place there appears to have been little more than the title transferred, as all the announcements I have seen are confined to prize-fighters, who made a terrific display on—paper.‡ Eu. Hood.

* Prologue to Otway's "Friendship in Fashion," acted at the Duke's Theatre, 1678.

† *Gazette*, June 18, 1691.

‡ The following advertisements may amuse:

"At his Majesty's Bear-garden in Hockly Hole, a tryal of skill will be performed on Thursday next, being the 13th instant, by two of the clock, between the bold heroe, Thomas Hesgate, a Barkshire man, and Reuben Terrewest, of Oundle, in Northamptonshire. Also ten men will fight to divert the company" (*Postman*, June 11, 1700).

"Yesterday, a prize was fought at the Bear-garden, between one King and another, said to be both Welshmen: they no way counterfeited, but cut each other to that degree, that they both jump'd off together, and gave great satisfaction to the company" (*Protestant Mercury*, June 21).

"At his Majesties Bear-garden, in Hockley in the Hole, a triall of skill to be performed (wet or dry) on Wednesday next, being the 30th of this instant October, between these following Masters, James Harris, a Herefordshire man, master of the noble science of defence (who hath fought fourscore and seventeen prizes, and never was worsted, also master to Mr. Jones, the bold Welshman, and Mr. King) and Francis Gorman, who lately cut down 3 famous men, master of the said science. All gentlemen are desired to come betimes" (*Postman*, October 29).

"At, &c., between Joseph Sanderson, the valiant Trooper, and Francis Gorman, who lately cut down four brave men, masters of the noble science of defence, who will fight whether a full house or not, for £30 the best man at the sharp weapons. Beginning exactly at 3 of the clock in the afternoon" (*ibid.*, March 18, 1700-1701).

"At, &c., without beat of drum, will be performed a tryal of skill between these following masters, John Terrewest, of Oundle, in Northamptonshire, who lately

[1822, *Part I., pp.* 201-204.]

The Little Theatre over against the Opera House in the Haymarket; the Haymarket Theatre.

The foundation of the original theatre thus named was commenced on the sole speculation of one Potter, a builder or carpenter, and the whole fabric was completed in 1720. The proprietor did not possess a patent, nor appears to have expected the grant of a license, or been in any way engaged with a company of young amateur performers that about the time of building the house acted with some applause at a tavern in St. Alban's Street. The ground of speculation (if any) upon which Potter might have depended was the chance of letting the house to "the French Players." Parisian dancers, or an Italian singer, was an exhibition partially patronized by the audience from the earliest establishment of the English drama. During the seventeenth century dancing and singing formed a distinguished portion of the bill of fare, and served to eke out an evening's entertainment instead of a regular after-piece. Indeed, so ingratiated were these exotics with the public that any capricious refusal (like sudden illness) upon the part of a performer to go through with the announced dance, or sing a song, most frequently created (in theatrical technicality) a riot. On some occasions we find a French play tolerated at the patent theatres, and generally once in a season a benefit for "the French Players"; but we believe the opening of this theatre was the first attempt to form a permanent company for acting regularly pieces in that language, and which afterwards met with a signal and absolute defeat within the same walls.

The announcement of the opening of the house appeared in a daily paper of December 15, 1720, as follows:

"At the New Theatre in the Haymarket (between Little Suffolk-street and James-street), which is now completely finished, will be acted French Comedies, as soon as the rest of the actors arrive from Paris, who are daily expected."

The first performance was thus advertised:

"Never acted before.—By the Company of French Comedians. At the New Theatre over against the Opera House in the Haymarket, this present Thursday, being the 29th day of December, will be presented for the first time a new Comedy, called *La Fille à la mode; ou le Badeaut de Paris.* The Pit and Boxes to be put together; and no person to be admitted without Tickets, which will be delivered out this day at Mr. Slaughter's Coffee-house in St. Martin's-lane, and at the above Theatre, at 5s. each. With a new

fought Mr. Joseph Thomas; and William King, of Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, at 3 in the afternoon precisely. Note. There is lately built a pleasant cool gallery for gentlemen" (*ibid.*, July 8, 1701).

Prologue, and several Entertainments of Dancing.—Gallery, 2s.—To begin at Six o'Clock."

On January 2, 1721, the prices were fixed: Boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. 6d. During part of the following season, 1721-22, the bills announced: "By his Grace the Duke of Montague's Company of French Comedians."

This theatre was not occupied by an English company until near three years after it was built, and a new play then was introduced to the public on the night of the first opening for the season by a still greater novelty, an entire new company.

"On Thursday, Dec. 12, 1723," says the *Universal Journal*, "a new Play-house was opened in the Haymarket. The Company, we are informed, consists of persons who never appeared in public before. The first play they entertained the Town with was a Comedy, intituled, *The Female Fop, or the false one fitted.*"

In the preface to that play the author states "that it was to be play'd by a *new Company*, unknown to and unheard of in Town"; adding, "it might have afforded a strong argument against us, but that it was to be performed by persons who never appeared on the stage before, and their first play too." Who was the manager to this "young Company" does not appear, nor how long they continued acting; probably their season was a very short one. At first the bills were printed without the names of the actors, but they were afterwards inserted.

In 1724 we find the French comedians there, who announced, "No person to be admitted into the boxes but by printed tickets, which will be delivered at the door."

1725. Several concerts performed there.

On April 11, 1726, "the Company of Italian Comedians just arrived" commenced performing by subscription, and, as the season advanced, Signora Violante, with rope dancers and tumblers, also performed and continued there during the following season.

The popularity of the latter entertainment is shown by the following verses from a "Raree Show" ballad, introduced in the "Rape of Proserpine,"* and sung by Mr. Salway:

"Here be de Hay-market, vere de *Italien*
Opera sweetly sound,
Datt costa de brave gentry no more as
Two hundred tousand pound;
A very pretty fancy, a brave gallante show,
E juste come from France, *toute Noveau.*

* "The Rape of Proserpine" was first acted Monday, February 13, 1727, after "The Cheats of Scapin," at Lincoln's Inn Fields. Receipt of the first night was £216 12s. 6d.; second night, £203 19s.; third night, for benefit of John Rich, £205 2s. It was probably the joint production of Theobald and Rich.

"Here be de famous Comediens of the world,
De troupe Italien,
Dat make a de poor English veepe,
Because de vill troupe home again ;*
A very, etc.

"De toder place be Mademoiselle Violante
Shew a tousand trick ;
She jump upon de rope ten storie high,
And never break her neck ;†
A very, etc."

During the season of 1730-31 this theatre was opened "by the Company of Comedians," as their advertisements announced,‡ and probably collected by Henry Fielding.

"On the 3d Dec., 1731, a prize was fought," says a public journal, "at the French Theatre in the Haymarket, between Mr. Figg and Mr. Sparks, at which performance his Serene Highness the Duke of Lorrain, his Excellency Count Kinski, and several persons of distinction were present ; when the beauty and judgment of the sword was delineated in a very extraordinary manner by those two champions, and with very little blood-shed. His Serene Highness was extremely pleased, and expressed his intire satisfaction, and ordered them an handsome gratuity."

In April, 1732, the English opera of "Amelia," by Henry Carey, was performed "after the Italian manner," with additional songs by

* This had long been an accusation against these birds of passage. See the epilogue to the comedy of the "French Conjurer," acted at Dorset Gardens Theatre in 1677, as spoken by Monsieur.

† We presume it was either husband or relative of this lady and one of her company that performed the following feat: "Last Thursday evening [June 1, 1727], about 8, M. Violante, an Italian, descended head foremost, by a rope, his legs and arms extended, from the top of the steeple of St. Martin's Church, over the houses in St. Martin's-lane, to the farthest side of the Meuse opposite thereunto, in the space of half a minute's time. 'Tis computed to be about 300 yards. There were present a great number of spectators: the young Princesses, and several persons of quality were in the Meuse ; where a feather-bed was laid at the bottom of the rope to receive him, but he leaped from off the rope within a few yards of it" (*British Journal*, June 3, 1727).

‡ "By the Company of Comedians, at the New Theatre in the Haymarket, tomorrow being Wednesday the 23d of December, will be presented, *The Author's Farce ;* in which will be introduced an operatical puppet-show, called, *The Pleasures of the Town.* The part of Luckless the Author, by Mr. Mullart ; Whitmore, Mr. Lacy ; Marplay, Mr. Reynolds ; Sparkish, Mr. Furnivall ; Bookweight, Mr. Jones ; Scarecrow, Mr. Wathen ; Harriott, Mrs. Lacy ; Goddess of Nonsense, Mrs. Mullart ; Don Tragedio, Mr. Ayres ; Sir Farsical, Mr. Davenport ; Signora Opera, Mrs. Nokes ; Dr. Orator, Mr. Jones ; Somebody, Mr. Wathen ; Nobody, Mr. Cross ; Punch, Mr. Reynolds ; Joan, Mr. Hicks. To which will be added, the comical Tragedy of Tom Thumb ; in which will be introduced a new act, called, The Battle of the Poets ; or, The Contention for the Laurel ; between Coment Profound, Sulky Bathos, Fopling Fribble, Noctifer, etc. With the songs proper to the same. The part of Fopling Fribble by Mr. Woodward. Printed books of the poets will be sold at the Theatre," etc.

Miss Arne.* Pit and boxes laid together, at 5s.; gallery, 2s. 6d.; and tickets and places "had at Mr. Fribourg's, maker of rapee snuff at the door of the Theatre."

Signora Violante, having in a trip to Dublin,† collected a new company, commenced here in September, 1732. The following bill of the entertainment is too curious to omit:

"At the particular desire of several persons of quality, for the benefit of the famous Signora Violante, who is just arrived with a new extraordinary fine Company. At the New Theatre in the Haymarket, on Monday next, being the 4th day of September, will be presented the most surprising performances that ever were shown on the English Theatre. To which is added, the BEGGAR'S OPERA,‡ after

* Sister to Dr. Arne, and in 1734 married Theophilus Cibber.

† Her first performance in Dublin was in 1727.

‡ The following note upon this opera, when first produced, is taken from an unfinished and unpublished volume, printed in 1812, called "The Prompter." The authority was a manuscript register of plays kept by Charles Moyser Rich, one of the proprietors of Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, and obligingly communicated to the editor by Mr. Kemble:

"By the enumeration of Mr. Rich, this popular Piece was only performed sixty-two nights in the first season, which ended June 19th, 1728, while other accounts state the number as one night more. A circumstance mentioned by the Author in a Letter to Swift may explain this variance. He relates, that on the thirty-sixth night, it was substituted at a benefit, a performer being suddenly taken sick, and the audience would not suffer any other Play to be acted. As this was 'contrary to all rule,' probably Rich did not chuse to notice the fact, and therefore registered 'Hamlet,' for the benefit of Mrs. Barbier. The Money and Tickets amounting on that night to £163 10s. proves the demand to have been made by a very full House. The whole money received for the sixty-two nights was £11,199 14s. In the following statement, the benefits of the Author are particularised, that it may show how little exertion he used in the customary disposal of Tickets.

	£	s.	d.
The first night produced	169	12	0
The third night, for the Author, in Money	143	17	6
By Card Tickets	18	15	0
The sixth, for same, in Money	173	11	0
Card Tickets	16	0	0
The ninth, for same, in Money	153	7	0
Card Tickets	12	5	0
The twelfth, probably for the benefit of the Author, though not so expressed	170	5	6
The fifteenth, for same, in Money	162	8	0
Card Tickets	13	10	0
The twenty-first 'the King, and Queen, and Princesses were at the House'	163	14	0
The thirty-seventh, the largest receipt	194	13	0
The fifty-ninth, the lowest receipt	53	6	6

"The following season commenced in September with the same Opera, and on the New Year's day of 1729, it was acted 'by the Lilliputians,' the Prince of Wales being present to a House that produced £116 11s. The novelty of these pigmy prodigies served to amuse the town for fifteen nights, and were favourably supported, the lowest receipt being £37 2s.; while the Tragedy of 'Macbeth,' acted a short period after, brought only fourteen guineas.

the Irish manner, which was performed 96 times in Dublin with great applause. The part of Macheath* by the celebrated Miss Woffington; Mr. Peachum, Mr. Morrice; Mr. Lockit, Mr. Daly; Filch, Mr. Roan; Mat o' th' Mint, Mr. Dease; Polly Peachum, Miss Jenny; Mrs. Peachum,* Miss Woffington; Miss Lucy Lockit, Miss Corbally; Mrs. Diana Trapes,* Miss Woffington: and all the other parts to the best advantage.—With several Entertainments of Dancing; particularly, a Harlequin Dance by Master La Fevre and Miss Violante; a Louvre in boy's cloaths, by Miss Violante; and the two Pierrots by Mons. Lalauze and Mr. Tobin.—Tickets to be had at Mr. Fribourg's, next door to the Theatre. Boxes, 5s. Pitt, 3s. Gall. 2s."

[1822, *Part I., pp.* 319-321.]

1733. In September of this year the revolters from Drury Lane Company, consisting principally of Griffin, Harper, Joe Miller, Johnson, and the elder Mills, headed by Theophilus Cibber, agreed

"On December the 7th, 1732, the New Theatre in Covent Garden opened, and as early as the ninth night, 'The Beggar's Opera' was produced, with the novelty of Miss Norsa performing the character of Polly. On that occasion, it was acted at Drury Lane for the first time, and for three nights played in rival competition at both theatres. There the contest ended, and the piece was continued at Covent Garden through twenty nights. On the second night of performance the receipt amounted to £122 11s., a larger sum than had been before received at that theatre, notwithstanding the novelty of its being new built, and the price of admission to the Pit having been made for the opening, equal to the boxes.

"This piece was not again revived within the period of the Register kept by Mr. Rich.

"Mr. Quin adopted it for his benefit at Lincoln's Inn Fields, March 19, 1730, and performing Macheath, it then produced the third best house of the season, there being in money £112 13s. 6d. and by tickets £93 16s. making £206 9s. 6d. Of the two nights that exceeded, there was performed Hamlet, the part of Gravedigger by Mr. Leveridge, for his own benefit, when the amount was £235 (but the portion of tickets is not specified); and the Recruiting Officer for the benefit of Mr. Wood, Treasurer, who received £216, the tickets disposed of being £197 10s. The money receipt, which is the truest standard of public opinion, might therefore be in favour of the Opera. However, as a stock piece it shared the same fate as attended the productions of our Immortal Bard, in not being able occasionally to draw an audience. 'Dismissed the Beggar's Opera,' occurs in the Register for Covent Garden Theatre the 26th of May and 27th of June, 1737; and, rather extraordinarily, at Drury-Lane on the 17th of May, 1740, is 'Dismiss'd the Beggar's Opera for the benefit of Mr. Walker.' If this was Tom Walker, the original Macheath, such a neglect of public patronage can only be accounted for by the known dissipation of the actor."

* We have here the characters of Macheath, Mrs. Peachum, and Diana Trapes, acted by the same person, Miss Woffington. A leading performer being announced to act minor characters as well as the principal one in the same play is denominated in the Green-room vocabulary *doubling*, or *a bit of fat*. No doubt, in your *chapel* that term is known, though your pages afford no practical explanation. Here it means the advantage arising from the subordinate characters having a short speech of some humour to deliver, which tells with the audience, secures applause, quickens the soul and inspiration of an actor, and confirms popularity.

to rent the Theatre, being then unoccupied; and after making some hasty and necessary embellishments and alterations, opened it with the comedy of "Love for Love," and continued several months.

1734. "Chrononhotonthologos" was first produced here, and had a favourable run, performed "by the Company of Comedians of his Majesty's Revels," according to the description given by the author before his benefit advertisement.

In the Session of Parliament of 1735 there was introduced into the House of Commons the skeleton of "a Bill for restraining the number of houses for playing of interludes, and for the better regulating common players of interludes." This fact has entirely escaped the research of our theatrical historians. It was proposed to limit the number of play-houses; and for that purpose recited the letters patent granted to Thomas Killigrew, his heirs, etc.; to Sir William Davenant, his heirs, etc.; to Robert Wilkes, Colley Cibber, and Barton Booth, for twenty-one years, then vested in Charles Fleetwood and Henry Giffard; and the Charter for twenty-one years held by the Royal Academy of Music. Various memorials were presented to the members of the House of Commons against the Bill, as well on the behalf of the comedians belonging to the Theatres Royal of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, as of the comedians belonging to the theatre in Goodman's Fields, also of Henry Giffard, the proprietor of that house, and of the subscribers.* But we have not seen any memorial for either proprietor or comedians of the Little Threatre in the Haymarket. The strong representation of facts made by the several cases must have deferred the injudicious measures then proposed, which, however, became established as law in a manner more galling to the feelings of the actor in 1737, by an Act passed as to explain the old unsavoury Vagrant Act.

1736-6-7. Henry Fielding collected together a company of performers, under the title of "The Great Mogul's Company of Comedians." This company continued acting there rather more than two seasons. At first it is believed to have been with good success, but afterwards to diminished audiences; and probably the company, which, as the bills announced, "dropped from the clouds," finally melted into thin air. Some of the pieces performed were the production of Fielding, who, for popularity, was most unsparing of the Prime Minister, Sir R. Walpole, and his friends. Which circumstance, it is believed, confirmed the opinion of the Minister of the necessity for restraining theatrical productions and performances, and hastened the passing the obnoxious Licensing Act of 1737, the

* "The Case," etc., states: "In the year 1731, a subscription being opened to build a new Theatre in Goodman's Fields, twenty-three persons became subscribers at one hundred pounds each, with which the said Theatre was built, and was by indentures assigned in twenty-three undivided shares to the subscribers, to secure to each of them one shilling and sixpence for every acting day," etc.

effect of which was immediately to close the theatres in Goodman's Fields and the Haymarket.

The restrictions of the Act commenced on June 24, 1737, and passing the same was not speedily forgot. A large portion of society has ever been found ready to indulge in rational and unfevered amusements, and unceasingly jealous of any encroachment upon their esteemed public rights. The lapse of fifteen months, if it partially appeased, could not extinguish resentment, as appeared by the event arising from the following public announcement of October 9, 1738.

"Hay-Market. *By authority.* By the French Company of Comedians at the new Theatre in the Hay-Market, this day, Oct. 9, will be presented a Comedy called L'embaras des Richesses: the character of Harlequin by Mons. Moylin Francisque. To which will be added, Arlequin Poli par L'Amour; with several entertainments of dancing, by Mons. Pagnorel, Mademoiselle Chateauneuf, Mons. Le Fevre, Madm. Le Fevre, and others. Boxes 5s. Pit 3s. Gall. 2s. Places, etc."

The intended performance, as might be expected, called forth all that true English feeling for which John Bull is so renowned, and the expression of public discontent upon the rising of the curtain swelled into a riot, and the actors were dismissed with contempt. The history of that evening is well known,* but not so the attempt afterwards made to awake the commiseration of the public in favour of this exotic company in dispersing the following case:

"The case of the French Comedians.—Whereas we, Moylin Francisque and John Baptist Le Sage, were in England in the month of February last, and having then obtained leave to bring over a French Company of Comedians, for to represent the same in the Little Theatre in the Hay-Market, this season; we, for that purpose, returned into France, and collected together the best company that were to be had; being wholly ignorant of any affairs transacted in England relating to the regulation of the Stage, and not in the least doubting but that the Company would meet with the same encouragement as heretofore, made us engage with several performers abroad at very great expences, to come into England; and the night the said Company were to have acted, they met with such an obstruction from the audience, that a stop was put to the performance, and the said Company discontinued, and laid aside all thoughts of making the least attempt, since the same was not agreeable to the public. Notwithstanding, we the said undertakers, by the contracts we made, have been obliged to pay to each performer the same monies hitherto, and liable to the same obligations for the remainder of this whole season, as if the Company had performed

* Victor's "History of Theatres," vol. i., p. 53 (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 532).

the whole time; and have besides expended large sums of money, and contracted several debts here, which we are not in circumstances to pay. So that we are obliged to lay our case before the public, in hopes that they will permit us to perform three nights only in one of the patent Theatres, so as to enable us to discharge those debts we have contracted here, and we will then humbly take our leave, and return to France, with grateful acknowledgment for the favour done to us.

"MOYLIN FRANCISQUE,
"J. B. LE SAGE.

"*Suffolk Street, Nov.* 6, 1738."

On November 13, Mr. Rich, then proprietor of Covent Garden and Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatres, advertised at the bottom of the play-bills: "Whereas it has been industriously reported that the French Comedians are to perform in one of the Theatres belonging to Mr. Rich, this is to certify to the publick, that nothing of that kind was ever intended, or would have been permitted by him, unless the same had been with the general consent of the town."

In April, 1741, English operas were performed here. The opera of "The Happy Captive" had attached a spice of the old leaven, as "an interlude, in two comic scenes, between *Signor Capoccio*, a director from the Canary Islands, and *Signora Dorinna*, a virtuoso."

Here in the spring of 1744 Macklin, who had seceded from Drury Lane Theatre, attempted to permanently raise an anarchical standard, and, as usual, expected to support fame by the aid of popular favouritism. He commenced with what the biographer of that veteran terms an "unfledged Company," but which company remains still of importance in the theatrical nomenclature, as a callow member of it was (the afterwards truly witty comedian) Samuel Foote. Little or no profit was derived by Macklin by taking wing in the gale of discontent, and as early as December 19 following he recommenced at Drury Lane with a supplicating prologue, saying:

"I pray that all domestic feuds may cease,
And, *beggar'd* by the war, solicit peace."

In November of the same year Theophilus Cibber, with a company, revived, as not performed for a hundred years, "Romeo and Juliet," himself playing Romeo, and Juliet by Miss Jenny Cibber. The announcement was: "At Cibber's Academy in the Haymarket will be a Concert; after which will be exhibited (gratis) a Rehearsal in form of a play, called Romeo and Juliet, etc."

1747. The comic powers of Samuel Foote wanted little practical ripening. In this season he commenced, on his own account, a new species of amusement called "The Diversions of a Morning," framed to avoid the penalties of the Act. As the exhibition was a strong

personal satire, and one of the characters Mr. Lacy, the patentee, an attempt was made on the part of that gentleman to check the performance, but without further effect than occasioning the title to be altered to "Foote's giving Tea." A similar entertainment in the following year was called "An Auction of Pictures." These pieces, fraught with "living manners," proved extremely popular, and obtained crowded audiences.

1749 was memorable by two distinct riots at this theatre, each provoked by exhibitions from which no other result could be expected. The first occurred on January 16, after the memorable hoax of the "Bottle Bubble," or "Bottle Conjuror," the event of which has been already detailed in GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. xix., p. 42.

The second riot was on November 14, arising from another, and we believe the last, attempt to establish the French performers, or, as more commonly called, "The Italian Strollers." Still strongly supported by the nobility, the opposition rested with the crowd in the gallery, and a ludicrous prologue, published at that period, describes the missile ammunition as potatoes, turnips, eggs, and medlars. The following record is from the *Penny Post* or *Morning Advertiser:*

"On Tuesday night the campaign opened at the Little Theatre in the Hay-market, from whence we hear the victorious troops of the *Grand Monarque*, headed by the Right Honourable Lady P——, the celebrated Miss A——, with their auxiliaries, his G—— the D—— of H——, Lord H——, Lord &c. M. G. &c. and several others of as great honour and rank, attacked the gallery sword in hand (occasioned by a few unpolite English attempting to interrupt them in their performance) with such great success, that be it spoken to their immortal fame, they entirely defeated ten gentlemen, some of whom were run thro' the arms, face, eyes, and body. Three of the valiant heroes beat a boy almost to death! After which they made a most gallant retreat, and joined their commanders, the ladies; however, the Anglo-fool party at last reign'd triumphant, and all the Court wh—s and Gallic scoundrels were hiss'd out of the house. The pit was crowded with French cooks, barbers, and valets."

The company is said to have performed twice afterwards, with such indifferent prospect of success as to be obliged to disband, and some of them became so much distressed as to ask public charity.

1755. Opened in August by Theo. Cibber and his actors, styled "Baye's Company." In 1758 the same manager obtained the Lord Chamberlain's license.

1760. In the summer of this year Mr. Foote, upon some urgent occasion, having hastily collected a company to perform the "Minor," found the plan so well received as first to suggest to him an attempt to establish the house as a summer theatre during the vacation, then regularly kept by the patent ones. This plan there was time to

mature, as Foote could not obtain the house the following season, it being previously engaged by the more important manager of a company of learned or dancing dogs.

1762. Foote regained possession, gave his popular "Lectures on Oratory," and continued to act during the summer seasons without interruption, magisterial or otherwise, until his unfortunate accident on February 7, 1766, when, by a fall from his horse at the seat of Lord Mexborough, he broke his leg. That event gave him so much interest with the Duke of York, who happened to be present, as to occasion his obtaining a Royal License for acting plays at the Haymarket Theatre during his life in each year from May 15 to September 15.

[1822, *Part I.*, *pp.* 406-408.]

Having obtained the license, Mr. Foote shortly afterwards purchased the lease of the theatre, it is said, of the executors of Potter, which he very much enlarged and improved—indeed, nearly rebuilt. The inside was decorated after the Chinese style. Previous to this period there was only one gallery, and a single entrance for the front of the house and to the stage. Two shops in front were removed, the portico built, and separate entrances made to the audience part of the house for the convenience of the public. A house in Suffolk Street was also taken in for the purpose of enlarging the stage, and formed a new entrance thereto, and the whole, when finished, was a compact, neat, and convenient, if not an elegant, theatre. Mr. Foote opened it in May, 1767, with an appropriate prologue or prelude, and from that period it has been called, "by authority," a Theatre Royal.

Now commences the history of a theatre legally authorized, and the transition of tenantry being at an end, we shall venture to be more concise in detail, and only notice some of the occasional deviations from the chartered rules of sock and buskin. And here it may be called to the recollection of the world of company—*i.e.*, play-going people—the satisfaction the spring readings gave for many years—viz.: "This Theatre will open for the Summer Season as soon as the several performers shall be at liberty," etc. In that theatre it was comfort and light reading. Wherever seated, not only the actors, but their features, were visible without the necessity of using a pocket telescope.

1767-68-69. We believe in each of these years the once popular lecture upon "Heads" was delivered here by George Alexander Stevens.

In February, 1770, "at the instance of several persons of quality," catches and glees were performed under the direction of Dr. Arne.

1773. Foote, previous to the commencement of the regular season, produced, after exciting considerable interest by a succession

of humorous puffs,* his primitive puppet show, which was performed at noon.

1776. Dr. Arne had a short season of musical performances, which ended April 18 with "Whittington's Feast, new written by a College wag." This was intended for a humorous parody on "Alexander's Feast," with new music by Dr. Arne, the performance concluding with catches and glees as "The Ladies and the Beggars," "Play-house Hubbub," etc.

1777, January. The Italian Fantoccini represented comedies, dancing, and pantomimic transformations. In this year Mr. Foote sold the remainder of the lease and property to the late Mr. George Colman for an annuity of £1,600 per annum, to be paid during his own life.

1779, December 25. The tenants in possession, remainder, and reversion entered into an agreement with Mr. Colman to grant him a lease of thirty-one years, commencing at the expiration of the existing one.

1780, March 1. The late Mr. C. Dibdin announced at this theatre an entertainment called "Pasquin's Budget; or, A Peep at the World." It was to consist of three parts, "of vocal and instru-

* We allude to the following advertisements:

"Haymarket. On Monday next, the 8th instant (Feb. 7), at the Theatre in the Haymarket, an attempt will be made to restore the Primitive Puppet Show, being a species of the Drama long supposed to be lost. By Mr. Foote and assistants. Principal performers, Mr. Dubois, Mr. Haslewood, Mr. Beech, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Ash, Mr. Bramble, Miss Broom, Mrs. Pine, and Mrs. Juniper. The doors will," etc.

"Haymarket. Mr. Foote is under the necessity of deferring the exhibition of the Primitive Puppet Show 'till Monday the 15th instant, on account of the illness of a principal performer. To avoid for the future these disappointments, so common in Theatres, and so disagreeable to the public, Mr. Foote is providing himself (after the example of the Opera House at Paris) with two sets of actors, as equal in ability as they can possibly be got. In order to acquit Mr. Dubois, who has been often accused of feigning indisposition, it becomes necessary to inform the publick, that it is not that gentleman that is ill, but a lady."

"Whereas I have reason to believe that a party is making against me, in consequence of a malicious report that has been circulated either from the manager, or some other quarter, that the Puppet Show in the Haymarket is deferred on account of my having been for some time under the operation of liquor, and not attending rehearsals; this is to assure the publick that such report is without the smallest foundation, it being well known that I never touch a drop in the morning, and that the sprain in my ancle was occasioned by treading on a cabbage-leaf before a taylor's door in Suffolk-street, on Friday the 5th instant, at noon.

"JANE + JUNIPER,
her mark.

"*Hedge Lane.*

"William Wadding, taylor.

"Walter Whisper, prompter to the puppets."

"Haymarket, by particular desire. A rehearsal of the Puppet Show will be given at the Theatre in the Haymarket, on Saturday, March the 6th. The doors will be opened at twelve, and the rehearsal commence at one. Places to be taken of Mr. Jewell. No person can be admitted into the upper gallery."

mental music, and a great variety of other matter, operatical, satirical, and allegorical, exhibited by different mediums"—forming, in fact, a superior puppet show, with interludes of singing and imitations. The performance met with a determined and unmerited opposition from a crowded house, probably from the advertisement injudiciously describing "the whole to be performed by gentlemen and ladies, being their first appearance on any stage." The usual devastation had commenced of smashing chandeliers and defacing scenery, when the timely interposition of Mr. Colman, who spoke from the boxes, prevented further mischief. That gentleman claimed the liberal consideration of the audience, as the damage doing was to his property, having let the house, and he had therefore no responsibility for, nor joined in the preparing the condemned entertainments.

1790. The Opera House being destroyed by fire June 17, 1789, Italian operas performed here.

1793. The house opened under Drury Lane patent while that theatre was rebuilding.

1794, February 3. "Upon our late revered King and Queen going to this theatre, the loyal eagerness and violent rushing of the crowd to the pit door occasioned the melancholy accident of fifteen persons being trampled to death or suffocated, and others were severely hurt" (see GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. lxiv., p. 175).

1795, July 10. A lease granted by the tenant in possession, and the executor of the late Mr. Colman, to George Colman "the younger" for seventeen years, at £400 per annum.

1805, January 8. Mr. Colman "the younger" entered into an agreement with David Edward Morris and Thomas John Dibdin, Esqs., to assign one moiety of the theatre. Instead of the name of Mr. Dibdin, we find afterwards those of Mr. Winston and Mr. Tahourdin, and the latter seceded after a short period.

1808-09. A winter season formed here conjointly with the Opera House by the company from Covent Garden Theatre, which was destroyed by fire, September 20, 1808.

1810. An extension of the license first to five, then seven, months led to an increase of prices, and a new regulation (1811-12) for admission at half-price* during winter months. Boxes 6s., second price 3s. Pit 3s. 6d., second price 2s. First gall. 2s.; second price, 1s. Upper gall. 1s.; second price, 6d.

1820. The theatre closed with the season on Saturday, October 14, with the tragedy of "King Lear," and the farce of "Fortune's Frolick."

It has been computed the house could accommodate near 1,800 spectators—viz., boxes, 700; pit, 350; and remainder in the galleries.

* An individual, by handbills, having called a public meeting at the Mitre Tavern, Fleet Street, on September 11, 1786, made an abortive attempt to force the late Mr. Colman to accept half-price.

In the modern history of this theatre we have been intentionally brief, and carefully avoided captious records where it was found, like its powerful and gigantic rivals, swelling the indelible archives of the halls of Lincoln's Inn and Westminster.

The present theatre was erected on a new site at a distance of about 6 or 7 feet from the old foundation. A view is given of the front towards Charles Street (see GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, p. 201). It was opened July 4, 1821. EU. HOOD.

[1823, *Part II., pp.* 226, 227.]

Portugal-Row Theatre; Sir William Davenant's Theatre; Duke of York's Theatre; Duke's Old Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields; New Theatre in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields; Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre (now Spode's Earthenware Warehouse).

Such are the appellations at various times given to this building; and much confusion has arisen, as well from the near neighbourhood of this theatre to the one that stood by Vere Street (already described) as from the circumstance of both respectively being built in tennis-courts.* This house stood close to, if not partly upon, the division of the parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. Clement Danes. It fronted towards Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, a plot of ground whereon Carey Street has been since built, which then had a thoroughfare to Chancery Lane, near Bell Yard, through Jacka-napes Lane and Portugal Row, and formed a pathway from St. Clement's Fields, crossing Thickett's Field, to Chancery Lane.

Sir William Davenant built this theatre for the actors collected on the eve of the Restoration by himself and Rhodes the bookseller, and who performed for a short period at the Cockpit in Drury Lane, and also at the Whitefriars.

While this theatre was building, Davenant prepared and rehearsed both parts of the "Siege of Rhodes," and the comedy of "The Wits," at Apothecaries' Hall. Whether this was to avoid interrupting the respective performances at the Cockpit or the house at White-friars, or that neither house was large enough to admit a rehearsal of the new-invented scenery, is uncertain.

In either the month of March or April, 1662, the house was opened with the first part of the "Siege of Rhodes," "having new scenes and decorations, being the first that e'er were introduced in England."† And it appears that D'Avenant engaged eight women to join his company, boarding four of them, as principal actresses, in his own house.

In June, 1665, the breaking out of the plague occasioned a general

* Davenant, in the comedy of "The Play-house to be Let," written for the above theatre, makes a Frenchman call his company a troop, which the tire-woman, misconceiving to apply to cavalry, says: "I thought he had ta'en our long tennis-court for a stable."

† Downes' "Roscius Anglicanus," 1708, p. 201.

stop to all dramatic exhibitions. The ravages of that fatal distemper only seemed to decrease in the Metropolis in November, and was not wholly extinguished until February following, when the public began to cautiously mingle, but it was still considered necessary not to permit the theatres to open to gather a promiscuous assemblage of persons. Before a license could be obtained for again commencing performances the awful Fire of London served to prolong the suspension, and this theatre was not again opened until the Christmas holidays of 1666.

The production of new pieces, and the revival of several stock plays, including "Hamlet,"* "Macbeth," and other confirmed favourites by Shakespeare, with the aid of splendid dresses and novelty of the scenery, attracted such an uncommon flow of public patronage that Sir William Davenant, whose superior taste, judgment, and knowledge in the regulation of a theatre was conspicuous on all occasions, planned the erecting another house more commodious for the public, and also more convenient for a display of the improved scenery, and which was to be erected in Dorset Gardens. Sir William Davenant died before the new house was finished, the company not removing there, as already noticed, until November, 1671.

After that period the Old Duke's Theatre, as it was then called, was re-converted into a tennis-court, and probably occupied as such until 1694. In that year the overbearing system of management adopted by the patentees of Drury Lane Theatre having occasioned a revolt of the principal performers, and the nobility supporting the latter, "a subscription (according to Cibber) was set on foot for building a new theatre within the walls of the tennis-court in Lincoln's Inn Fields."† And the same writer says it was "but small, and poorly fitted up, within the walls of a Tennis *Quarrée* Court, which is of the lesser sort."

This house was called "the new Theatre in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields," and was opened, under a license granted by King William to Thomas Betterton and others, upon the last day of April, 1695, with Congreve's virgin play of "Love for Love." Two incidental prologues were provided, but neither assist our history.‡

The epilogue refers to the asylum afforded to the performers from the Cockpit, and perhaps some other temporary difficulty. [Verse omitted.]

And another passage shows the reconversion of the premises to a tennis-court. [Verse omitted.] EU. HOOD.

* "Hamlet being performed by Mr. Betterton, Sir William (having seen Mr. Taylor of the Black Fryers Company act it, who being instructed by the author Mr. Shakspeare) taught Mr. Betterton in every article of it" ("Roscius Anglicanus," p. 21).

† Cibber's Life.

‡ One of them was intended to have been spoken by Mrs. Bracegirdle, dressed in men's clothes.

[1732, *p.* 1028.]

Goodman's Fields.

The new theatre in Goodman's Fields was opened with the play of "King Henry IV." on Monday, October 2, 1732. In a large oval over the pit is painted the figure of His Majesty, attended by Peace, Liberty, and Justice, trampling Tyranny and Oppression under his feet. Round it are the heads of Shakespeare, Dryden, Congreve, and Betterton. On the coving on the left hand is painted the scene of Cato pointing at the dead body of his son Marcus. In the middle, that of Julius Cæsar stabbed in the Senate House; and on the right, that of Marc Anthony and Octavia, where the children are introduced in "All for Love." On the sounding-board over the stage is a handsome piece of painting of Apollo and the Nine Muses. The whole is looked upon as a neat and elegant piece of workmanship.

[1791, *Part II.*, *p.* 928.]

Theatre in Moorfields, etc. From the French of Mons. Le Pays, written in 1690. *By W. Hamilton Reid.*

To Monsieur D——.

We have been at the theatre, and I need not tell you that the English poets flatter the humour of the spectators by introducing scenes that would shock one of our audiences, and that they seldom play a piece where someone is not hung, assassinated, or torn to pieces, and that their women clap their hands or join in the loudest peals of laughter. To add to this, once or twice a week they go to see the combats of their gladiators, who, to please their admirers, break the heads of each other or put all in gore. However, you are not to suppose the English women cruel in every respect: they are favourable enough to their lovers; they are led by them easily enough to the tavern or alehouse, where they tipple together, make their lovers drunk or are made drunk by them.* There is an alehouse near a place they call Moorfields,† where the company are entertained with music and

* It is reasonable to suppose that in this place Mons. Le Pays principally alludes to the lower classes of people.

† *Note by the Translator.*—The alehouse alluded to near Moorfields is the Flying Horse, and is still distinguished by the same sign. It is on the eastern side, and but a few years since the large yard of the house had an entrance into Union Street, which is now stopped up. According to the relation of aged persons now living, it was in this yard that the diversions described by the French author were carried on. They remember the small houses in the yard having their tops covered with seats, though within their memory only cudgelling and boxing were exhibited in that place, except that children and women used to ride upon the seats in the wings of a large wooden horse, that had a mechanical motion for that purpose upon a platform, and run in grooves. The assemblies at this place being prohibited, probably on account of the gallantries alluded to by Mons. Le Pays, the diversions of boxing and cudgelling were still carried on in the middle of the upper field, where, till within forty years past, the ring, as it was called, was under the direction of a master of those ceremonies, very well known by the appel-

Merry Andrews, who perform in their turns from morning till night on purpose to divert those who come to drink, and where the company give themselves up to every kind of gallantry. There are a number of actors of both sexes, who are painted to appear fair; and, as the place is built like an amphitheatre, the principal sports are made upon the open grass plat in the middle, which being the same in this place as the stage in a theatre, a very numerous company may enjoy the diversions very much at their ease.

[1832, *Part II.*, *pp.* 586-590.]

Hundredth Anniversary of the Opening of Covent Garden Theatre.

The present year is distinguished by two very remarkable centenaries connected with the public amusements of the Metropolis—viz., the opening of Vauxhall Gardens upon the modern plan, by Jonathan Tyers, on the evening of June 7, 1732, with a ridotto *al fresco;* and the original opening of a Theatre Royal in Covent Garden, on Thursday, the 7th of the following December.* As every generation should make the most of such great anniversaries, which it can reasonably hope to see but once, our readers, we doubt not, will be duly grateful to us for the following almost entirely novel particulars respecting the latter centenary, even the very year of which is generally misstated. Before Christoper Rich was forcibly ejected from Drury Lane Playhouse, November 22, 1709, he possessed a lease, at a low rent, of the old deserted theatre erected by Sir William Davenant in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, with the patent granted to him by Charles II. On the strength of these he slowly began to build a new theatre about the same site in Portugal Row, the remains of which are now occupied by Messrs. Spode and Copeland as a warehouse, his architect being James Shepherd, who had also erected the playhouse in Goodman's Fields. Christopher Rich died November 4, 1714, a short time before the new edifice was finished, and it was therefore opened on the following December 18, with "The Recruiting Officer," by his son, John Rich,† the famous

lation of "Old Vinegar." Moorfields was till within about twenty years past divided into Upper and Lower by a wall that ran from the end of Chiswell Street to the opposite side.

* Though the history of the stage be silent as to the existence of any theatre in Covent Garden before that erected by Rich, yet the late Mr. Richardson, of the Piazza Coffee-house, was in possession of a ticket on which were the words, "For the music at the Playhouse in Covent-Garden, Tuesday March the 6th, 1704" (J. T. Smith's "Additional Plates to the Antiquities of Westminster"—*Times*).

† The theatre was opened, on December 18, by Messrs. John and Christopher Mosyer Rich, sons of the late Christopher Rich, who took the patent (granted by Charles II. to Sir W. Davenant and Mr. Killigrew, united to Sir W. Davenant in 1682) and other properties under the will of their father. The receipt on the first night was £143, a sum not exceeded during the season, except upon the perform-

harlequin, and the great father of pantomime, spectacle, and stage splendours in England, at once the Bologna and the Farley of his day. This species of entertainment he carried to a higher degree of perfection than had ever been witnessed before; and from the very great success he met with, and feeling at the same time that his present house was too contracted for the full display of his peculiar talent, he resolved to put in execution a plan which he had for some time contemplated—the erection of a theatre upon a larger scale than any then existing. In 1730 he began to raise subscriptions for it by publicly exhibiting the designs of Mr. Shepherd, his architect, and stating the principal features of his scheme.

A space of ground at the back of Bow Street, Covent Garden,* was selected as a spot well fitted for the structure, it being then occupied only by some old buildings, said to have formed part of the ancient convent,† whence that part of London originally derived its name, which had been left standing by Inigo Jones when he constructed the piazza and colonnade in 1633. The design seems to have received immediate encouragement, since *Read's Weekly Journal or British Gazetteer* of Saturday, January 16, 1731, states that the subscriptions then exceeded £6,000, that the building would speedily be begun, and that the design had met with universal approval. It is added that the old house in Lincoln's Inn Fields was to be disposed of to the Crown for the Commissioners of the Stamp Duties. A removal of the old buildings was commenced in February, and the next notice appears in the *Daily Advertiser* of Tuesday, March 2, announcing that "the new theatre which is to be built in Covent-garden will be after the model of the Opera-house in the Haymarket,

ance of the "Island Princes," by the command of His Majesty, and a few benefit nights, where tickets being calculated as money, that might be disposed of in part at under prices, leaves the amount uncertain.

* There can be no doubt that in Bow Street a building or large room was well known and frequented as a place of public amusement for many years before the building of the theatre commenced. In 1690 Mr. Franks had a "Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at the Two Golden Balls at the upper end of Bow-street." In February, 1691, this entertainment was removed next "Bedfordgate in Charles Street," but again advertised in 1710 and 1711. In 1718, at a period when lesser stars had to compete with the combination of musical talent, leading names, and occasional novelty of an Italian singer, usually brought forward at Stationers' Hall, at York Buildings, and other places of attraction, we find a concert at the "Golden Balls in Hart-street, at the upper end of Bow-street," advertised February 4, 1712, "for the entertainment of the Prince Eugene." Whether this place of public resort was afterwards razed to the ground and the site formed any part of that used for the theatre is uncertain. To the above concert Mr. Richardson's ticket probably referred, though he placed strong reliance upon the word "playhouse," which might locally mean "Punch's Theatre, under the Little Piazza," or even Drury Lane Theatre, that being occasionally called the playhouse in Covent Garden, but more frequently in Brydges Street.

† There never was any convent on this spot. The site of Covent Garden was a garden of the Abbey of Westminster, whence its name.

and by the drawing that has been approved of for the same, it is said it will exceed the Opera-house in magnificence of structure." Passing over a mere newspaper report that Gibbs was intended to be the architect of both the theatre and the church of St. Martin-in-the Fields, we find by the *Daily Advertiser* of Thursday, April 29, "that a great number of workmen are daily employed in digging the foundation near Covent-garden, on which a new playhouse is to be very speedily built for Mr. Rich, the master of the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's-inn-fields, notwithstanding the various reports to the contrary." No doubt in these rumours the wish was father to the report; but that the works continued to advance prosperously is proved by the same paper of Friday, August 6, which states that "the new Theatre building near Covent-garden for Mr. Rich is carrying on with such expedition and diligence, there being a great number of hands employed therein, that it is thought it will be completely finished and ready to receive his audience next winter. Several persons of distinction resort thither daily to view the said works, and seem much pleased with the performance." This expectation, however, was disappointed, partly, perhaps, from the want of sufficient funds; but it is also probable that much of the subsequent delay was occasioned by the following notice of an accident which affected the security of the building; it appeared in *Read's Weekly Journal* for Saturday, November 6: "Last Tuesday great part of the roof of the new playhouse which is building near Covent-garden fell in, when several of the men that were at work had their limbs broken, and one had his skull fractured, and died in about eight hours after." A more favourable and perhaps more accurate account appeared in the *Grub Street Journal* of the following Thursday, which stated that "as the workmen were raising one of the rafters, the tackling breaking, it fell on the main beams and threw down one man, who is since dead, and another was slightly hurt; but no damage whatever happened to the roof or any other part of the building."

It will easily be supposed that Rich now confidently expected to open for the winter season of 1732 in the new building; and therefore, on closing at the Portugal Row house on Friday, June 2, in that year, his advertisement concludes with "being the last time of the company's acting in that theatre." When the time of opening arrived, however, this anticipation was again disappointed, since, in the *Daily Journal* for Monday, September 18, the following demi-official communication was inserted: "We hear that Mr. Harvey and Mr. Lambert have been employed some time in painting the scenes for the new theatre in Covent-garden; and that Signor Amiconi, who painted the Lord Tankerville's excellent staircase in St. James's-square, is to show his art in the ceiling of that theatre, and in order thereto hath prepared a design, in which Apollo is represented in an assembly of the Muses dignifying Shakespeare with the

laurel; and as the several hands employed require some time further to execute their undertakings, we are informed the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields will be opened in a few days, it being determined not to act in that of Covent-garden till the decorations are quite finished." The old theatre accordingly opened September 22 with "Hamlet."

At length the new edifice was completely ready, and was even intended to be opened on November 27, though the following lines, which then appeared, or some other unknown cause, deferred the time for a few days longer:

"Thespis, the first of the dramatic race,
Stroll'd in a cart, for gain, from place to place:
His actors rude, his profits came but slow,
The poet he and master of the show.
To raise attention he employ'd his art
To build another, and more costly, cart;
New asses he procured to drag the load,
And gain'd the shouts of boys upon the road.
Awhile the gay machine attention drew,
The people throng'd because the sight was new;
Thither they hurried once, and went no more,
For all his *actors* they had seen before;
And what *it* was they wish'd no more to see—
The application, Lun, is left to thee."

Lun was the feigned name of John Rich,* under which he performed harlequin in his own pantomimes. It is scarcely possible to conceive anything more simple and unostentatious than the advertisement for the original opening of the New Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, since, from the plainness of its language, it might be supposed that the house had been familiar to the town for the last half-dozen seasons. And though this part of the eighteenth century was by no means deficient in the art of writing flourishing advertisements, and though advertisements of a moderate length were then admitted into the principal papers "at 2s. each!" yet those announcements which might be reasonably expected to have the most extraordinary display are, perhaps, the most distinguished by their simplicity. Thus, after Tyers had so richly and beautifully decorated Vauxhall, aided by the united pencils of Hogarth and Hayman, the public is informed of its opening in so unceremonious a manner that some persons still doubt if the following

* "Harlequin by Mr. Lun" was the common playhouse announcement, but on what circumstance that name was adopted by John Rich is unknown. His brother appears, from a register kept by him, to have probably taken some part in the house regulations, and never acted, though certain nights were considered the joint benefit of the brothers. The name of Woodward was at that time inserted in the bills of Drury Lane Theatre as performing harlequin. The popularity of Rich occasioned Vander Gucht to engrave a scene-print with the distich:

"Shakspeare, Rowe, Jonson, now are quite undone.
These are thy triumphs, thy exploits, O Lun!"

earliest-known advertisement be actually the first: "At the particular desire of several persons of quality. At Spring Gardens, Vauxhall, on Wednesday next, being the 7th of June, 1732, will be the *Ridotto al' Fresco.* The doors to be opened at 4 o'clock at night. No persons whatever will be admitted with swords, or without printed tickets."* Even the known opening advertisement of Rich's new theatre in Portugal Row is equally plain, it being only as follows: "By the company of comedians under letters patent granted by King Charles II. At the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, to-morrow, being Saturday, the 18th of December, 1714, will be acted a comedy called the *Recruiting Officer.* Beginning exactly at 6. No person to be admitted behind the scenes, nor any money to be returned after the curtain is drawn up." The flowers of advertisement eloquence were therefore in those days to be found principally in the notices of Winstanley's Watertre, Pinchbeck's Mechanism, Fawkes's Sleight of Hand, and the "great theatrical booths" of Bartholomew and Southwark Fairs; and after the preceding curious instances of simple announcement, it is not surprising to find the opening advertisement of Covent Garden Theatre as unostentatious as the following:

"By the Company of Comedians. At the Theatre Royal in Covent-garden, on Thursday next, being the 7th day of December, will be revived a comedy called *The Way of the World*, written by Mr. Congreve. The clothes, scenes, and decorations, entirely new. And, on account of the great demand for places, the pit and boxes, by desire, will be laid together at 5s., gallery 2s., upper gallery 1s. And to prevent the scenes being crowded, the stage half a guinea. N.B. All persons who want places are desired to send to the stage-door (the passage from Bow-street leading to it), where attendance will be given, and places kept for the following nights as usual." In illustration of this advertisement it may be observed that in the old English theatres, even down to those of the eighteenth century, some of the superior places consisted of seats erected on the stage, or chairs set in front of the curtain, which, in 1733, were at Drury Lane Theatre converted into stage-boxes. It may also be noticed that, from the situation of the Covent Garden house, the two entrances leading

* The puff (an evil without cure) of Tyers was the time-serving one in the pre-fixture to the advertisement "at the particular desire of several persons of quality," and the admission was one guinea, for which three ferry-boats were to attend at Westminster and Lambeth gratis. The lure did not answer: "there was not half the company as was expected." In 1713 Nestor Ironside, to burlesque the puff of Nicolini Haym, "of great merit and skill in his profession, accompanied with so much modesty," who announced a concert at Hickford's Dancing-room, by the Haymarket, directed his printer to insert Haym's advertisement, "with all the stars, daggers, hands, turned commas, and Nota Bene's which he had in the house," and to adorn it with "two-line Great Primer, two-line English, double Pica, Paragon, Great Primer, English, Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer, Brevier, Nonpareil, and Pearl Letters" (see *Guardian*, Nos. 31 and 32).

to it were approached by long covered passages, one of them running out of Bow Street, as mentioned in the advertisement, and the other being the eastern colonnade of Covent Garden Piazza, at the end of which was a magnificent arched doorway, with columns and enrichments of the Ionic order. It is towards this entrance that Hogarth's caricature of "Rich's Glory, or his Triumphant entry into Covent-garden," represents the procession advancing. This print has been usually erroneously dated 1728, but actually refers to Rich's removal to the new theatre in 1732.

There are but few materials now known to be extant descriptive of the original interior of this theatre, but the well-known view of the stage during a riot in 1763, before any considerable alteration was made, shows that it was small; that the fronts of the boxes were flat; that there were twisted double branches with candles against the pilasters, that there were not any footlights, but that the stage was illuminated by four hoops of candles, surmounted by a crown hung from the borders; that on each side of the stage was an ornamented pedestal, with painted figures of Tragedy and Comedy, and that the orchestra was of a bowed form, narrower than the house, and adapted for about a dozen or twenty musicians.

Though the piece with which the house opened had been on the stage ever since 1700, yet the novelty of the building caused it to be performed alone, and the admission-money to be the highest of first-night prices.* On the second night, however, there were added "a new prologue to the town, and several entertainments of dancing"; but the address was spoken for three evenings only, and on December 11 the theatre was opened at common prices. The cast of the comedy was: Fainall, Quin; Witwou'd, Chapman; Sir Wilful Witwou'd, Hippesley; Mirabel, Ryan; Petulant, Neale; Waitwell, Penkethman; Lady Wishfor't, Mrs. Egleton; Millament, Mrs. Younger; Mrs. Marwood, Mrs. Hallam; and Foible, Mrs. Stevens.

The number of nights of performing during the first season appears to have been about 123,† the theatre closing June 1. The

* The common popular effect of a new theatre opening does not appear to have been attended with the usual advantage on this occasion; the receipt was only £115, and on the following evening still less, not exceeding £61 7s. 6d. That sum was very little increased until December 16, the first night of acting there "The Beggars' Opera" (Polly by Miss Norsa), when the receipts were £108 4s.; the second night £122 11s., a sum never after realized on any night during the time it was performed. Some account of Miss Norsa, with a portrait, was given by the late Mr. Waldron in the "Shaksperean Miscellany," 1802, 4to. What made, adopting the old pun, "Gay-rich" was the benefit nights on the performance of "The Beggars' Opera." The copyright, with that of fifty fables written by him, were sold to Jacob Tonson and John Watts for £94 10s., under agreement of February 6, 1727.

† About six times in the season the house was visited by royalty, and at the close the young company acted sixteen nights, making the whole season 121 nights.

principal pieces were comedy and opera; but several tragedies were also presented, and on February 25 "Macbeth" is announced, "with all the usual flyings, sinkings, and decorations proper to the play." On December 16 Miss Norsa made a very successful appearance in "The Beggars' Opera," which was played for twenty successive nights, during which time the other performers of the theatre reopened the old house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and remained there till the run was over. They returned again on January 11, 1733, which perhaps gave rise to the very general error that Rich's company did not open Covent Garden until that year. One of the principal novelties of the season was Gay's Opera of "Achilles,"* "with new habits, scenes, etc.," which was produced February 10 and played for eighteen successive nights, when the other performers again removed to Portugal Row. Besides these pieces, the most remarkable of the season were: "An Italian night-scene, called the *Cheats, or the Tavern Bilkers*, in a dialogue between Harlequin, Punch, and Scaramouch";† Harlequin by Mr. Lun; a new farce, April 28, called "The Mock Lawyer";‡ and "The Rape of Helen," another new farce, May 19. Shirley's "Parricide" has also been mentioned as one of the novelties of the first season, but it certainly never appeared at that time. There was not any new pantomine at Covent Garden this season. Perhaps it will be curious to notice, in connection with these early performances, that in J. T. Smith's interesting plan of Covent Garden, contained in the additional plates to his "Antiquities of Westminster," there is a copy of an order to the new theatre for the fourth night after the opening in the following words: "Mr. Wood, let two ladies into the front boxes:—The Orphan. Yours, JOHN RICH. Monday, Dec. 11th, 1732."

It has been already seen that there was some hostile feeling towards the theatre in Covent Garden, and the managers of Drury Lane evinced a rather illiberal rivalry towards it from the very first announcement of its opening. "The Way of the World" was immediately brought out at that house, and performed the same evening the new theatre opened and the night previous. On

* Gay died December, 1732, and on February 10 following there was first produced his opera of "Achilles," which, with "The Beggar's Opera," performed the same evening at Drury Lane Theatre, produced £207 11s. 6d.; and on the third night, for the benefit of the sisters of the author, £153 12s. The first three benefit nights realized together £465 2s. 6d. But such has ever been the uncertainty of public taste and theatrical exhibitions that the house was "dismissed" on May 9 on the same opera.

† On January 23 the "Tavern Bilkers" was performed after the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and produced £119 0s. 6d.; and, after the same play, on May 19, the "Rape of Helen," for the benefit of the author, having in money and tickets £103 8s. 6d.

‡ On April 27, after the "Old Bachelor," the "Mock Lawyer," for the benefit of the author (Mr. Philips): money, £44 7s. 6d.; tickets, £32 7s. Not repeated until the following season.

December 13 "The True and Ancient History of King Lear and his Three Daughters," at Covent Garden, was opposed by "Henry VIII., with the Coronation of Anne Boleyn," at Drury Lane; and when "The Beggars' Opera" was announced for the 16th, it was immediately brought out at the other house the same evening. The newspaper notices of the Royal visits to Covent Garden, however, state the complete success and applause with which the establishment was honoured by the whole of the public.

[1848, *Part II*,, *pp.* 416, 417.]

Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre.

August 28. Messrs. Pullen and Son disposed, "by order of the Royal College of Surgeons," of all that remained of Copland's China Repository in Portugal Street, formerly old Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre. This was the third theatre on the same site, and originally extended as far back as the frontage of the houses on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields; but the chief entrance was in Portugal Row or Portugal Street, because the south side of the square was of little importance when the theatre was built, and Portugal Row was, what it long continued to be, a fashionable place of residence. We may see much the same arrangement in Piccadilly at the present day—the Church of St. James's (built by Wren), presenting its best front, not to Piccadilly (from which point it would now be best seen), but to Jermyn Street, then a fashionable street, and to the opening into the still fashionable St. James's Square. The first theatre was originally a tennis-court, converted into the Duke's Theatre by Sir William Davenant, and opened in the spring of 1662 with new scenes and decorations, "being the first," says old Downes the prompter, "that ere were introduc'd in England." Whenever Pepys in his "Diary" mentions the Duke's Theatre, he alludes to Lincoln's Inn. Here Betterton became distinguished; here Charles II. fell in love with Moll Davies, and the last Earl of Oxford with Betty Davenport; and here the company performed till November 9, 1671, when they removed to Dorset Gardens, at the bottom of Salisbury Square, in Fleet Street. Lincoln's Inn Theatre was now closed, and remained shut till February 26, 1671-72, when the King's Company, under Killigrew, burnt out at Drury Lane, played in it for the first time, Dryden supplying a new prologue for the occasion. The company remained here till March 26, 1673-74, when they returned to their own locality in Drury Lane, and Davenant's deserted theatre became for twenty years more a tennis-court again. Such is the history of the first theatre. The second theatre on the same site was "fitted up from a tennis-court" by Congreve, Betterton, Mrs. Barry, and Mrs. Bracegirdle, and opened on April 30, 1695, with (first time) Congreve's comedy of "Love for Love." Cibber speaks of the

house as "but small and poorly fitted up," and adds in another place that the alterations were made by a voluntary subscription, "many people of quality" contributing twenty and some forty guineas apiece in aid of the general expenses. Here the company played for the last time on March 31, 1704-5, and then removed to Vanbrugh's new house in the Haymarket, now the Opera House, where they played for the first time on the following April 9. The second theatre was occasionally used after this for theatrical performances, and was finally pulled down by the celebrated Christopher Rich; and the third theatre on the same site (the house sold by auction on Monday last) opened on December 18, 1714. Rich had died a few weeks before the house was ready, and the prologue on the first night was spoken by his son dressed in a suit of mourning. The success of the son (John Rich) was very great. Here he introduced pantomimes among us for the first time, playing harlequin himself, and achieving a reputation in the part that has not been eclipsed. Here Quin played all his celebrated characters. Here, on January 29, 1727-28, "The Beggars' Opera" was originally brought out, and with such success that it was acted on sixty-two nights in one season, and occasioned the saying that it made Gay rich and Rich gay. Here Miss Lavinia Fenton, the original Polly Peachum of the piece, won the heart of the Duke of Bolton, whose Duchess she subsequently became; and in this, the third theatre on the same site, Rich remained till his removal, December 7, 1732, to the first Covent Garden Theatre, so called in the modern acceptation of the name. The house was subsequently leased for a short time by Giffard, from Goodman's Fields; and in 1756 it was transformed into a barrack for 1,400 men. It was last used as a china repository, and is now taken down to enlarge the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Closing of Prisons for Debt.

[1842, *Part II., p.* 648.]

The Fleet and Marshalsea Prisons have been closed during the past month. There were seventy prisoners in the Fleet, and only three in the Marshalsea; and their removal took place to the Queen's Prison, under an Act passed during the last session authorizing Lord Denman to issue his warrant for their passage from one gaol to another. Some of the prisoners had been confined a very long period, and a few upwards of twenty years! An eccentric character, named Jeremiah Board, had been an inmate of the Fleet twenty-eight years, having been committed in 1814. At the present period there are in the Queen's Prison about 280 persons—a very few in the Rules; and those who had the privilege when the Act consolidating the prisons was passed were allowed to remain twelve months. Day rules have already ceased, and the other privilege

will be denied at the time mentioned. There are 228 rooms in the prison, and in some of these apartments, by the recent increase, "chums" have been placed—that is to say, two have been lodged in one room. Some alterations have been expected in the classification of prisoners, which will now probably take place. In Whitecross Street Prison there are about 360, and 120 in Horsemonger Lane Gaol. The total number of prisoners for debt in London may be now stated at about 760. Some years ago there were as many in one prison.

First London Railways.

[1837, *Part I., pp.* 90, 91.]

London and Greenwich Railway.

On December 14, 1837, the opening of the London and Greenwich Railway was celebrated, attended by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, several foreign Ministers, and many gentlemen connected with the scientific world. The Southwark end of the railroad was tastefully decorated with flags and banners bearing various devices. An awning, with three tiers of seats, was erected at each side for the accommodation of those who waited for admission to the carriage trains, and to see the trains go off and return. Five trains of carriages started, conveying 1,500 persons. At the Deptford end an address was presented to the Lord Mayor by the parochial authorities; and his Lordship, having returned thanks, proceeded to inspect the company's extensive workshops under the railway, the machinery of a portion of which resembles the patent block machinery in the dockyard at Portsmouth. On the return the Lord Mayor's train of carriages again took the lead, and performed the journey of three miles in less than eight minutes. Immediately after upwards of 400 ladies and gentlemen sat down to a splendid dejeuner, prepared in the Bridge House Tavern, Southwark, at which A. R. Dottin, Esq., M.P. (chairman of the company), presided. This great national work reflects the highest honour on the gallant projector, Colonel Landmann, and no less credit to the contractor, Mr. Macintosh, under whose orders no less than 60,000,000 bricks have been laid by human hands since the Royal assent was given to the Act of Parliament for its formation in 1833. The surveyors and architects have been Messrs. Smith and Newman; but the success of the whole is mainly due to the persevering exertions of George Walker, Esq., the managing director.

[1841, *Part II., p.* 308.]

Blackwall Railway.

August 2. The extension from the Minories to Fenchurch Street of the Blackwall Railway was opened this day. The whole length from Blackwall to the Minories is three and a quarter miles, and it

is for about three quarters of this length a viaduct on brick arches. At the West India Docks it falls to the natural level of the land, and, after passing under the streets at Blackwall, rises again to the level of the Brunswick Wharf, at which place is the terminus, of Italian architecture. One of its main objects is to induce the steamers to stop at Brunswick Wharf, and thereby prevent the accidents which have constantly occurred in the crowded pool and higher parts of the river.

Footpaths.

[1837, *Part I., p.* 648.]

April 12. For some time past considerable excitement has prevailed throughout the parishes of Kensington, Chelsea, Hammersmith, and Paddington in consequence of the encroachments made by the National Cemetery Company at Kensal Green, the Hippodrome, or new racecourse, at Notting Hill, and by various private individuals, on the ancient footpaths or "church ways" which have from time immemorial existed in those portions of the extensive parish of Kensington, situated between Chelsea, Brompton, and Kensington, and Kensington and Kensal Green, Hammersmith, and Paddington. On April 12 the inhabitants assembled in vestry, pursuant to a notice from the churchwardens, when it was determined that the rights of the inhabitants and the public should be maintained, and that a perambulation of the parish should be made on Holy Thursday for the purpose of removing the encroachments and obstructions. This determination was accordingly carried into effect in regular form by the parochial authorities on the day named; and in the evening they dined with several of the respectable inhabitants at the Grapes and the Crown tavern for the purpose of commemorating their triumph. Warrants were subsequently obtained against some of the parties for trespass and assault, and the matter is not as yet settled. The Hippodrome, as above noticed, consists of a large tract of ground, somewhat less than 200 acres in extent, adjoining Notting Hill. The design of it is, as its name almost implies, to present the inhabitants of the Metropolis with a facility of pursuing any sort of equestrian exercise. In the centre of the ground is a hill appropriated to pedestrians, on which about 30,000 persons may stand.

London Fortified in 1642.

[1749, *p.* 251.]

An Explanation of the References to the Forts ordered by Parliament, 1642, *and Places in and about London and Westminster.* (*See the Plan.*)

1. A bulwark and half on the hill at the north end of Gravel Lane.

2. A hornwork near the windmill in White Chapple Road.

3. A redoubt with two flanks near Brick Lane.
4. A redoubt with four flanks in Hackney Road, Shoreditch.
5. A redoubt with four flanks in Kingsland Road, Shoreditch.
6. A battery and breastwork at Mountmill.
7. A battery and breastwork at St. John's Street end.
8. A small redoubt at Islington Pound.
9. A large fort with four half-bulwarks at the New River upper pond.
10. A battery and breastwork on the hill east of Blackmary's Hole.
11. Two batteries and a breastwork at Southampton, now Bedford, House.
12. A redoubt with two flanks near St. Giles's pound.
13. A small fort at the east end of Tyburn Road.
14. A large fort with four half-bulwarks across the road at Wardour Street.
15. A small bulwark at the place now called Oliver's Mount.
16. A large fort with four bulwarks at Hyde Park Corner.
17. A small redoubt and battery on Constitution Hill.
18. A court of guard at Chelsea turnpike.
19. A battery and breastwork in Tothill Fields.
20. A quadrant fort with four half-bulwarks at Vaux Hall.
21. A fort with four half-bulwarks at the Dog and Duck in St. George's Fields.
22. A large fort with four bulwarks near the end of Blackman Street.
23. A redoubt with four flanks near the Lock Hospital in Kent Street.

References to Principal Places.

a, Ludgate; *b*, Newgate; *c*, Aldersgate; *d*, Cripplegate; *e*, Moregate; *f*, Bishopsgate; *g*, Aldgate; *h*, Great Tower Hill; *i*, Little Tower Hill; *k*, the Tower; *l*, Stocksmarket, now the City Mansion House; *m*, St. Paul's Cathedral; *n*, Moorfields; *o*, Smithfield; *p*, Fleet Ditch; *q*, London Bridge; *r*, Charing Cross; *s*, Westminster Bridge; *t*, St. Peter's Cathedral, Westminster; *u*, Lambeth Palace; *w*, Temple Bar.

Fire of London.

[1749, *pp.* 387, 388.]

As we gave, in June last, a map of the ruins of London by the Great Fire in 1666, and as some correspondents have desired an historical account of that calamity, the following may not be improper:

If the terrible fires which have so frequently raged of late in this great metropolis had happened in more superstitious or more violent

times, the giddy multitude would have assigned far other causes for their rise and progress than what are obvious to thinking minds. The Great Fire of London, which happened on Saturday, September 2, 1666, was, from the uncharitable disposition and malignity of the party divisions at that time raging, reciprocally charged by the Papists and fanatics upon one another with all the vehemence of assurance and obloquy imaginable, it is hoped, with equal falsehood.

This remark is made by the author of *Old Eng.* journal, who, suiting his subject to the day (Saturday, September 2), makes some large quotations from Kennet and Eachard, and concludes thus: "As both the historians seem to acquit the Papists, the reader will consider whether he can say, with Pope, that the Monument* lifts up his head and lies."

But as the journalist has not inserted what the Monument says, we shall, for method sake, begin with a translation of the inscription upon the north side:

"In the year of christ 1666, the 2d day of Sept. eastward from hence, at the distance of 202 feet, the height of this column, a terrible fire broke out about midnight; which driven on by a strong wind not only wasted the adjacent parts, but also very remote places, with incredible noise and fury. It consumed 89 churches, the city gates, Guildhall, many publick structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, a vast number of stately edifices, 13,200 dwelling houses, 400 streets; of the 26 wards it utterly destroyed 15, and left eight others shattered and half burnt. The ruins of the city were 436 acres, from the Tower by the Thames side to the Temple church, and from the northeast along the city wall to Holborn bridge. To the estates and fortunes of the citizens it was merciless, but to their lives very favourable, that it might in all things resemble the conflagration of the world. The destruction was sudden; for in a small space of time the city was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing. Three days after, when this fatal fire had baffled all human counsels and endeavours, in the opinion of all, it stopped, as it were, by a command from heaven, and was on every side extinguished. But papistical malice, which perpetrated such mischiefs, is not yet restrained."

On the east side the Latin inscription signifies:

"This pillar was begun in 1671, Sr Rich. Ford, Lord Mayor; carried on in the mayoralty of Sr Geo. Waterman, Sr Rob. Hanson, Sr Wm. Hooker, Sr Rob Viner, Sr Joseph Sheldon, and finished, 1677, Sr Tho. Davis being Lord Mayor."

At the bottom, beginning on the west side, goes round a line containing the following words, which, on King James's coming to the crown, were erased, but restored upon the Revolution:

"This pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful Burning of this protestant city, begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the popish faction, in the beginning of Sept. in the year of our lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their horrid plot for extirpating the protestant religion, and old English liberty, and introducing popery and slavery."

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* This great poet's words are:

"Where London's column pointing to the skies,
Like a tall bully, rears its head and lies."

The inscription on the south side:

"Charles the second, son of Charles the martyr, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, a most gracious prince, commiserating the deplorable state of things, whilst the ruins were yet smoaking, provided for the comfort of his citizens, and the ornament of his city; remitted their taxes and referred the petitions of the magistrates and inhabitants to the parliament; who immediately passed an act, that publick works should be restored to greater beauty, with publick money, to be raised by an imposition on coals: that churches, and the cathedral of St. Paul's, shall be rebuilt from their foundations, with all magnificence; that ye bridges, gates, and prisons should be new made, the sewers cleansed, the streets made strait and regular, such as were steep levelled, and those too narrow made wider, markets and shambles removed to separate places. They also enacted, that every house should be built with party walls, and all in front raised of equal height, and those walls all of square stone or brick; and that no man should delay building beyond the space of seven years. Moreover, care was taken by law, to prevent all suits about their bounds. Also anniversary prayers were injoined; and to perpetuate the memory hereof to posterity, they caused this column to be erected. The work was carried on with diligence, and London is restored, but whether with greater speed or beauty, may be made a question. For at three years end, the world saw that finished, which was supposed to be the business of an age."

The front, or west side, of the plinth is adorned with a very curious emblem in *alto relievo* (carved by the father of Mr. Cibber, poet laureate), denoting the destruction and restoration of the city. The first female figure represents the City of London sitting on ruins in a languishing and disconsolate posture, with her head dejected, hair dishevelled, and her hand carelessly lying on her sword. Behind is Time, gradually raising her up; at her side a woman, gently touching her with one hand, whilst a winged sceptre in the other directs her to regard the godesses in the clouds, she with the cornucopia denoting Plenty, and that with the palm-branch, Peace. At her feet a beehive, showing that by industry and application the greatest difficulties are to be surmounted. Behind Time are divers citizens exulting at his endeavours to restore her; and beneath, in the midst of the ruins, is a dragon, who, as supporter of the city arms, with his paw endeavours to preserve the same. Opposite the city, on an elevated pavement, stands the King in a Roman habit, with a laurel on his head and a truncheon in his hand, and, approaching her, commands three of his attendants to descend to her relief. The first represents Science, with a winged head, and circle of naked boys dancing thereon, and in its hand Nature, with her numerous breasts, ready to give assistance to all. The second is Architecture, with a plan in one hand and a square and pair of compasses in the other. The third is Liberty, waving a hat in the air, showing her joy at the pleasing prospect of the city's speedy recovery. Behind the King (Charles II.) stands his brother, the Duke of York, with a garland in one hand to crown the rising city, and a sword in the other for her defence; the two figures behind are Justice and Fortitude, the former with a coronet and the latter with a reined lion.

Under the royal pavement, in a vault, lieth Envy, gnawing upon a heart, and emitting pestiferous fumes from her invenomed mouth. In the uppermost part of the plinth the reconstruction of the city is represented by builders and labourers at work upon houses.

In the front of the house which was rebuilt in Pudding Lane was put a stone with the following inscription :

"Here by the permission of heaven, hell broke loose upon this protestant city, from the malicious hearts of barbarous papists, by the hand of their agent Hubert ; who confessed, and on the ruins of this place declared the fact, for which he was hanged, viz. That here began that dreadful fire, which is described and perpetuated on and by the neighbouring pillar. Erected Anno 1681, in the mayoralty of Sir Patience Ward."

[1749, *pp.* 435-437.]

This calamity was at first thought to be inflicted by the immediate hand of heaven as a just judgment on a nation not sufficiently humbled by the plague. But when the first transports of terror and astonishment subsided, natural causes were sought, and treachery was suspected. In the preceding April several persons, who had been officers and soldiers in the Parliament army, had been tried for conspiring the death of the King ; their plot, as collected from the evidence and published in the *London Gazette* of April 30, 1666, was to surprise the Tower, to kill the Lord General Sir Thomas Robinson and Sir Richard Brown, to have forced the city, let down the portcullises to keep out whatever troops might be sent to oppose them, to surprise the horse-guards at their quarters, several ostlers having been gained for that purpose, and upon the success of this enterprise they were to have declared for an equal division of lands. It also appeared, from the evidence, that money had been distributed among the conspirators, who were made to believe that all orders were issued by a council of great ones which sat frequently in London, who received directions from another that sat with the States in Holland, and were told that Lily's Almanac, having been consulted, September 3 was appointed for the attempt, because a planet ruled on that day which prognosticated the downfall of monarchy. The execution of these conspirators being a recent fact, the Republican Party were first suspected to have been the incendiaries, and, to add validity to that part of the above relation, which concerns the Dutch (then at war with us), one Taylor, a boy of ten years of age, son to a Dutchman residing in London, was brought to declare before the Lord Lovelace that himself, his father, and uncle were the persons who fired the house in Pudding Lane ; but as no proceedings were had on this declaration, it is not to be doubted but that his lordship discovered the boy to be an impostor, though it is not known by whom he was tutored, nor can it be conceived for what purpose he was taught to accuse the innocent, except to screen the guilty.

Many circumstances have been alleged in favour of the opinion that the burning of London was the effect of design.

We are told by Bishop Burnet, in his History of his own times, that soon after the isle of Uly, on the coast of Holland, had been burnt by the English, it was proposed to De Witt, then pensionary, to retaliate the injury by burning London. This was generously rejected by De Witt, and as soon as he heard of the conflagration he began to suspect that a design had been formed to engage him in it that the odium might be thrown upon the Dutch.

The confession of Hubert, as reported to the House of Commons, also favours this opinion, and charges the French with being the incendiaries; it is in substance as follows:

"Robert Hubert, of Roan in Normandy, confesseth that he went from France to Sweden with one Stephen Piedloe, about four months before the fire, where they staid four months, and came from thence to England in a Swedish ship, on board of which he stay'd till the night on which the fire happen'd; that Piedloe then took him ashore, and carried him to Pudding-Lane, without acquainting him whither they were going, or on what design, till they came to the place, and then he produced three balls, and gave him one of them to throw into Farryner the baker's house; that at first he refused to do it, till he was farther acquainted with the design; but Piedloe, being impatient, he at length consented, and putting the fire-ball at the end of a long pole, he lighted it with a match, put it in at the window, and stay'd till the house was in a flame." He adds afterwards that there were twenty-three conspirators, of whom Piedloe was chief. The truth of this confession is supported by the following facts:

The keeper of the gaol to whose custody Hubert was committed, in pursuance of an order from a committee of the House of Commons, carried Hubert by water to show where the ship lay in which he came to England. Hubert directed him to a dock over against one Corsellis's brewhouse at St. Katherine's, and declared to the keeper in presence of Corsellis that the ship lay there when he went out of it with Piedloe to fire the house. But no such vessel could be there heard of, though the strictest inquiry was made. Hubert was then carried to Tower Hill, and desired to lead to the house that he fired, upon which he proceeded along Thames Street towards the bridge, and just before he came to the bridge he stopped, and pointing up Pudding Lane said the house stood there; he was then ordered to go on to the spot. Accordingly he went over some part of the ruins, and then made a stand. Upon inquiry, the persons present affirmed that the ruins by which Hubert stood were those of the baker's house, and Hubert being asked by the gaoler, who turned him about and pointed a contrary way, which of those houses he had fired, he faced about again and pointed to the baker's house, constantly persisting in the same confession. As a further confirma-

tion of the fire being preconcerted, Bishop Burnet relates a circumstance which he says was told to him by Dr. Lloyd and the Countess of Clarendon.

One Grant, a Papist, having undertaken to improve the Countess's interest in the New River, which was very considerable, became her trustee, and thus acquired a right to view the works whenever he pleased. "It is affirmed," says the Bishop, "by the officer of the works that having set the cocks running on that Saturday on which the fire happened, this Grant came and, demanding the keys, turned all the cocks and stopped the water, carrying the keys away with him, so that when the fire broke out no water could be had till a messenger had been dispatched to Islington, and turned on the water. Grant denied that he turned the water off, but acknowledged that he inadvertently carried away the keys."

But this is invalidated by a minute in the books of the New River Company, purporting that on September 25, 1666, John Grant, Esq., was first admitted a member of the company in trust for a share belonging to Sir William Backhouse, who, dying in 1669, dame Flower Backhouse became possessed of nine of his shares, and on November 12, in the same year, appointed Mr. Grant her trustee. Some time after this the lady married Henry, Lord Cornbury, eldest son to the Earl of Clarendon, who was in her right admitted a member of the company November 10, 1670, and afterwards, as Earl of Clarendon, on November 9, 1676, being the first of the family that ever had interest in the company. To Hubert's confession it is objected—

1. It has been generally admitted by historians that Hubert was disordered in his senses by the dead palsy.

2. He declares he sailed with Piedloe from France four months before the Fire, that they resided at Stockholm four months, so that a month is lost, for with the fairest wind a voyage from Roan in Normandy to Sweden and back to London cannot be performed in less.

3. Hubert takes no notice that any other person came with him and Piedloe from Sweden, though he mentions twenty-three conspirators.

4. It would have been Piedloe's interest to have employed these twenty-two persons to have fired different parts of the city, yet that any other house than the baker's was fired has not been pretended.

5. Hubert might easily show the gaoler the house where the Fire began, because he might reasonably be supposed to be guided to it by the concourse of people that daily hovered round the spot where so dreadful a conflagration began.

6. It is improbable that if the house had been standing Hubert could have found it without assistance, being an utter stranger to the

city, and having never been there but once in the dead of the night.

7. Laurence Peterson, the master of the ship that brought Hubert over, declared that Hubert did not land till two days after the Fire.

And as no other person was condemned but this Hubert who surrendered, and against whom there was no other evidence than his own confession, it is probable that the accounts which mention six persons being taken in the fact of firing houses are false, and that the dreadful spreading of this fire was the effect of concurrent and fortuitous circumstances.

It broke out in the dead of the night at a baker's filled with faggot-wood, the house built of wood and pitched, as were all the other houses in the lane; the lane was narrow, and the houses, by the projection of every story, met at the top. The fire spreading four ways at once, it reached an inn full of hay, etc.; another branch extended to Thames Street, the repository of all combustibles, as butter, cheese, wine, brandy, sugar, oil, pitch, etc., and the two branches meeting at London Bridge destroyed it, with all the water-works, so that the New River water not being laid into those parts, no water could be had to oppose its fury. It happened on a Saturday, and in the dead of the vacation, so that great numbers being in the country, many hands were wanting that would greatly have assisted in stopping the progress of the flames. The preceding spring and summer had been the driest ever known, by which the houses, being all of wood and destitute of party-walls, were prepared for fuel. At the breaking out of the Fire a violent east wind blew, which continued three days, and drove the flames with such rapidity as was itself sufficient to account for the sudden and extensive progress of the conflagration, especially as, on the abating of the wind, the Fire ceased of itself, though till then all possible means to abate its fury had been ineffectual.

Whether it happened by accident or through malice, the consequence is not to be regretted, for Maitland, with good reason, observes that, "Whatever the then citizens of London suffered by the conflagration, it has since appeared that a greater good could not have happened for posterity, for instead of very narrow, crooked streets and houses with several stories jutting over and almost meeting at their tops, whereby the circulation of the air was obstructed, noisome and pestilential vapours detain'd and nourished, so that the city had not been clear of the plague for 25 years before, and only free from contagion three years in 70, the streets are enlarged, and built more airy and uniform, so that it has been free from all pestilential symptoms, and there is no place in the kingdom where the inhabitants enjoy better health, or live to a greater age than the citizens of London" (Maitland's "History of London").

[1831, *Part II.*, *pp.* 6-9.]

Lea Hall, Yardley, Near Birmingham, July 18.

It may probably suit you to insert at your own convenience the enclosed original letter of an eye-witness to the dreadful calamity which that noble column commemorates. JOHN BLOUNT.

September 6, 1666.

MY LORD,

I suppose your lordship may have heard of this sad judgment that has been upon us by some flying report, though not the particulars, and this goes by the first post. Being constant with the Duke,* I presume to believe none has seen more of it than I have, he being so active and stirring in this business, he being all the day long, from five in the morning till eleven or twelve at night, using all means possible to save the rest of the city and suburbs. On Tuesday our only hope was to save Fleet Street, and so to Whitehall, by pulling down houses both sides Bridewell Dock,† so to make a broad lane up from the river to Holbourn Bridge. The Duke's was from Fleet Bridge to the river; Lord Craven, next to the Duke the most active in the business, was to come from Holbourn Bridge to Fleet Bridge: the Privy Council to assist him with power, there being a law amongst the citizens that whoever pulleth down a house shall build it up again, so what was done was by order of the King and Council.

All orders signified nothing; had not the Duke been present, and forced all people to submit to his orders, by this time I am confident there had not been a house standing near Whitehall. The city, for the first rank, they minded only their own preservation; the middle sort so distracted and amazed that they knew not what they did; the poorer, they minded nothing but pilfering; so the city abandoned to the Fire, and thousands believing in Mother Shipton's prophecy, "That London in sixty-six should be in ashes."‡ Sir

* The Duke of York. Evelyn gives his unprejudiced testimony to his Royal Highness's great exertions: "It is not indeed imaginable how extraordinary the viligance and activity of the King and the Duke was, even labouring in person, and being present to command, order, reward, or encourage workmen, by which he showed his affection to his people, and gained theirs."—Diary, September 6. "The King and the Duke, who rode from one place to another, and put themselves into great dangers amongst the burning and falling houses, to give advice and direction what was to be done, underwent as much fatigue as the meanest, and had as little sleep or rest."—LORD CLARENDON.

† Commonly called Fleet-ditch, now covered by Farringdon Street and Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

‡ "We have now (as it is usual in all extraordinary accidents), several prophecies started up: none more remarkable than that of Nostredame, a Frenchman who wrote a book of prophecies above a hundred years since, and therein (cent. ix., stanza 49) exactly predicted the Parliament's putting our King to death, and in his book (cent. ii., stanza 51) hath this:

"Le sang du just à Londres sera faute
Bruslé par foudres de vingt trois les six.
La Dame Antique cherra de place haute;
De mesme sect pleusieurs serront occis."

Kenelm Digby's son,* who pretends to prophecy, has said the same thing, and others a judgment upon the city for their former sins.

The Duke, on Tuesday, about twelve o'clock, was environed with fire; the wind high, blowed such great flakes, and so far that they fired Salisbury Court and several of the houses between that and Bridewell Dock, so the Duke was forced to fly for it, and had almost been stifled with the heat. The next hopes there was to stop it at Somerset House, it raged so extreme in Fleet Street on both sides and got between us, and at six of the clock to the King's Bench Office at the Temple. Night coming on, the flames increased by the wind rising, which appeared to us so terrible to see, from the very Ditch [Fleet Ditch] the shore quite up to the Temple all in flame, and a very great breadth. At ten of the clock at night we left Somerset House, where they began to pull down some in hopes to save, but did despair, and fled to our last hopes to save Whitehall, by pulling down Sir John Denham's buildings, and so up to Charing Cross. The Queen and Duchess resolved to be gone by six o'clock on Wednesday morning for Hampton Court. Nothing can be like unto the distraction we were in but the Day of Judgment.

About eleven of the clock on Tuesday night came several messengers to the Duke for help, and for the engines, and said that there was some hopes of stopping it; that the wind was got to the south, and had blown the fire upon those houses from the street between the side of the Temple Church; by that means had took off the great rage of the fire on that side, and on the side of the street St. Dunstan's Church gave a check to it. We had not this mercy showed to us alone, but likewise hearts and hands from the people, the soldiers being almost all tired out with continual labour. By six of the clock on Wednesday the Duke was there again, and found the fire almost quenched on both sides the street; from thence he went to the Rolles, put the people to work there to preserve the rolls, caused all people—men, women, and children that were able to work—to come, and those that refused to beat them to it; by this means he got people to other places, as Fetter Lane,† which he preserved

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[It will be noticed here that Nostradamus had merely religious persecution in his mind.] "Most of our last year's Almanacks talked of fire in London, and one named the month, but it was expunged by L'Estrange (who licensed them) for fear of the consequence."—Letter written in 1666, printed in Malcolm's "Londinium," vol. iv., p. 80.

* Many strange things are recorded of the Digbys; but the gift of prophecy in a son of Sir Kenelm is a new feature in this history.

† "Sept. 5. It pleased his Majesty to command me," says Evelyn, "among the rest, to look after the quenching of Fetter Lane, and to preserve, if possible, that part of Holborn, whilst the rest of the gentlemen took their several posts, some at one part, some at another (for now they began to bestir themselves, and not till now, who hitherto had stood as men intoxicated, with their hands acrosse), and began to consider that nothing was likely to put a stop but the blowing up of

by the assistance of some brick houses and garden walls; likewise Shoe Lane was preserved by the same way. At Holbourn Bridge there was my Lord Craven, who gave a check to the fire there, and by noon quenched it. It then broke out again at Cow Lane in Smithfield, so Lord Craven went to assist Sir Richard Brown,* who is but a weak man in this business. The Lord Mayor† went to Cripplegate, pulled down great store of houses there to stop it, being grown to a great head. Lords of the Privy Council rid about to every place, to get pipes opened that they may not want water, as Lord Chamberlain, Lord Ashley, and others, so that by Wednesday towards the evening we supposed the fire everywhere quenched, excepting that about Cripplegate, which we hoped well of.

No sooner was the Duke come to Whitehall but a new alarm—50,000 French and Dutch‡ in arms, and the Temple on fire

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so many houses as might make a wider gap than any had yet been made by the ordinary method of pulling them down with engines. This some stout seamen proposed early enough to have saved near the whole city, but this some tenacious and avaritious men, aldermen, etc., would not permit, because their houses must have been of the first." Pepys mentions some instances of this parsimony, particularly of one Alderman Starling, whose house had been saved by "our men," the very same seamen of whom Evelyn speaks.

* The Clerk of the Privy Council, and father-in-law of Mr. Evelyn.

† Sir Thomas Bludworth. It may be conjectured that the censure of being "a weak man" belongs rather to this functionary than Sir Richard Browne, since several of the accounts notice his inefficiency. Mr. Pepys was sent to him on the first day (Sunday, September 2) with the King's command "to spare no houses, but to pull down before the fire every way." He found him in Cannon Street, "like a man spent, with a handkercher about his neck. To the King's message he cried, like a fainting woman, 'Lord, what can I do? I am spent; people will not obey me. I have been pulling down houses, but the fire overtakes us faster than we can do it.' That he needed no more soldiers; and that, for himself, he must go and refresh himself, having been up all night. So he left me, and I him, and walked home, seeing people almost distracted, and no manner of means used to quench the fire."—"The Lord Mayor," says Lord Clarendon, "though a very honest man, was much blamed for want of sagacity on the first night of the fire, before the wind gave it much advancement, for though he came with great diligence as soon as he had notice of it, and was present with the first, yet having never been used to such spectacles, his consternation was equal to that of other men, nor did he know how to apply his authority to the remedying the present distress; and when men who were less terrified with the object pressed him very earnestly that he would give order for the present pulling down those houses which were nearest, and by which the fire climbed to go further (the doing whereof at that time might probably have prevented much of the mischief that succeeded), he thought it not safe counsel, and made no other answer than that he durst not do it without the consent of the owners."

‡ "In the midst of all this calamity and confusion, there was, I know not how, an alarm begun that the French and Dutch, with whom we were now in hostility, were not only landed, but were entering the city. There was, in truth, some days before, great suspicion of those two nations joining; and now that they had been the occasion of firing the town. This report did so terrify, that on a sudden there was such an uproar and tumult, that they ran from their goods, and taking what weapons they could come at, they could not be stopped from falling upon some

again.* Immediately we repaired to the Temple again. When we came there, found a great fire occasioned by the carelessness of the Templars, who would not open the gates to let people in to quench it, told the Duke unless there was a barrister there they durst not open any door. The Duke found no way of saving the Temple Chapel, and the Hall by the Chapel, but blowing up the Paper House in that court, which experiment, if it had been used at first, might have saved a great many houses.† One of the Templars, seeing gunpowder brought, came to the Duke, and told him it was against the rules and charter of the Temple that any should blow that with gunpowder, therefore desired the Duke to consider of it, with more impertinence,‡ upon which Mr. Germaine, the Duke's Master of the Horse, took a good cudgel and beat the young lawyer to the purpose. There is no hopes of knowing who this lawyer is, but the hope that he will bring an action of battery against Mr. Germaine. About one o'clock the fire was quenched, and saved the chapel and the hall; so the Duke went home to take some rest, not having slept above two or three hours from Sunday night. The next morning being Thursday, the King went to see how the fire was, and found it over in all places. It burnt down to the very moat of the Tower. They were very fearful of the Tower, carried out all the gunpowder, and brought out all the goldsmiths' money (which was at first carried thither), to Whitehall,

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of those nations whom they usually met, without sense or reason. The clamour and peril grew so excessive, that it made the whole Court amazed, and they did with infinite pains and great difficulty reduce and appease the people, sending troops of soldiers and guards to cause them to retire into the fields again, where they were watched all this night."—EVELYN.

* "About four in the afternoon (Wednesday, Sept. 5) it broke out again in the Temple, (it is thought) by a lurking spark that had lain concealed ever since the morning, which happening among Paper-buildings, quickly increased, and had baffled two engines, if the blowing up some lodgings had not prevented its diffusion, which was before midnight. The Duke of York was here three or four hours, showing much diligence, as he had done in several parts of the city that day, where he had seen, as he said, above a hundred houses blown up."—Letter dated "Middle Temple, Sept. 24, 1666," in Malcolm, iv., 76.

† To what has been quoted from Evelyn on this point may be added a paragraph from the letter-writer of the Temple, showing the great assistance derived from gunpowder. "In pulling down houses, they always began too near the fire, by which they were forced from their work ere finished. It was, indeed, almost impossible after it had made such a large circle, to make a larger round it by any other means than that of blowing up houses, which had been proposed the first day by more experienced persons, then esteemed a desperate cure, but afterwards practised with very good success. For, by putting a barrel of gunpowder, or thereabout, under each house, it was first lift up a yard or two, and then fell down flat, without any danger to the bystanders."—Malcolm, iv., 77.

‡ Clarendon continues where we last broke off: "His (the Lord Mayor's) want of skill was the less wondered at, when it was known afterwards that some gentlemen of the Inner Temple would not endeavour to preserve the goods which were in the lodgings of absent persons, nor suffer others to do it, because, they said, it was against the law to break up any man's chamber."

above £1,200,000. The King saw all Moorfields filled with goods and people. He told them it was immediate from the hand of God, and no plot; assured them he had examined several himself which were spoken of upon suspicion, and found no reason to suspect anything of that nature; desired them to take no more alarms; he had strength enough to defend them from any enemy, and assured them he would, by the grace of God, live and die with them; and told them he would take a particular care of them all. Five hundred pounds' worth of bread he intends to send them to-morrow, and next day intends to send them as much more, and set out a proclamation in favour of them.* Gresham College is to be the new Exchange, nothing remaining in the old Exchange but the statute of him that built it.† There is £25,000 worth of cloth burnt, which will be well for the wool and the poor. Lord General will be here to-morrow, and the fleet sets sail from Portsmouth to-morrow. One of our ships burnt by the French.

The fire being all within the city, is looked upon as a judgment to the city. Griffin, of the Common Council in Hereford, has lost £1,600 in houses. The Lord Mayor undone.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

WIND. SANDYS.

To Lord Viscount Scudamore,
Homme Lacy, near Hereford.

[1821, *Part II., p.* 496.]

The following is an account of the sad and lamentable fire which happened in the City of London, September 1, 1666, extracted out of a letter from Sir G. Gerard, who was then sent by the King's command for the safeguard of the city, where he attended all the time of the fire:

"The ffire began on Saturday ye 1st of September, about 2 a clock in the morning, at the house of the Baker to his Ma^ty^ Navy, living in Thames-street neare London bridge, and burnt up to the bridge, and took hold of the houses upon the bridge, and burnt them all downe. The wind being South East, blew the ffire that it could

* This is an interesting and important part of the letter; the judicious address of Charles, who "never said a foolish thing," not appearing in other places. The proclamation is printed as a note in Evelyn's "Diary," 8vo. edit., vol. ii., p. 272.

† "Sir Tho. Gresham's statue, though fallen from its niche in the Royal Exchange, remained entire, when all those of the Kings since the Conquest were broken to pieces; also the standard in Cornhill, and Queen Elizabeth's effigies, with some arms on Ludgate, continued with but little detriment, whilst the vast iron chains of the city streets, hinges, bars, and gates of prisons, were many of them melted and reduced to cinders by the vehement heat."—EVELYN. The statue of Queen Elizabeth which escaped the fire at Ludgate is the same which now stands looking down Fleet Street from the east end of St. Dunstan's Church.

not be stopped till it had burnt to the Temple-hall and Church, where it was quenched about 3 a clock on Thursday morning, by the indefatigable industry of the Duke of York, who was in continuall motion from place to place ever since the beginning of this unhappy destructive ffire, whose example and incouragement brought more labourers to that work than otherwise it would have had, and if he had not staid till it was quenched in the Temple, we might all have fallen into the same destruction; but the great God did give it it's bounds to goe no further than the Temple Church. The wind betwixt Sunday and Tuesday night ran over all the points in the compass, in which we apprehended God's indignation did appeare to the destruction of this brave, rich, and great city. For it is burnt almost to the Tower: all Gracechurch-street, from Leaden Hall to Holborne-bridge; the Old Exchange, Lumbard-street, Guildhall and all the rest of the towne as far as St. Dunstan's Church. St. Paul's is also burnt, and all the Churches from the Temple to the Tower, Cheapside and all towards Cripplegate is burnt. Bow Church, the Compter and Fleet, and all as far as Smithfield. Multitudes of people lye in Moorfields, Holburne-fields, and St. James's-fields with their children and goods. There is a great jealousy of the ffrench, Dutch, and fanaticks, and many stories there are of it, but here are people taken with balls of wildfire and the like about them, and I feare it will be a difficulty to keep the multitude off those that shall be apprehended. The Post-house is burnt downe. Neither horse nor ffoot soldiers are suffered to go to bed, but are kept still in a readiness. I hope now the worst of the danger is past, yet the fire is still burning.

"You will have a full account of this matter in print shortly, though I think the printing-house is burnt downe, the Herald's Office, Baynard's Castle, Salisbury Court, and all those great houses in Pater noster row, and nothing left but rubbish thereabout.

"Whitehall, Sept. 6, 1666."

Destruction of the Royal Exchange.

[1838, *Part I., pp.* 202, 203.]

January 10. Soon after ten this evening the Royal Exchange was found to be on fire, in the part occupied by Lloyd's Coffee House, at the north-west corner. A number of engines were on the spot, with sixty-three of the fire brigade men, within an hour after the fire was discovered; but before any water could be thrown on the building it was necessary to thaw the hose and works of the engines, owing to the intense frost, and the fire continued extending in a south-west direction, consuming the whole of the long range of offices belonging to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company. At twelve o'clock these and Lloyd's establishment, the coffee-room, the cap-

tains' room, and the offices of the underwriters presented one body of flame. At one o'clock the north and west sides of the quadrangle were wholly in flames, and the fire was rapidly approaching the tower, the interior of which was subsequently entirely consumed. The musical peal of eight bells, with a tenor, about 18 cwt., and weighing about 3 tons, fell one after the other, carrying away everything in their progress towards the pavement within the central entrance. The clock had a very singular effect while the tower was burning; the plates of the dials became red-hot, and the hands pointed to the hour twenty-five minutes past one, when the works took fire, melting the chime-barrels and the machinery in a few minutes. At twelve o'clock, when the flames had just reached the north-west angle of the building, the chimes struck up, as usual, the old tune, "There's nae luck about the house," and continued for five minutes. The effect was extraordinary, and the tune was distinctly heard—for the last time! At half-past three the flames had reached the east side, threatening the entire destruction of the shops and dwelling-houses in Sweeting's Alley. The inhabitants on both sides of this narrow court succeeded in removing the greatest portion of their furniture and stocks-in-trade, and, notwithstanding the very small intervening space, the firemen getting on to the roofs of the houses on the opposite side of the alley, with their hose and branch pipes connected with eight powerful engines, directed a plentiful supply of water over the shops and houses below them, by which they were kept cool and prevented from igniting. The eastern wing of the Exchange, like the other, was soon reduced to a heap of ruins, the flames spreading from floor to floor, and from one story to the other.

With the exception of the exterior walls, the Royal Exchange no longer exists. The interior walls fell down in succession, carrying with them the whole series of statues of the Kings and Queens of England. The statue of King Charles II. (by Spiller) in the centre of the area remains uninjured, as did its predecessor (by Quellin) at the Great Fire of 1666. The statues of Charles I. and II. (by Bushnell) on the south front, as also the modern statues of the four Quarters of the Globe, and the bas-reliefs (by Bubb) are likewise preserved. The statues previous to Charles II. were mostly by Cibber; those of George I. and George II. by Rysbrack; and those of George III. and IV. by Bubb. The statue of Sir John Barnard within the covered walk stands entire, as did that of Sir Thomas Gresham at the Great Fire. The latter is destroyed on the present occasion. A modern monument to Mr. Lyddeker, the founder of the Merchants' Hospital Ship, is injured but not destroyed.

Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, in a report to the various fire offices, has returned that the whole of the Royal Exchange, comprising four wings, occupied as Lloyd's

Coffee Rooms, the Royal Exchange Insurance Offices, the Gresham Committee Rooms, the British Merchant Seamen's Institution Office, the Lord Mayor's Court Office, and other offices belonging to numerous individuals are totally consumed. All the records of the Mayor's Court Office, which had been kept in that depository since the year 1820, have been consumed. The mayoralty seal was for a time lost, but recovered; several iron boxes, in which deeds were kept, were made red hot, and, of course, their contents were destroyed; and a vast quantity of old mercantile records, which were kept in the vaults and were of comparatively little value, were consumed. The whole building was insured in the Royal Exchange Insurance for £32,000, and it is said the tenants were bound to insure to the extent of £15,000.

After the Fire of London in 1666 the rebuilding of the Exchange cost £58,962, of which one-half was paid by the Corporation of London and the other half by the Mercers' Company. The architect is generally supposed to have been Sir Christopher Wren; the surveyor charged with the works was Mr. Edward Jerman. In 1767 it was repaired, and the west side rebuilt, for which Parliament granted £10,000.

Contemporary Notes between 1659 and 1672.

[1852, *Part I., pp.* 477-479.]

Among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum are two folio volumes relating to public and domestic affairs in London from 1659 to 1672. The volumes are numbered 10,116 and 10,117, and they were acquired for the Museum at Mr. Heber's sale in February, 1836, when they were sold as Lot 1,113. On the fly-leaf of the first volume is "Stamford, 1693"—that is, Thomas Grey, second Earl of Stamford, who succeeded his grandfather in the earldom in 1673, and died 1720. The title given to the two volumes, in the same hand as the rest of the writing, is as follows:

"Mercurius Politicus Redivivus
or
A Collection of the most materiall occurances
and Transactions in Publick affaires
Since Anno Dni 1659 untill
[the 28 March 1672]
Serueing as an Annuall Diurnall for
future Satisfaction and Informacon
Together with a Table prefixed Alphabetically
Compiled, Expessing of, and directing to
the most remarkable Passages
therein contayned.
Being Vacancyes improued
By Thomas Rugge."

Of the writer, Thomas Rugge, I have not been able to discover

more that what he himself tells us (vol. i., 164a): "So much for Covent Garden, where I have lived about fourteen years."

Dr. Lingard had seen the volumes, and doubtless availed himself of some portions of the curious particulars they contain. Certain passages, too, are included in the "Handbook for London" (which bears the name of the writer of this letter); but I am not aware that any other authors than Dr. Lingard and myself have ever made public any part of their valuable information. When I read the volumes in February, 1848, I made certain "notes" from them for future use. Some of the notes are in full, and in the spelling of the author; others are brief extracts and references in modern spelling. Such as they are, they are sent to Mr. Urban. It would have been easy to have annotated them from Pepys, Evelyn, and other sources of information; but they run of themselves, I fear, to greater length than you will have columns to spare for their insertion.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

Coffee—Tea—Chocolate.

And theire ware also att this time [1659] a Turkish drink to be sould almost in eury street, called Coffee, and another kind of drink called Tee, and also a drink called Chacolate, which was a very harty drink (fol. 33a).

Statues in Whitehall Garden.

About this time theire was a cooke that liued by the pallace gate, Westmester, that in sermon time went into Whithall garden, and wth him carried a smiths great hamer: hee brake theire those goodly statues of brass and marble which report said they were the neatlest made and the best workmanship in Europe, in a half an howers time did aboue £500 worth of hurt (fol. 33b).

Apprentices.

Apprentices curious (p. 36). Soldiers called "Lobsters" (p. 37).

Temple Bar.

Att this time [December, 1659] the gates of Temple Barr was sett upon their hengies againe, that was taken down [December 5, fol. 48b] by Colonel Hewson's redd coates (fol. 46a).

Lambeth and Wimbledon House.

And another jeering book was called the Humble Petition of Charles Fleetwood, late a soulder, but fooled out of his generallship; and another as if it came from Lord Lambertt, that hee was very sorrow that he had noe more honesty nor wite then to turne out of doores the parlement on the 13 day of October, and desired that the parliment would lett him see once againe Wimbleton house and the

queenes pictures, and that it was his wiues fault, like a cuckloe as he was, that hee should be thus wimbled out of his house, that had such a good right to itt as hee had, better than queen Mary had at this time, and ye like (fol. 48a).

Earl of Chesterfield kills Young Wooly.

Janvary the 17. The Earle of Chesterfeild and Doctor Woolyes son, of Hamersmith, had a quarile about a mare of eighteene pounds price; the quarrell would not be reconciled, insomuch that a chalange passes betweene them; they fought a duell on the backside of Mr. Colbbus house at Kensinton, where the Earle and hee had severall passes; the Earle wounded him in two places, and would faine have then ended, but the stubborneness and pride of harte Mr. Wooley would not giue ouer, the next passe was killed on the spote. The Earle fled to Chelsey and theire took water and escaped. The jurey found it chance medely* (fol. 49b).

Effigy in Snow.

Colonel Hewson set up in snow in Fleet S^t.^ (48b).

Rhyme about Monk.

Rhyme about Monk (50b).

Watermen's Petition.

Watermen's pet^n^ ag^t^ Hackney Coachmen (53a).

Monk's Lodgings.

Genl Monk lodged in 1659 at the Three Tons Tav. by Guildhall Gate (58a).

Praise God Barebones.

Praise God Barebones, a leatherseller in Fleet Street (59a).

Charles I. Statue in Royal Exchange.

Then [March, 1659-60] the wrightinge in golden letters that was ingraved under the statue of Charles the First, king of England, in the Royall Exchange, the writing was thus—Exit Tyrannus, Regum Ultimus Anno Libertatis Angliæ Anno Domini 1648, Jan. 30—was washed out by a kind of painter, who in the daytime raised a lader, and with a pot and brush washed the writing quit out, threw down his pot and brush, and said he should neuer doe him any more seruice, in regard it had the honour to put out rebell's hand wrightinge out of the wall; came downe, took away his ladder, not a word said to him, and by whose order it was not then knowne (77a).

* See Pepys, January 17, 1659-1660. The retired house immediately fronting the palace gates in High Street, Kennsington, is still called "Colby House."

Royal Badge.

[1659-60] Seuerall wattermen wore those badges that they wore in the time of king Charles the first's dayes (82b).

Monk.—Stage-Plays.

13 April, 1660. His Excellency, with the Council of State, dined att one of the halls in London; and now by this time haueing dined at 9 of the cheefest halls in London; and att every hall there was after dinner a kind of stage-play and many pretty antics; some, the Cittizen and Soldier; others, the Country Tom and Citty Dicke. Att many halls were dancing and singing, many shapes and ghostes and the like, and all to please his Excellency the Lord Generall (85b).

Signs of the Restoration.

13 April, 1660. Also many gentlemen that had been afraid to appear in London, but was fain to hide themselves in France and Holland and other places, appeared openly in the streets here in London and in other places where formerly they did not durst appear (fol. 86a).

Do.—Burning the Rump.

18 April, 1660. At this day the picture of King Charles the Second was often printed and sett up in houses without the least molestation, for whereas it was almost a hanging matter so to do. The Rump Parliament was so hated and jeered that butchers' boys would say, will you buy any parliament rumps and kindneys? and it was a very ordinary thing to see little children to make a fier in the streets and burn Rumps (87a).

The King Proclaimed.

8 May, 1660. His Maj^{y} was proclaimed in Westminster and London. Description of (91-2). "All the bells in the city rang. Bow bells could not be heared for the noise of the people" (92b).

Banished Lords Recalled.—People inhabiting Whitehall turned out.

14 May, 1660. The Lords passed a vote for calling in all those lords as had formerly been exempted for siding with the late King. The Scotch colours were taken down at Westminster Hall that were taken at Dunbar and Worcester fight (93b). The people that lived in Whitehall in the Protector's days, and in the Rump Parliament's time of sitting, are all turned out, and likewise at St. James's and Somerset House (93b).

The King's Goods.—Oliver Cromwell's Wife.

14 May, 1660. Information was given to the Council of State that several of His Majesty's goods were kept at Foutier's ware-house, near the Three Cranes in Thames Street, for the use of

Mistress Eliz. Cromwell, wife of Oliver Cromwell, sometime called Protector, and then the councill ordered that persons be appointed to view them, and seventeen carts load of rich house stuff was taken from thence and brought to Whitehall, from whence they were stolen (95a).

Dr. Clarges Knighted.

His Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon Dr. Clarges, he being sent by the general to wait upon His Majesty with a letter from his excellency to His Majy (95b).

Maidens' Petition to appear in White.

Divers maidens, in behalf of themselves and others, presented a petition to the lord mayor of London, wherein they pray his lordship to grant them leave and liberty to meet his Majy in the day of his passing through the city, and that they would all be clad alike in white waistcoats and crimson petticoats, and other ornaments of triumph (96a).

Cromwell's Horses and Coach to be sent to the Mews.

The house ordered all such judges as sate upon the king's death be secured, and that the seven horses of Oliver Cromwell and all such horses of his be secured, and the great coach of his be carried to the Mews (96b).

29 May. Entry of the king described.

30 May. Mr. John Adler's firework in St. Martin's-lane, new New-street end. He is knighted by the King.

Effigy of Cromwell.

June. In this month the effigy of the protector Oliver Cromwell was hanged up in a halter in a window at Whitehall; it stood for one whole day, but, by order from His Majesty, it was taken down.

The King's Chaplains.

June. Several Presbyterian ministers sworn in His Majs chaplains.

Late King's Goods.

June. Now the goods of his late Majesty and now present King was brought into Whitehall, and laid down in the jewel office, which place was appointed to receive them. There you might have seen carpets, hangings, pictures, medals, inscriptions, and pieces of art, rich beds, curtleins, and vallances come in helter skelter. Many that had bought goods of His Majesty, on purpose that at his return they might be restored, brought into the jewel office all such (103b).

Charles II. at Copt Hall.

June. His Majs at dinner at the Earl of Middlesex's house at Copt Hall (103b).

Execution of Charles I.

June. One Payne was apprehended that he was the man that cut the late King's head off (104b).

Charles II. sups at Mr. Fritswell's.

July. In this month His Majy supped at Mr. Fritswell's, in Chandos-street, Covent-garden.

Battles of Dunbar and Preston.

July. All the Scotch colours that was taken at Dunbar fight in Scotland, and all the colours taken at Preston fight, was, by order of parlt, taken down, and the iron supports that held them, in order to have them laid in a place of obscurity (109a).

Westminster Abbey.

July. And likewise the effigy of a captain that gave his estate to the House of Commons many years ago, that was placed in the abbey near the door out of the churchyard, over agt King-street, was taken down, and the ingraven work washed out (109a).

Signs in Streets.

July. Since the King came into England almost in every street is the sign of the King's Head, and, in many places, the sign of General Monk's Head (109b).

Plate from Plymouth presented to the King.

July. From Plymouth there was presented to the King, by the hands of the Right Hon. Sir William Morris, one of His Majs principal Secs of State, and Govr of Plyth, a present of plate, which was very curious workmanship. Among the rest was a fountain carved with rare and curious figures. Out of the top perfumed fire did appear, small pipes at the sides that sweet waters gushed forth very pleasant to the beholders of it. The King very well pleased at the sight of it (109b).

Dress.

July. In this month came up a fashion that women did wear satin and taffety gloves, and men silver band strings; but the silver band strings did take but little fancy (112b).

Royal Exchange Statues.

September. In this month in the Royal Exchange, London, there was erected the famous statues of Charles the First and also of Charles the Second, most nobly cut in marble (116b).

Westminster Abbey.

September. Now in Westminster all statues or figures or inscriptions that was sett up either by the Protector or in his dayes, or before or since these troubles, or any that was of the Protector's own effigies, or tokens or signes of him, was quite washed out, and in the places of them as if they never had been (117).

1852, *Part II., pp.* 47-52.]

Spanish Ambassador.

1660, 13 September. The Ambassadour Extraordinary of the King of Spain, Prince de Ligné, came into London very nobly attended. He lay at Camden House, London, and kept a noble table for all persons of quality of our English nation (118a).

Princess Royal's Arrival.

The 25th day the Princess Royal came to Whitehall attended with a noble retinue of about 100 persons, gentry, and servants, and tradesmen, and tirewomen, and others that took that opportunity, thinking to advance their fortunes by coming in with so excellent princess as without question she is. She came from Gravesend to Whitehall by water (123b).

Tobacco-Boxes.—Cromwell and the King.

September. At this time great store of tobacco boxes was made, the outside of the box-lid the late King, the inside of the box-lid the present King, and on the inside of the bottom the picture of Oliver Cromwell leaning to a post, and a gallow tree over his head, and about his neck a halter tied to the tree, and by him the picture of the devil wide-mouthed (123b).

Prince Rupert's Arrival.

The 30th day of September Prince Rupert came to Whitehall, being newly arrived in England. He came with a very small retinue (124a).

Street Signs.

October. At this time the sign of the Kings Head, the Dukes Head, the Queens Head, was sett up in several streets in London, also General Moncks Head, and also those signs that were formerly the King's Arms, and by the Protector pulled down, was again set up in more state than at the first (125a).

St. James's Park.

October. A great riuer cut out of the maine lande was cut out in St James Parke—a very broad one (129b).

Pall Mall.

October. A Pall Mall made on the further end of St James Park, which was made for his Majesty to play, being a very princely play (129b).

Spanish Ambassador.

October. The Spanish Ambassador in ordinary who came to reside here, had his residence in York House (129b).

St. James's Park.

October 22. About 300 men are every day employed in his majesty's worke in making the river in St. James Park, and reparing Whitehall (130a).

October 22. A snow house and an ice house made in St. James Park,* as the mode is in some parts in France and Italy and other hot countries, for to cool wines and other drinks for the summer season (130a).

Duke of Somerset's Death.

October 25. The Duke of Somerset, an old man, Marquis of Hertford, died at Essex House in the Strand (130a).

French Ambassador.

Ambassador of France lies at Somerset House, but being new come I cannot speak anything that's worth observation. (Further description of his magnificence) (131a).

Queen Mother's Arrival.

November 2. The Queen (the King's mother) and the Princess Henrietta came into London. Her coming was very private, Lambeth way (132b).

Bull and Bear Baitings at Whitehall.

November 13. His Matie and many of the nobility were at the bull and bear-baiting in the Tilt-yard, as it seems an ancient custom in times of peace in England—in Kings peace (134b).

Death of Colonel Blagge.

November. In this month died Colonel Blauge or Blague, an old servant to the Kings Matie (135a).

Plays.

November. Playes much in request, and great resort to them (135b).

* Waller refers to this ice-house in his poem on St. James's Park.

Sir John Lenthall.

November. Sir John Lenthall, the old Speaker's son, was committed to the Tower of London, for endeavouring to counterfeit the great seal of England in tobacco-pipe clay (136a).

Man Killed in the Fleece Tavern.

November. One Sir John Gooscall was unfortunately killed in the Fleece Tavern in Covent Garden, by one Balendin, Scotchman; the Scotchman was taken and committed to the Gatehouse in this month (136a).

Execution of Charles I.

November. In this month one Tench, the carpenter that made the scaffold and knocked the staples on the scaffold that King Charles the first was beheaded on, was committed.

Lord Shaftesbury and the Posy in the Ring.

November. Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper's regiment of foot disbanded at Salisbury. The week's pay that his Majesty gave over and above every man in the regiment caused a ring to be made, and the posie in the ring "The King's Guift" (137a).

Fisher's Folly.

November. The King, Queen, Duke of York, and the rest of the royal family, supped at Fisher's Folly,* at the old Countess of Devonshire's (137a).

Death of Sir Arthur Haselrigge.

1660-61, January. Sir Arthur Haselrigge died in the Tower, he being there a prisoner for sideing with Oliver Cromwell, and was one of the Rump Parliament; his body was carried from thence and buried by his auncestors in Leicestershire (149a).

Bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw.

January 28. The bodies of Oliver Cromwell and Henry Ireton, John Bradshaw and Thomas Pride, were digged up out of their graves for to be hanged up at Tyburn, and buried under the gallows (152b).

Cromwell's Body.

Jany 28. Oliver Cromwell's vault being broke open, the people crowded very much to see him, who gave sixpence apiece for to see him (152b).

Bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw.

Jany 30. Was kept a very solemn day of fast and prayers observed in all the churches of London, and that morning the carcass

* See article "Fisher's Folly" in the "Handbook for London," 2nd edit.

of Oliver Cromwell, and Henry Ireton, and John Bradshaw (which the day before was brought from Westminster to the Red Lyon Inn in Holborn), drawn upon a sledge to Tyburn, and then taken out of their coffins, and in their shrouds hanged by their necks till the going down of the sun, then cut down, their heads cut off, and their bodies buried in a grave made under the gallows. The coffin that Oliver Cromwell was in was a very rich thing, very full of gilded hinges and nails (154b).

Death of the Old Lady Capel.

February 6. The old Lady Capel* buried at Hadham Hall in Hertfor^{e} (156a).

Heads of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw.

February 6. The 3 heads, Oliver Cromwell, John Bradshaw, and Henry Ireton, was set upon poles on the top of Westminster Hall by the common hangman. Bradshaw was placed in the middle, over the place wher the High Court of Justice sat—Oliver Comwell and Henry Ireton on both sides of Bradshaw (156a).

Ambass^{r} for Tuscany.

March 18. Count de Sulviati arrived, Ambass^{r} Ex^{y} from the Great Duke of Tuscany.

Standing Army.

March 18. About this time the old army, horse and foot, save a regiment or two, was quite paid off, and every man a week's pay over and above his pay. The Earl of Oxford raised a regiment of horse, which was quartered in several places in the country, and likewise a regiment of foot was raised and quartered in the country under the command of Colonel [John] Russell; and here in town His Majesty had a Life Guard, and Duke of York and Duke of Albemarle Life Guards. The chief officers of their Guards I shall name:

His Majesty's Guard of Horse, all of them in buff coates—

The Lord Gerard of Brandon	...	Captain.
Sir Thomas Sands, Bart.	...	Lieutenants.
Sir Gilbert Gerard, Bart.	...	
Col^{l} Thomas Panton	...	
Col. James Prodgiers	...	Quartermaster.
Col^{l} Francis Lovelace	...	Corporals.
Col^{l} Charles Grimshaw	...	
Col^{l} Francis Berkeley	...	
Col. Edward Roscarrick	...	
Dr Mathew Smallwood	...	Chaplain.
Mr Thomas Woodall	...	Chirurgeon.

* The widow of the Lord Capel who was beheaded.

Now followeth a list of the Duke of York his Guard—

Sir Charles Barklay		Captain.
Rob. Dongan*		Lieu[t]
S[r] John Godolphin		Cornet.
Edward Barklay		Quart[r]
Francis Bedlow	}	Corporals.
James Somervile		
Thomas Dauenport		
Thomas Stourton		
Mr. John Robinson		Chirurgeon.

These were the chief officers to his Highness Guard (169a).

Now followeth a list of His Maj[s] Life [Guards] under the Command of the Duke of Albemarle—

Sir Philip Howard		Captain.
Henry Moncke		Lieu[t]
Daniell Collinwood		Cornet.
Francis Watson		Quart[r]
S[r] Edward Fish	}	Corporals.
Mark Robinson		
Christopher Backon		
Will. Upcott		
Thomas Gunball†		Chaplain.
M[r] John Troughtback		Chirurgeon.

All these were entered, mustered, and in this month [March, 1660-1] entered into pay (169b).

Dr. Baber, Knighted.

March. His Majesty was pleased to confer the honor of knighthood upon John Baber, Doctor of Physic in Covent Garden (170a).

Count Coningsmarcke's Arrival.

1661, April. Likewise the Count Conigsmerk, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Sweden, arrived in London (175a).

Maunday Thursday.

April 11. Called Maunday Thursday: His Maj[y] was pleased to wash 31 poor men's feet in the great hall in Whitehall, and gave every man a purse of white leather, in it 31 pence, and a red purse, in it a piece of gold, and a shirt, a suit of cloathes, shoes and stockings, a wooden dish, and a basket wherein was four loaves, half a salmon, a whole ling, and herrings red and white. Every man drank claret wine in the Hall, and after service was done by the usual

* See "The Story of Nell Gwyn," p. 27.

† The same who wrote the "Life of Monk."

Vicar that belonged to the King's Chapel, also the sound of the organs, they all departed and said—God save the King (180b).

Queen of Bohemia's Arrival.

May 17. There came to London the Queen of Bohemia out of Holland, and lodged in Drury House, at the Lord Craven's: her coming was in the night, so that no state attended her coming in (197a).

Form of Prayer for 29 May—Dress.

An order for keeping the 29th of May, for the happy return of His Majy, and a form of Prayer, with the Common Prayer, to be read in every church and chapel in England and Wales. . . .

Ladies began to wear slashed sleeves wth white, in a way of a half shirt (201a).

The Commons—Taking the Communion.

Sunday, 26 May. The House of Commons received the Communion, where Dr Gumm preached. This taking of the Communion was a vote in the House, that they might know who was for Presbytery and who were Episcopacy given. All took it—some standing, some sitting, some kneeling—except two who did not receive at that time (201b).

Queen of Bohemia.

August. The Queen of Bohemia still remains at Drury House, and is very much visited by our English ladies, and she is very much honoured and beloved of all sorts of people. At her visits she hath six footmen, three coaches, and other attendants very nobly (237a).

St. James' Fair.

August. This year the Fair called St James Fair was kept the full appointed time, being a fortnight; but during that time many lewd and infamous persons were, by his Majesty's express command to the Lord Chamberlain, and his Lordship's direction to Robert Nelson, Esq., for the committing of these to the House of Correction: their names are these,—Tory Rory, Mrs Winter, Jane Chapman, Rebecca Baker, Anne Browne, Elizabeth Wilkinson, Rachel Brinley, Mrs Munday, Alice Wiggins, Nell Yates, Betty Marshall. Some of these were very impudent in the Fair, and discovered their nakedness to several persons when these whores were drunk, as that they often were* (38a).

Condemned Prisoners Sold to Jamaica.

August. In this month many prisoners that was saved from the gallow tree, was, by his Majesty, rather than hanged, soald to a mer-

* Quoted in "Handbook for London," 2nd edit., p. 255.

chant to be transplanted over to Jamaica, three score and twelve men and twenty-five women ; but the men being in a barge towards Gravesend to take shipping, finding themselves strong enough to overcome the watermen, took away the oares, and conducted themselves on shore, but by the care of the sheriff and other his Majesty's officers, 62 was taken and clapt on shipboard (242b).

Sir Roger L'Estrange.

September. In this month came forth many incomparable books written by that loyal and faithful subject who, in the late war, was sold and condemned to die, but lived to write his name Roger L'Estrange in Covent Garden. One book, a Cauet [Caveat?] to the Caveliers, and another A Modest Plea, &c., 3 or 4 editions (243a).

Pall Mall and St. James' Park.

September. This month the road that was formerly used for all coaches and carts and horses from Charing Cross to St James by St James Park Wall and the backside of Pall Mall, is now altered by reason a new Pall Mall is made for the use of His Majesty in St James Park by the Wall, and the dust from coaches was very troublesome to the players at Mall. The new road was railed on both sides, five foot distance the whole field length. Also in the park at the hither end of the new River cut there (the length of the Park) a brass statue set up upon a mount of stone, and the Park made even level to the bridge taken down, and the great ditches filled up with the earth that was digged down : the rising ground and the trees cut down, and the roots taken away, and grass seed sowed to make pleasant walking, and trees planted in walks (249b).

Corpses disinterred from Westminster Abbey.

September. These corpses who in their lifetime joined with the Parliament against the King, lying some of them in Hen. 7 Chapel, and some in the Abbey, was taken out of their graves and put into pits by the trees on the left hand goeing to the Gatehouse through the Abbey Churchyard, alias St Margaret's Churchyard, which churchyard there was buried 7 or 8 in a pitt. Now take their names, Oliver Cromwell's mother, Lady (so called) Claypole, Mr Stroud a parliament man, Mr Strong minister, General Deane, and Blake the famous in his dayes at sea, Mr Marshall the minister famous in his dayes, Dr Isaac Dorislaus, Sir William Constable, Anne Fleetwood, a child, Mrs Desborough, Coll. Mackworth, Mr Haslerigg, Mr Stroud, Mr Bond, Mr Salloway, M^{ris} Bradshawe, Coll. Popham, Col. Buscowen, Dr Twiss, Mr Thomas May.* Oliver Cromwell, John Bradshaw, Col. Ireton, these 3 at Tyborne buried (250a, b).

* See the warrant for the removal of these bodies in the "Collectanea Topog. et Genealogica," vol. viii., p. 152.

Precedence of Ambassadors.

Quarrel of Precedence with Ambassadors in the streets (253b).

Gunpowder Day.

November 5. The fift day of November powder plot was kept very strictly. Sermons in all churches, and the night spent in fireworks and bonfires in most streets of London (259b).

30. Died Brian Lord Bishop of Chester; and on this day the new Coyne with harp and cross, ceased to pass by the King's Proclamation long since proclaimed* (267b).

December. L'Estrange's Apology published.

The following notes are taken from the second volume:

1661, December. John Lort's enter[t] at Lincoln's Inn (1a). Knighted January, 1661-2.

Mummy shewn at Whitehall and at the Hand and Court near Essex House (2b).

1661-2, January. The Market that was kept in St. Paul's Churchyard was removed into Aldersgate Street about a month ago, in regard the bishops was very much against that market because it was kept in a churchyard (6b).

1661, May 17. Queen of Bohemia comes to Drury House. "Eight or nine days before her death" she removed to Leicester House.

Drury Lane Theatre.

1661-2, March. A very large playhouse, the foundation of it laid this month on the back side of Brydges Street in Covent Garden.

Signs.

1662, April. Of the signe that is called S[t] George on Horseback this month many signes were made, and the Effigies of George Monk on horseback, the now Duke of Albemarle (16b).

Execution of Regicides.

April 19. Col. John Barkstead was observed on his way to execution to be eating some orange peel, Col. Okey had an orange in his hand, and Col. Corbet had a small book in his hand and his eyes often lifted up to heaven. The company crowded so near Tyburn that the sledges could not come near, so they went into the cart that stood at some distance from them. Being all come into the cart they embraced one another. The cart wherein they all stood was driven from under them. The cart was so placed that they all hung with their faces to Westminster. Their quarters boiled and then set

* Proclamation dated September 7, 1661.

up. Barkstead's head and quarters set on Traitor's Gate. Corbet's on London Bridge. Okey buried in the Tower.

Queen's Dress.

The Queen attired herself in the English fashion soon after she landed at Portsth.

Hackney Coaches.

July. In this month the 400 hackney coaches that was allowed by the Act of Parliament was figured behind their coaches, and each coachman to wear a blue coat faced with yellow.

Armoury at the Tower.

July. In this month many persons of quality went to the Armor in the Tower of London to see that most noble and stronge for defence for the body, the suit of armour sent from the Emperor Mongul, which suit was presented to his Majesty the king of England.*

A bear loose on the Exchange—he takes to an apple shop.

Giles Rawlings Killed.

August the 18th. Capt. Thomas Howard, the Earl of Carlisle's brother, and the Lord Dillon's son, a Colonel, met with Mr. Giles Rawlings, privy Purse to the D. of York, and Mr. Jermyn, the Earl of St. Alban's nephew.† . . . There had been a slight quarrel betwixt them, and as they, Rawlings and Jermyn, came from tennis, these two drew at them, and then Col. Dillon killed this Mr. Rawlings dead upon the spot. Mr. Jermyn was left for dead. This Capt. Howard was unfortunate since the return of his Maj^{y} in killing a horse courser man in St. Giles. This Mr. Rawlings was much lamented; he lived in a very handsome state, six horses in his coach, three footmen, etc.

October. Capt. Thomas Howard and Lord Dillon's son, both of them fled about the killing of Mr. Giles Rawlings, but after a quarter of a year they came into England, and were acquitted by law.

November 27. The long looked for Muscovy Amb^{r} came to London (description of).

December 29 (Monday). His Maj^{y} gives audience to the Rus^{n} Amb^{r}.

1663, June 4. Cap^{n} Langston.—Disaster in Lincoln's Inn Fields (curious).

June 4. The German Lady (good).

December. The New Exchange closed for a day. The Queen's Coachman and a nobleman's Coach^{n} fight.

* This suit is mentioned in the printed Inventory of the Tower Armour, taken shortly after the Restoration.

† Pepys, i., 160.

January 21, 1663-64. Col. James Turner executed.
March, 1663-64. Riot of the Apprentices.

Bloomsbury.

1664. In this year in Holborn, from the bridge to the new town set up in Bloomsbury by the Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer of England, there was made a common shore, and the street was paved a complete highway, and two canales made on each side of the way, for before this time but one kenele never since it was made Holborn or called Holborn (114a).

Clarendon House.

In the month of August, 1664, over against St. James's House, the foundation laid and a wall made that rounded eight acres of ground for the intended house builded by the Lord Chancellor. The stones that was intended to repair St. Paul's Church, London, they were bought, and this month brought from Paul's to the place appointed to build this great house (117a).

1664, August. A Man and Woman run from Hammersmith to the Crown in Piccadilly. The woman loses (117b).

A Dog cast into the Lion's Den in the Tower. The dog bites the lion's tongue out (118a).

1665, April 20. Lord Morley kills Mr. Henry Hastings.

The Plague.

The Plague—one Buckinham (curious picture of). Lord Craven has him whipt and imprisoned. When he had any children in his dead cart he would cry, "Faggots, faggots, five for sixpence," and take up a child by the leg.

Lord Morley and Mr. Hastings.

1666, April 30. Lord Morley and Monteagle solemnly arraigned in West[r] Hall for killing Mr. Henry Hastings.

Play at Whitehall—Wit without Money.

1666, October 11. At night in Whit Hall a play was acted before the King, Queen, and Nobility; the play was called *Witt without Money** (179a).

The King's Dress.

In this month his Majestie and whole court changed the fashion of their clothes, viz. a close coat of cloth pinkt, wth a whit taffety under the cutts. This in length reached the calf of the leg, and

* By Beaumont and Fletcher.

upon that a sercoat cutt at the breast w^h^ hung loose and shorter than the vest six inches. The breeches the Spanish cut, and buskins some of cloth some of leather, but of the same colour as the vest or garment. Of never the like fashion since William the Conqueror, which was in the year 1066 he began his reign, in October the 14 day, and our now standing fashion began 14 day of October 1666 (179a).

Apprentices.

Apprentices trying to pull down houses of ill-fame in ye suburbs "were upon the appearance of the guards dispersed" (221a).

Etherege.

1668. In the month of August the Right Worshipful Sr Daniel Harvy went Ambassador Extraordinary for his Majesty into Turkey (in the room of the Right Honble the Earl of Winchelsey), and took along with him for his secretary Mr. George Etheridg* (224b).

Dial in Covent Garden.

1668, October 17. A famous Diall sett up in the Covent Garden (225a).

Dr. Chamberlain.

1669, September. Dr. Chamberlain, the man midwife so called, in great favour at court on the Queen's side. Her Majesty was pleased to take his orders, and the Doctor's lady was admitted to the Queen's presence (232a).

Sir John Coventry.

Sir John Coventry seized on "in the Haymarket, near Suffolk Street" (244a).

* Sir Daniel Harvey died at Constantinople ("St. Evremont's Works," l. cxxviii). This entry of Rugge's explains the pasquil preserved by Oldys in his "Life of Etherege":

"Ovid to Pontus sent for too much wit,
Etherege to Turkey for the want of it."
"Biog. Brit.," iii., 1844.

See the beautiful epitaph, inscribed and placed in Highgate New Church, by James and Ann Gillman, July, 1834.

NOTE.—In Stow's "London," by Strype, vol. ii., book vi., p. 91. Under St. Paul's, Covent Garden, at north-west end, on a tablet or flat stone, is commemorated: "Tho. Rugg,—ob. March 13, 1669." [Possibly this was the father of the Diarist.]

About 1660, Thomas Rugge mortgaged Felmingham, co. Norfolk, to Robt. Clayton, Esq., afterwards Knight and Lord Mayor of London. This T. R. was great-grandson of Robert Rugge, Mayor of Norwich 1545 and 1550 (see Blomefield's "Norfolk," vols. iv. and v.).—E. J. R.

II.

THE CITY OF LONDON.

Historical Notes.

[1792, *Part II., p.* 957.]

In digging for the sewers, the workmen still find vestiges of the ravages made by the fire in the year of Christ 59, when the Britons destroyed the City of London, then a Roman colony under the government of Nero. A stratum of ashes and burnt corn is frequently found, and sometimes pieces of Nero's coin among it.

[1793, *Part I., pp.* 416-417.]

The Society of Antiquaries with a commendable care have preserved some valuable specimens of Roman pottery, which were found, in 1786, in digging a sewer in Lombard Street and Birchin Lane. The articles submitted to your consideration were discovered several years ago in similar situations. The figures 1, 2, 3, in Plates III. and IV., were found about eighteen or twenty years ago, from 20 to 30 feet deep in the ground, on repairing the sewer in Bevis Marks, near Aldgate; and the date of A.D. MCLVI. bears testimony of their being very ancient.

Fig. 4 is evidently one of the tools in trade which were used by the class of jugglers which formerly abounded in this country, whose race is not yet totally extinct, called fortune-tellers. It was found, at nearly the same time with the others, in digging the foundation for the present gaol of Newgate, about 40 feet below the surface of the garden belonging to the College of Physicians, in the ditch which formerly surrounded the city.

[1784, *Part II., p.* 911.]

When you are next forming a miscellaneous plate, I believe you will readily give place to the five following articles.

The first of them is a view of Thames Street in a time of dreadful calamity, of which the drawing was taken by Mr. Gery Strong, painter, accompanied by the following memorandum:

"Thursday, January 13th, 1714-15. A fire began in the house of Mr. Walker, an oilman, in Thames street, near Bear key; occasioned by making fire-works against the King's coming to St. Paul's, which first taking fire, blew up the house about five o'clock in the afternoon consuming upwards of 100 houses, burning from the Thames, all

one side of Water Lane, 6 or 7 houses in Tower street, the back part of all Harp Lane, Trinity House, Bakers Hall, the Vine Tavern, places of note. A great number of people killed and smothered in the ruins by blowing up some houses, being the greatest fire since the year 1666."

Fig. 2 is a view of the porch of the Temple Church, from an old shop-bill of Messrs. O. Lloyd and S. Gibbons, stationers.

Fig. 3 is a view of the old East India House, preserved in another shop-bill of William Overley, joiner, in Leadenhall Street.

Fig. 4 is a communication from Mr. Ayscough, which I shall explain in his own words:

"In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1784, p. 733, enquiry is made after a seal of St. Anthony's hospital. Some time ago I had several impressions of it in isinglass, which I have given amongst my acquaintance, and one of which I suppose The London Antiquary may have seen. I find only one impression left, and that on sealing wax, nor is it so perfect as those in isinglass were: however, such as it is, it is at your service. I think the original seal was in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Orton, rector of Raseby, in Leicestershire.—S. A."

"The emblem of the pig may raise the curiosity of some readers to know the cause of it. The hospital of St. Anthony had a grant of all the stray pigs which were not owned. A little bell was hung to a small chain round the neck: they were again turned out, and fed by the devotion of the people, so that they shortly appeared the sleekest and fattest of any pigs which customarily in those times ran about the streets. From this source may be traced the name of th'Antony or t'antony pig, as also the t'antony, or little bell of churches, which was used to call the devout to supererogatory prayers, or vain masses for the release of souls from purgatory.—S. A."

A London Antiquary.

[1828, *Part II., p.* 309.]

Great doubt has been entertained as to the etymology of the Bell Savage Inn on Ludgate Hill; but the point may be easily settled on decisive authority. Among the Close Rolls in the Tower, 31 Henry VI., is a grant from John Frenshe, eldest son of John Frenshe, gentleman, formerly citizen and goldsmith of London, to Joanna Frensh, widow, his mother, for the term of her life, of the tenement called Savage's Inn, otherwise called the Bell on the Hoop, in the parish of St. Bride, Fleet Street. The house no doubt at one time belonged to the family of Savage, and was from that circumstance called Savage's Inn, as Lincoln's Inn was so called because it once belonged to the Bishop of Lincoln.

Another etymology has also been doubtful, and that is St. Peter le Poor, the name of a parish in London, where Broad Street and the

Excise Office stand. In the Romish Calendar of Saints there are several saints of the name of St. Peter; and amongst them the principal are St. Peter the Apostle and St. Peter the Hermit, as the latter is represented as following the life of a hermit in the utmost poverty. No doubt St. Peter le Poor is St. Peter the Hermit, and the appellation was given him to distinguish him from the Apostle. J. S. H.

Grant from King Edward VI. to the Mayor, etc., of London.

[1766, *pp.* 62-67.]

Abstract of the Thirteenth Part of the Patent Rolls, in the Seventh Year of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, relating to the City Hospitals.

For the Mayor and others of London, a Grant to them and their Heirs.

THE KING, To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas WE commiserating the wretched condition of poor Orphans, those that are made decrepid by old Age, and of infirm and impotent Persons, languishing through various kinds of sickness and diseases; and of our especial grace inwardly considering the honest and pious Endeavours of our most humble and most obedient subjects, the Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of our city of London, who do diligently study by all ways and means, for the good provision of the aforesaid poor people, and of every kind of them, and that by the same reason and care, that neither children still being in their infancy, should want an honest education and instruction, nor when they arrive at a greater maturity of age, should be without honest Callings and Occupations, whereby, and out of which, they may be enabled honestly to employ themselves in some good faculty and science, for the profit and advantage of the Commonwealth: Nor the Sick and Diseased, when they are cured and restored to good health, should sit slothful and idle, to the hurt of the Commonwealth, but should be in like manner put to and compelled to labour and wholesome exercise. Know yee that Wee, as well for the considerations aforesaid, as of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, desiring not only the progress, enlarging, and increase of so useful and eminent an undertaking; but also esteeming it worthy by our Name and Royal Authority to undertake the patronage of their most excellent and pious establishment, now lately set on foot, Wee have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, unto the Mayor and Commonalty, and the Citizens of our City of London, all that

manor, capital messuage and tenement, and our mansion-house called Bridewell, otherwise Bridewell-place, with all and singular the rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever, situate, lying, and being, in the parish of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, London; and all and singular houses, edifices, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, and services, chambers, curtilages, gardens, wast grounds, places, spaces, ways, easements, profits, and commodities whatsoever, to the said house called Bridewell-place, in any manner belonging or appertaining, or as parts, members, or parcel thereof, heretofore being had known used or letten; and all those messuages, tenements, cellers, sollers houses, edifices, and hereditaments whatsoever, situate lying and being in the parish of St. Sepulchre's without Newgate, London, late to the Royal Hospital, called the Sovoie, in the parish of St. Clements Danes, without the Barrs of the New Temple, London, now dissolved, heretofore belonging; and also those our mesuages, etc., scituate in the parish of St. Michael Cornhill, London, to the said hospital heretofore belonging; and also all that mesuage and tenement, and all houses, edifices, shops, etc., with their appurtenances, scituate in the Old Chaunge, in the P. of St. Austin, London. And also all those our five mesuages, with the appurtenances, in the P. of All-Saints, Honilane, near the Cheap, London. And all those our mesuages, with the appurtenances, lying in St. Antholyne, in Bogirowe, London. And also our one mesuage, with the appurtenances, lying in Panerich street, in the P. of St. Benedict Sherehogge, London. And also all those our mesuages with the appurtenances, in the P. of St. Benedict, London. And also all those our mesuages, with the appurtenances, in the P. of St. Andrew Undershafte, London. And also all those our mesuages, etc., with their appurtenances, scituate lying and being in the P. of St. Sepulchre without Newgate, London. And all the mesuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and other our hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances in the city of London, and suburbs thereof, which were parcell of the possessions and revenues of the said late hospitall. And all that our lordshipp and mannor called Shodic's-Place, otherwise called Ingilrowhold, with their rights, members, liberties, and appurtenances whatsoever in Hackeney, and elsewhere, in our C. of Middlesex. And also all those our lands, meadows, pastures, and hereditaments whatsoever called Rabbes, in Middlesex, now or late in the occupation of Edmund Licer. And also all those our lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, and hereditaments whatsoever, called Gold Bettere, with the appurtenances, lying in Enfeild, in Middlesex, now or late in the occupation of Katharine Michell. And also all that our Lordship and Manor called Oxenford in Colkennington, in Middlesex, with their rights, members, liberties, and appurtenances whatsoever. And all those our Lordships and Manors of Denge Hillyons, Alvethley,

and Gerons, with their rights, members, liberties, whatsoever in Essex; and also all that our one mesuage and tenement called the Newhouse, and all the lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, called, or known, by the name, or names, of Tailfeers, and Stuardes, and all other our lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, in Great Perington, alias Parnedon, in Essex, etc. And also all that lordship and mannor of Lynsters, otherwise called Langleyz, with their rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever, in Hertfordshire. And also all those our lordships and mannors of Denham, Daredent, and Maskeworth, with their rights, etc., in Buckinghamsh. And also all that our mannor and tenement of Topcliff, in Melrich, and of Melborne, Royston, Teversham, and Eversden magna, with their appurtenances, in Cambridgeshire. And also all that our mannor of Netherall, in Hynton, with its rights, members, liberties, etc., in our said C. of Cambridge. And all that our lordshipp and mannor of Burdlins in Comberton, in our said C. of Cambridge. And also all that our lordshipp and mannor of Allens, and all the lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, and our hereditaments whatsoever, called Maners, with their rights and members whatsoever in Teversham, and elsewhere, in our said C. of Cambridge, now or late in the occupation of Wm. Wise, heretofore belonging, etc. And also all those our mesuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, now or late in the occupation of Wm. Wise, scituate in Fulborne, in our said C. of Cambridge. Also all that our lordshipp and mannor of Astinleigh, otherwise Hastinleigh, and Aldelosse, with their rights, members, and liberties; and all the mesuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, and our hereditaments whatsoever in Hastinleigh and Aldelosse aforesaid, in our C. of Kent, now or late in the occupation of Edw. Grey. And also all that our lordshipp and mannor of Crofton, with the rights, etc., in Kent. And also all those our lordshipps and mannors of Combre Grove and Fennyscombe, with all their rights, etc., in Kent. And also all that our lordshipp and mannor of Tibshelf, with its rights, etc., in our C. of Derby. And all those the coale pittes in Tibshelf aforesaid. And also all that our lordshipp and mannor of Bewike, with its rights, etc., in our C. of York. Also all and singular mesuages, mills, tofts, cottages, houses, edifices, barns, stables, dove-houses, yards, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, heaths, moors, marshes, woods, underwoods, waters, fisheries, fishings, rents, reversions, and services, and rents reserved upon whatsoever leases and grants, and courts leete, view of Frank Pledge chattels, waifs, estrays, warrennes, chattels of felons and fugitives, and of felons of themselves and of persons put in exigent deodands, knights

fees, wards, marriages, escheats, reliefs, heriots, fines, amerciaments, and all other our rights, profits, commodities, emoluments, revenues, and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, in Hackeney, Rabbes, Enfield, and Oxenford, in our said C. of Middlesex. And in Denge, Hillions, Alvithley, Tailfeers, Stuards, Great Perington, and Gerons, in Essex; and in Lynsters, otherwise Langteyz, in our C. of Hertford; and in Denham, Duredem, and Maskeworth, in our said C. of Buckingham; and in Topclif, Melrith, Melborne, Roiston, Great Eversden, Burdlins, Comberton, Netherhall Hinton, Allens, Maners, Teversham, Fulbourne, in our said C. of Cambridge; and in Hastinleigh, Aldelosse, Crafton, Combe, Grove, and Fennyscombe in Kent; and in Tibshelf, in our said C. of Derby; and in Bewike, in our said C. of York; and elsewhere wheresoever in the same counties, to the said lordshipps, manors, and tenements, or to any of them in any manner belonging or appertaining, or as members, parts, or parcells of the said lordshipps, mannors, and tenements, or of any of them heretofore, being had, known, accepted, or reputed. And all others the mannors, lordshipps, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, etc. And also all and every advowsons, donations, nominations, presentations, and right of patronage of the rectories, viccarages, and churches, to the said late hospital heretofore belonging or appertaining, etc. And all and every the rectories, tythes, oblations, obventions, pensions, portions, or other tythes whatsoever, or of whatsoever kind, nature, or sort they are or were, or by whatsoever names they are known, esteemed, or called, etc. EXCEPT and always unto us and our heirs reserved the capital mesuage out of the said late hospitall, called the SAVOYE HOUSE, with the SCITE and CHURCH of the same, and all the houses, edifices, and tenements, unto the same capitall mesuage and scite adjoining, called the Savoi Rents. WE have also given and granted unto the aforesaid Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of the city of London aforesaid, and their successors, for the further support of those poor persons who are and shall be supported in our aforesaid mannor of Bridewell, all and every the utensils and implements belonging or appertaining, as well to our aforesaid house of Bridewell, as all and every houshehold stuff, utensils, and necessarys, which heretofore did belong to the said late hospitall of the Savoye, by whatsoever name they are called; EXCEPT, nevertheless, and to us reserved one great bell, and one small bell, now remaining and being in the chapell of the said late hospitall, and one chalice for the administring the communion, and other necessary implements and things to be had and used in the said chapel for divine Service, and administration of the Sacrament there. WEE have also given and granted unto the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of our aforesaid city, and their successors, all and every our woods, underwoods, and trees, whatsoever of in and upon the premisses

growing and being, and all the land, ground, and soyl of the same woods, underwoods, and trees, and the reversions and revenues whatsoever of all and singular the premisses, and of every parcell thereof, and the rents and yearly profits whatsoever reserved upon any leases and grants of the premisses, or any parcell thereof in any manner made as fully wholly freely and intirely, and in as ample manner and form, and with all and every such liberties, franchizes, jurisdictions, and advantages as any master or governor of the said late hospitall, or any other person or persons, the premisses or any parcells thereof, heretofore having, possessing, or being seised thereof, the same or any parcell thereof heretofore had held or enjoyed, or ought to had holden or enjoyed, and as fully, wholly, freely, and intirely, and in as ample manner and form as all and every the same premisses came, or ought to have come into our hands by reason or pretence of the dissolution of the said late hospitall, or by reason of any guift, grant, or surrender thereof to us made, or by whatsoever other manner, right, or title, they have come, or ought to have come, and now are or ought to be in our hands. All which manors, lands, tenements, and all and singular other the premises with their appurtenances (except as before excepted) are now extended to the clear yearly value of £450 and no more. To have, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid manner, capital messuage, and tenement called Bridewell place, and all and singular the aforesaid manors, messuages, lands, tenements hereditaments and all and singular other the premises, with their appurtenances whatsoever (except before excepted) unto the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the aforesaid City, to the only proper use and behoof of the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and of their successors for ever. To be holden of us, our heirs and successors, as of our Mannor of Grenewiche in Kent, in free Soccage, to wit, by fealty only, and not in chief, in lieu of all services and demands whatsoever, therefor unto us, our heirs, and successors, in any manner to be rendered, paid, or done. And further, of our more abundant grace, certain knowledge and meer motion, Wee have given and granted, and for us, our heirs, and successors, Wee do give and grant unto the aforesaid Mayor, etc., of the said City and to their successors : That the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, shall, and may have, hold, and fully enjoy, and use all, and every such, and the same courts leet, view of frank pledge, and all that to view of frank pledge doth, or may, or ought to belong ; the assize and assay of bread, wine, and beer, estrays, goods and chattels, waifs, goods and chattells of felons and fugitives, parks, free warren, and all that to free warren doth belong, or appertain, and other rights, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, profits, commodities, and emoluments, whatsoever in the aforesaid mannors, lands, tenements, and other the

premisses, with their appurtenances, and in every parcell thereof, as so much, such, and the like which wee now hold, and have holden, and in as ample mannor and form as wee now, or our progenitors at any time heretofore have had holden or enjoyed our aforesaid mannor and house of Bridewell, and every part of the same, which now are, or heretofore have been had holden, or esteemed parcell, or member to the aforesaid mannor belonging, or in any manner appertaining. And moreover we do give, and by these presents wee do grant unto the aforesaid Mayor, etc., all, and all manner, the issues, rents, revenues, and profits of the aforesaid mannors, lands, tenements, and of other the premises, with all and singular the appurtenances, from the 12th day of June last past, in the 7th year of our reigne, unto this time coming, arising, or renewing; to have and receive all the aforesaid issues, rents, revenues, and profits, as well by their owne proper hands, as by the hands of the receivers, bailiffs, farmers, tenants, and occupiers of the said mannors, lands, tenements, and other the premises with their appurtenances, without accompt, or other thing for the premises, or any of them unto us, our heirs, or successors, to be rendered paid or done: And further wee will, and by the Authority Royall by which we act, of our especiall grace, certain knowledge and meer motion, wee have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, wee do give and grant unto the said Mayor, etc., and their successors, licence, power, and full authority to have, hold, possess, and enjoy, all and every the rectories, vicarages, and churches, to the said late hospitall of the Savoye, with the right of patronage of the same, and all and singular messuages, houses, edifices, glebe lands, annuities, portions, pensions, fruits, tythes, oblations, and other the rights, profits, commodities, and emoluments whatsoever, to the same rectories, vicarages, and churches, or to any of them assigned and appointed, belonging or appertaining, or hereafter happening to be assigned, or appointed to appertain, or belong thereto; shall and may be able to retain and convert to their own proper use, without the let of us, our heirs, or successors, or of any archbishops, archdeacons, sheriffs, escheators, justices, commissioners, or other the officers, or ministers, of us, our heirs, or successors, and without accompt in first fruits, or tenths, or any other thing therefor to us, our heirs, or successors, in any manner to be rendered, paid, or done, and without the nomination, presentation, institution, or collation of any rector, in any church, or rectory aforesaid, the statute of mortmain notwithstanding, or the statute for the granting of first fruits and tenths unto us, and our successors, out of benefices, dignities, and spiritual and ecclesiastical promotions, late made and provided, or any other statute, etc., to the contrary notwithstanding; KNOW YEE MOREOVER, that wee of our more abundant grace, etc., have ganted and given licence, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and

successors, do give and grant licence unto all our subjects, and liege people, that they, or any, or either of them, shall be able to give, grant, and devise mannors, rectories, lands, tenements, tithes, rents, revenues, or other possessions whatsoever, to the yearly value of 4000 marks, in our city of London or elsewhere, within our kingdom of England, or in Wales, or elsewhere, notwithstanding they are holden of us in chief, or otherwise, unto the aforesaid Mayor, etc., and to their successors for ever. And wee likewise give and grant especial licence by these presents unto the same Mayor, etc., and to their successors, that they shall, and may be able to have, receive, and purchase such mannors, rectories, lands, etc., to the yearly value aforesaid, besides the aforesaid mannors, etc., as foresaid given and granted, of any of our subjects; the statute of mortmain, or any other statute to the contrary notwithstanding. And that our intention aforesaid may take the better effect, and that the lands, revenues, and other things, granted for the support of the said hospitalls, houses, and poor people, may be the better governed; for the establishment of the same, wee do will and ordain, that the hospitalls aforesaid, when they shall be so founded, erected, and established, shall be named, called, and stiled, the hospitalls of Edward the VIth king of England, of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle; and that the aforesaid Mayor, etc., and their successors, shall be stiled the governors of the said hospitalls, of Christ, Bridewell, and of St. Thomas the Apostle; and that the same governors in deed, fact, and name, shall be hereafter one body corporate and politick of themselves for ever; and wee will that the same governors, etc., shall have perpetual succession, and that by the same name they shall, and may be persons able and capable in law, to have and receive, as well from us, as from any other person or persons whatsoever, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, hereditaments, and goods, and chatels whatsoever, to hold to them, and their successors for ever. And shall have a common seal to serve for their affairs in the premises, and shall plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, etc., in whatsoever courts and places, and before whatsoever judges, in all causes whatsoever. And further, of our more abundant grace, etc., we have given, and granted for us, our heirs, and successors, as much as in us is, to the aforesaid Mayor, etc., and to their successors for ever, full and absolute authority for them to ordain, constitute, and make all such fitting, sound, and honest ordinances, statutes and rules, for the well ordering of the poor people to be supported in the mannor, or house, call'd Bridewell-place, or in any other the houses called Christ's Hospitall, and St. Thomas's Hospitall in Southwarke aforesaid, as to them shall seem good; and also full power and authority to examine all persons being idle vagrants within the city aforesaid, and the liberties of the same, and to compell them to employ and exercise themselves to the

best of their skill in honest labours and work. Wee do also give, and by these presents, grant unto the aforesaid Mayor, etc., and their successors, full power from time to time to name, appoint, and ordain such, and so many officers, ministers, or governors, under them in the said hospitalls, or houses, who from time to time, shall provide for the poor people in the same, that they may be well and honestly managed, and taken care of. As also for the regulating and governing of the same poor people, as to them shall likewise seem good and expedient, so, nevertheless, that those laws, ordinances, and statutes, be not repugnant to the laws and statutes of our kingdom of England, or to our Prerogative Royal. And, moreover, wee do will and grant for us, our heirs, and successors unto the aforesaid Mayor, etc., and to their successors for ever, that it shall be lawful for them, or such as they shall constitute from time to time, to be the officers, etc., under them of the mannor, or house, called Bridewell-place, or of those other hospitalls, appointed as aforesaid, and of two or three of them, as well within the city of London aforesaid, and the suburbs thereof, as within our aforesaid county of Middlesex, to search and diligently to examine all and every suspicious houses, taverns, inns, gaming houses, dancing diversions, and other places whatsoever, and liberty, or liberties, and priviledged places whatsoever, within the said city and suburbs of the same, and the said C. of Middlesex, by whatsoever names, or titles, they, or any of them, are, or shall be called, named, or stiled, for idle ruffians, slothful haunters of stews, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, or any other persons whatsoever suspected, and all men and women, or married people of ill fame and reputation ; and the same ruffians, whoremongers, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, not only to take up, but also the occupiers, masters, owners, or keepers of such houses, or places, where any such person or persons shall or may be found, and them to commit to the house of correction and Bridewell, or them, and all, and every of them, in any other manner to punish, as to them shall seem fitting, and also to cause them to find sufficient security, that they, and every of them, shall for the future, honestly behave themselves. And further, wee will that it shall be lawful for the Mayor and Aldermen of the city aforesaid for the time being, or for any other the officers or governors of the poor people, being under them in the hospitals aforesaid, to use such correction and order in the premises, as to them shall seem fit and convenient ; wee also will, and by these presents, grant unto the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of our City of London, that they shall have these our Letters Patent, under our great Seal of England duly pass'd and sealed without fee or reward. In witness whereof, etc. Witness the King at Westminster the twenty-sixth day of June.

By Writt of Privy Seal, etc.

Accompts of the City of London.

[1747, *p.* 23.]

At the auditing of the City accounts for the year 1744 (since which they have not been settled) they stood thus:

Received.

	£	s.	d.
Rents and quit rents	8,390	3	6½
Market rents	281	0	0
Freedoms and inrollments	890	12	8
Annual rents for farms, etc.	9,062	14	5
Casual receipts	294	8	1
Freedoms sold	1,125	0	0
Brokers	388	0	0
Sales and alienations of offices	926	16	8
Fines for leases	4,907	15	0
Total	26,266	10	4½
The city in debt at the end of the year 1774 ...	9,402	15	2¾
	35,669	5	7¼

Paid.

	£	s.	d.
In debt at the end of the year 1743	8,282	13	3¼
Rents and quit rents	919	16	3
Orphan's fund	8,000	0	0
Extra works	487	4	0
Markets and charges	638	13	2
Necessary charges	1,591	14	11
Foreign charges	2,559	18	9
Assessments, tythes, etc.	1,773	3	2
Courts of conservacy	758	12	9
Gifts and rewards	1,827	12	8
Remembrancer and sollicitor's bills	2,473	15	7
Fees, Pensions, and liveries for servants	6,202	12	2
Bequests	193	8	11
	35,669	5	7¼

To this little can be said till each of the above articles are thoroughly examined, and a report accordingly made, when 'tis hoped it will appear that the services have been great which merited such affluent rewards. That this hint may produce a good effect is the sincere desire of

Philo Civitatis.

[1802, *Part II.*, *p.* 1088.]

In the Lord Mayor's bill of expenses at Putney in 1744, etc., at the Court of Conservancy, what are we to understand by the officer in his lordship's train named Common Hunt? Is there such an officer now?* In old maps of London we see the Lord Mayor's dog-kennel pointed out, where no doubt he kept a cry of hounds, and I warrant you a mewe of hawks also. Dog-house Bar, beyond Old Street, retains the name to this day. This officer may still preside, for anything I know, over the annual festivities of Easter Monday on the forest. In *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxii., p. 475, it is called City Hunt, the place being declared vacant October 14, 1752, on the death of Mr. May Hill, to whom it produced nearly £300 a year. A VETERAN.

SHERIFFS.

[1754, *p.* 290.]

The following is an authentic ancient remembrance as to the antiquity of the Lord Mayor's drinking to sheriffs: "A.D. 1486. John Percival, the mayor of London's carver, waiting at his table, was chosen one of the sheriffs of London, only by sir John Collet's, then mayor, drinking to him in a cup of wine, as the custom is to drink to him whom he list to make sheriff; and forthwith the said Percival sat down at the mayor's table, and covered his head and was afterwards mayor himself."

A MORNING WALK IN THE METROPOLIS.

[1780, *pp.* 25-26.]

About the beginning of December, on going out of my house door, I was accosted by a tall thin man, whose countenance exhibited such a picture of distress and poverty as fixed my attention, and induced me to inquire into his situation. He informed me that he was a day-labourer, just recovering from sickness, and that feeble as he then was, in order to procure sustenance for a sick family at home, he was compelled to seek for work, and to exert himself much beyond his strength; and he added that he lived in a court called Little Greenwich, in Aldersgate Street. This poor object seemed to feel distress too deeply to be an impostor, and I could not avoid bestowing some means of obviating his present want, for which he retired bowing with tears in his eyes; but when he got out of sight his image was present with me: I was then sorry that my generosity had not been equal to my sensibility, and this induced me to attempt finding out his family. He had mentioned that his name was Foy, and by the information he gave me I discovered his miserable habitation. With difficulty I found my way up a dark passage and staircase to a little chamber furnished with one bedstead; an old

* Charles Cotterel, Esq., the present worthy "Common Hunt," purchased that ancient and very respectable office in 1786.

box was the only article that answered the purpose of a chair; the furniture of the bed consisted of a piece of old ticken and a worn-out blanket, which constituted the only couch, except the floor, whereon this afflicted family could recline their heads to rest; and what a scene did they present! Near the centre of the bed lay the mother with half a shift, and covered as high as the middle with the blanket. She was incapable of telling her complaints. The spittle, for want of some fluid to moisten her mouth, had dried upon her lips, which were black, as were likewise the gums, the concomitants of a putrid fever, the disorder under which she laboured. At another end of the blanket was extended a girl about five years old; it had rolled from under this covering, and was totally naked, except its back, on which a blister plaster was tied by a piece of pack-thread crossed over its breast; and, though labouring under this dreadful fever, the poor creature was asleep. On one side of its mother lay a naked boy about two years old; this little innocent was likewise sleeping. On the other side of the mother, on the floor, or rather on an old box, lay a girl about twelve years old; she was in part covered with her gown and petticoat, but she had no shift. The fever had not bereaved her of her senses; she was perpetually moaning out: "I shall die of thirst; pray give me some water to drink." Near her stood another girl about four years old, barefooted; her whole covering was a loose piece of petticoat thrown over her shoulders, and to this infant it was that her sister was crying for water.

I now experienced how greatly the sight of real misery exceeds the description of it. What a contrast did this scene exhibit to the plenty and elegance which reigned within the extent of a few yards only, for this miserable receptacle was opposite to the stately edifice of an honourable alderman, and still nearer were many spacious houses and shops.

I have observed that the daughter who was stretched on the floor was still able to speak. She told me that something was the matter with her mother's side, and asked me to look at it. I turned up an edge of the blanket, and found that a very large mortification had taken place, extending from the middle of her body to the middle of the thigh, and of a hand's breadth; the length was upwards of half a yard, and to stop its progress nothing had been applied. It was a painful sight to behold, and many not less painful exist in this Metropolis. I procured medical assistance immediately, and for a trifling gratuity got a neighbour to nurse the family. The churchwarden, to whom I made application, heard their history with concern, and added his humane aid, to rescue from death a poor and almost expiring family. I have, however, the pleasure to conclude this relation of their unspeakable distress by communicating their total deliverance from it, which, I think, may be justly attributed to the timely assistance administered.

J. C. LETTSOM.

London Wall.

[1825, *Part II.*, *p.* 594.]

In A.D. 1016, during the struggles betweeen Edward Ironside and Canute, the Danes, in order to establish themselves in London, which they had long besieged in vain, found the city to be defended on the south by a wall which extended along the river. "Similiterque ab Austro Londonia murata et turrita fuit" ("Stephanides," p. 3: London, 1723). The ships of Canute from Greenwich proceeded to London. The Danes built a strong military work on the south bank of the river, and drew up their ships on the west of the bridge, so as to cut off all access to the city. Edmund defended it for awhile in person, and when his presence was required elsewhere the brave citizens made it impenetrable ("Sax. Chron.," 148, etc.). St. Olave, the Sea-King of Norway, assisted in this contest, and his principal achievement was to destroy the fortified bridge from Sudric or Southwark, which Snorre calls a great emporium to the city, and which the Danes defended.

This internal conflict then spread its course through Essex, etc., and after the defeat of Edmund at the Battle of Ashdown or Assendun, in Essex, the combat was by the proposal of the gallant Edmund reduced to a personal fight between himself and Canute, who accepted the challenge, but both agreed to a pacification, by which Canute was to reign in the North and Edmund in the South. The rival Princes exchanged arms and garments; the money for the fleet was agreed upon, and the armies separated ("Flor. Wig.," 389; "Sax. Chron.," 150; "Turner," i., 427).

After this we hear, as might be expected, no more of the Wall above mentioned; but if it was so strong as to be impregnable, some part of its ruins or base might have remained in the wreck of subsequent improvements. It would be interesting to antiquarian research to retrace its course and to bring forth to light any relics or tablets of its foundations and bastions, with inscriptions to commemorate names and events.

The brave Edmund was suffered to enjoy his honours only one year after this treaty. He was basely assassinated by Edric, at the corrupt instigation of Canute, A.D. 1016, who thereby obtained his regal honours, at the age of twenty years!

The traitor Edric was afterwards made the victim of his wickedness in a personal dispute on the subject, and was by command and in the presence of Canute struck down by Eric, the ruler of Norway, and his body thrown from a window into the Thames before any tumult could be raised among his partizans ("Malmesbury," 73; "Turner," i., 434).

It does not appear in what part of the river this King's palace then stood.

A. H.

[1753, *p.* 369.]

Some Notes concerning the Stone found in London Wall, on the Backside of Bethlem, in their Apothecary's (Mr. Weaver's) Apartments, in July, 1753.

London Wall is said to have been built about the year of Christ 306 by Helena, the mother of Constantine (see Simon of Durham); according to others, 434 (see Stow, in many of his books). It was destroyed by the Danes about the year 839; restored and repaired by King Alfred anno 886. In 994 the citizens defended their walls against the Danes in support of King Ethelred. The Danes repulsed from London walls by the Londoners anno 1016. Earl Godwin with his navy assaulted the walls 1052. Wm. Fitz Stephen, in the time of Henry II., has these words: "The wall is high and great and well towered on the North side, with due distances between the towers. On the South side also the citie was walled and towered; but the fishful river of Thames, with his ebbings and flowing, hath long since subverted them. The wall on the North side is like a bow; and the South like the string of it."

Stow says: "I read that in the year 1215, the 17th day of May, being Sunday, the Barons came to London, and entred thro' Aldgate, in the service time, where they took such as they knew favoured the king, and spoiled their goods: They brake into the houses of the Jewes, and searched their coffers, to stuff their own purses that had been long empty. After this, Robert Fitzwalter, and Geffery de Mandevil, E. of Essex, and the E. of Gloucester, cheif leaders in the army, applied all diligence to repair the walls of the city with the stones of the Jewes broken houses."

This stone, it is highly probable, was one of those stones belonging to the house of some Jew; yet as all characters or letters are observed to be changing in great length of time, this possibly might be the letter used by the Jews here about or before the year 1200 of the Christian era. And what the meaning may be must be left to the studious in that kind of learning. It was done, at least, 538 years ago, it being buried in the wall with the face of the inscription downward, which is also a kind of evidence that it is one of those stones, and placed there at the then repair of London wall. Further accounts of repairs done to these walls may be seen in Stow's "Survey of London," 1598. J. Ames.

[1817, *Part I., p.* 196.]

Having heard that that ancient relic, London Wall, was about to be pulled down, I repaired thither a few days since to survey its ruins. . . .

The present remains are in length 75 yards, their height about 9 feet, and thickness 6 feet. On the north side the wall has been

undermined, and shows a layer of Roman bricks level with the pavement of the street—an undoubted proof of its antiquity. The texture of the wall is, like all other Roman remains, exceedingly firm and well cemented. . . .

In the reign of King John part of the old wall, which had been demolished after the Norman Conquest, was repaired, and carried up of the same thickness, and a height of between 8 and 9 feet, by the Barons.

Upon this was raised a wall wholly of brick, terminating in battlements, 2 feet 4 inches thick, and about 8 feet in height. The whole was adorned by upwards of forty stately towers.

Our forefathers were so careful to preserve this wall clear from incumbrance and prejudice that they passed a law that no tenement should be built within 16 feet of the walls.

This fragment, emphatically called London Wall, being, though not the only portion, one of a very few now remaining open to view in the Metropolis, it would be creditable to the taste of the city to direct that any modern improvement might be so contrived as to spare it from destruction.

The other fragments of the walls of London which occur to my recollection are those in Cripplegate Churchyard, and in Little Bridge Street, Blackfriars. G. O. P. T.

[1817, *Part I., p.* 401.]

By way of seconding the judicious remarks of your correspondent G. O. P. T. in p. 196, I beg you to insert the accompanying view (see Plate II.) of the most perfect specimen now existing of this much celebrated military defence :

"Very few places in London," says Mr. Malcolm in his "Londinium Redivivum," "afford a scene equal to the Church-yard of St. Giles :—the City Wall, overgrown with grass, tinged with various-coloured damps; some stones mouldered to dust, leaving chasms between their more durable neighbours; the circular bastion at the angle, from whence it ranges East and West on one side, and North and South on the other : the antient Hall of the Barber Surgeons projecting across its foundation to the South ; Lamb's Chapel to the North ; the tower and the Church ; the tombs of the wealthy, and the humble heaps of the poor,—all combine to recall past ages before us, and occasion many melancholy yet grateful reflections."

Mr. J. T. Smith, in his "Ancient Topography of London," has given four interesting and excellent views of different portions of these venerable walls : (1) Inside of the watch-tower, discovered near Ludgate Hill, May 1, 1792 ; (2) parts of London Wall and Bethlem Hospital (lately destroyed) ; (3) south-west view of Bethlem Hospital and London Wall (also now destroyed) ; and (4) a fragment of London Wall as it stood in the churchyard of St. Giles,

Cripplegate, in 1793. This is a different portion of the wall to that represented in the annexed plate; but Mr. J. T. Smith had previously engraved, as an illustration of Pennant's "London," a view of this same round tower. In describing the second plate above enumerated, Mr. Smith has the following judicious statement of the materials and measurement of that portion of the wall which has recently been removed:

"The opposite Plate represents short specimens of that great portion of London Wall, which extends 714 feet Westward from the ground which faces the North end of Winchester-street, nearly to the spot where Moorgate stood. The chief part of this great length of wall consists of three distinct characters. First, an inside one of chalk and flint, cased on either side with a rubble one of ragstone, strongly cemented together. This Wall is in some places about 8 feet thick, and 8 feet high from the present pavement; but it must originally have commenced at a depth considerably below, as may be seen whenever the ground is opened. The third character is a tessellated, or partly-glazed brick wall, surmounted with battlements coped with stone. It is erected upon 2 feet 3 inches of the cased Wall, on that side next to the City Ditch, and is in height, from the top of the cased Wall to the top of the stone coping, 8 feet; the space between the battlements is 2 feet 6 inches. Upon clearing the dirt away from some parts of the top of the cased Wall, I found that it had been covered with two layers of brick of an unusual size, measuring 1 foot 1 inch and a half, by 5 inches and a quarter, and only two inches and a half thick. These bricks were of a rich deep red, extremely close and hard;—they were possibly some of those mentioned by Stow as having been made in Moor-fields. There are, it must be observed, in many parts of the stone casing, pieces of bright red larger bricks, but not so thick as those just mentioned; and these are often looked upon by many persons as Roman."

N. R. S.

[1824, *Part I., p.* 5.]

Having lately heard it asserted that a part of old London Wall, running in an easterly and westerly direction behind the houses in Little Britain and Giltspur Street, had been taken down, I procured admission into the vacant ground belonging to Christ's Hospital, occupying the space between the old library and the new infirmary lately erected for the boys; but on inspection these remains did not appear to me to have run in a direct line with that portion of London Wall that still backs the houses in Bull and Mouth Street, and forms part of the boundary of St. Botolph's Churchyard. Besides, the materials of the ruined wall within the hospital have not that mixture of brick, etc., that appears in old London Wall; I was therefore inclined to conclude that the remains in question belonged to the

convent of the Grey Friars, which stood on this ground, especially as the line of wall continued would have intersected the site of Giltspur Street Compter, and terminated nearly opposite St. Sepulchre's Church, perhaps many feet out of the line of the old gate of Newgate, both north and west. Close to this wall I find also that the greatest part of the refectory belonging to the Grey Friars remained nearly entire within these five years, the oaken rafters of which are still piled up near the spot. Perhaps the library erected by Sir Richard Whittington in 1429 will soon be the only external vestige of this once-celebrated convent, the burial-place of four queens and a number of the English nobility.

W. Hamilton Reid.

[1852, *Part II.*, *p.* 278.]

During the last few weeks a large portion of the Roman London Wall, which had been concealed perhaps for centuries, was laid open near Tower Hill, and its facing was found to be in better preservation than anyone had supposed. It is now being encased in new houses, which again conceal it from view. During these works many interesting fragments have been seen, including fragments of sculpture, cornices, columns, and hewn stones, which had served for the foundations of buildings; but the whole of these, we are informed, have been again worked up, with one exception, which was thought worthy of preservation by the City authorities.

Gates of London.

[1750, *pp.* 591-593.]

Aldgate, which is 1,760 feet north from the Tower, was one of the four original gates of London erected by the Romans, through which their vicinal way led to Old Ford. Maitland argues that it had not its name from its greater antiquity than any other, but that the Saxons at their coming, finding it in a ruinous state, might fix the name of *Eald* or *Ald* on it. It is mentioned in a charter of Edgar anno 967. Being in decay, it was pulled down in 1606, and many Roman coins found, two of which Mr. Bond, the surveyor, caused to be cut in stone, and placed on each side the arch of the east front. (See the Plate.)

The first foundation-stone was laid in 1607 at the depth of 16 feet, and the whole finished in 1609, with a postern to the north and a water-conduit at the south-east angle, which being disused, two houses were erected in the room (1734) and another postern to the south. The apartments over it are now used for a gift school. On the gate is this inscription:

"Senatus populusque Londinensis fecit, 1609, Sir Humphry Wild, Mayor."

And this over the north postern:

"This foot postern was made at the care and charge of the honourable city of London, in the Mayoralty of Sir Anthony Bateman, Knt. Anno Dom. 1660."

Bishopsgate is 1,440 feet north-west from Aldgate. The old gate being in a ruinous condition, was taken down in 1731; but a foundation for a new one was not laid till May, 1733, which, almost as soon as finished, by neglect of the builders in not making good abutments, fell down, but was rebuilt in the present form. The inscription thereon:

"Rebuilt Anno Domini 1733, The Right Hon. John Barber, Esq., Lord Mayor."

Maitland by a mistake says that it was not finished till 1735. He apologizes in his Preface for imperfections of this sort. In our case an opportunity, which he had not, soon comes of correcting an error, and such intimations are very friendly, and no less acceptable.

"Moorgate," says Stow, "was first erected anno 1415 for the easier access of the citizens to their gardens and adjacent fields, and received its name from its vicinity to the neighbouring moor, which is now made solid ground. It is situated 1,664 feet westward from Bishopsgate, and the present stately edifice erected in 1674, the arch higher than the rest, and the common rules of proportion, for the conveniency of the city trained bands marching through it to exercise in the fields, with their pikes erect—a weapon not now in use. The apartments over it are appropriated to one of the Lord Mayor's carvers.

Cripplegate is 1,032 feet more westward, named from cripples begging there. Maitland reckons it one of the four first city gates, and not Aldersgate, as Stow supposes: (1) Because this gate is mentioned in 1010; (2) as it is proved to be over the Roman military way called Ermine Street, which led from London by Hornsey northward. The inscription says:

"This gate was repaired and beautified, and the new postern made at the charge of the city, in the 15th of Charles I. in the mayoralty of Sir John Robinson, Knight and Bart. Lieut. of the Tower 1663."

The apartments over it were for a city officer, but now are let to private persons.

Aldersgate, south-west of Cripplegate 1,265 feet. Maitland, contrary to Stow, supposing it of less antiquity than the preceding, derives the name from Aldrich, a Saxon, or from the place where elders grew, rather than from Ealder, as of a more ancient date than the rest; and because he nowhere finds it to be mentioned before the Conquest, he concludes it not erected before. "The present gate," says that writer, "with a postern (only) at the West end, was built in 1607, towards the charge of which, Wm. Parker, citizen and

merchant taylor, gave £1,000, but it being much defaced by the Fire of London, 1666, it was repaired in 1670. The apartments over it are appointed for the common cryer of the city, for whose accommodation the eastern postern is shut up, to the great incommodity of the citizens, who on that account are obliged frequently to go thro' the gateway, to the endangering their persons by horses and carriages, which inconvenience wants much to be redressed; for it is certainly a great pity that a publick convenience should give way to that of a single person, especially as he is a servant of the city." This is now remedied, and a postern made. This gate was repaired and beautified in the mayoralty of Micajah Perry, Esq. When the word "beautified" appeared on the gate, a letter was sent to his lordship by a citizen desiring that safety might be considered also, and representing that a deep channel for the current of much water, being in the middle of the gateway, just where the carthorses must go, it had happened that a horse, choosing better footing on one side the channel, had unexpectedly drawn the wheel against the stonework and crushed a person to death, and therefore proposed that the channel should be turned to one side as at Newgate, which was accordingly done, though no real name was put to the letter, and only the word "Civicus."

Stow gives the following account of the ornaments and inscriptions, but the characters are not now legible:

"On the North, in a large square over the arch, is the figure of K. James I. on horseback, in the posture as he came into England, (whose entrance was at that gate) and over that the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, quartered. On the other side are two effigies, viz., on the East side the prophet Jeremiah, with this text, chap. xvii. v. 25. Then shall enter into the gates of this city, kings and princes, sitting upon the throne of David, riding in chariots, and on horses, they and their princes, the men of Judah, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem; and this city shall remain for ever.

"And on the Westside of him, the figure of the prophet Samuel, with this text, 1 Samuel, chap. xii. v. 1. And Samuel said unto all Israel, Behold, I have hearkened unto your voice, in all that you said unto me, and have made a king over you.

"On the Southside is the effigie of K. James the first, sitting in his chair of state in his royal robes."

The author of the "Review of the Publick Buildings" calls it a heavy Gothic building, deserving little notice, except for the bas-relief of King James I., which, though in an awkward and inelegant taste, is a very tolerable piece of workmanship, and may challenge some applause.

On the inner side of the gate is this inscription:

"Repaired and beautified Anno Dom. 1739, the Right Hon. Micajah Perry, Lord Mayor."

Newgate is south-west from the preceding 1,037 feet (Strype), so named from its modern building about the reign of Henry I. (Stow); but Howel says it was then only repaired, and that its ancient name was Chamberlain's Gate. Maitland supposes it one of the four original gates, and not Ludgate (as Stow thinks), because on digging the foundation for Holbourn Bridge the vestigia of the Roman military way, called Watling Street, were discovered pointing directly to this gate. It has for above 500 years been the gaol for felons both for city and county, but, being destroyed in 1666 by the fire, was rebuilt with greater magnificence than any of the other gates, as appears by the plate.

The fixed donations to it as a prison are about £52 a year, 60 stones of beef and 5 dozen of bread (Maitland).

Ludgate is 797 feet south from Newgate. Maitland rejects Geoffry of Monmouth's opinion that it was named from King Lud, but thinks rather, with Leland, from the neighbouring flood, now Fleet-ditch (*quasi*, Flod, Vleet, or Fleet), which has given names to a street, prison, lane, and market.

The present gate was erected in 1586, with the statue of Queen Elizabeth with the royal arms in the west front (see the Plate), and the fictitious Lud and his two sons on the east, which three statues, Maitland says, are a dishonour to the city, and would have removed, and Tacitus, the first historian that mentions it, put up. He adds that the gate was enlarged by Sir Stephen Forster, Mayor, with several rooms for the free use of the prisoners (though now otherwise), because he himself had been a prisoner there. But, being at the begging grate, a rich widow asked how much would release him; he said £20. She paid it, and took him into her service, where, by his indefatigable application to business, he so gained her affections that she married him, and he got so great riches by commerce that she concurred with him to make his former prison more commodious, and to endow a new chapel, where on a wall was this inscription on a brass plate:

> "Devout souls that pass this way
> For Stephen Forster, late maior, heartily pray
> And dame Agnes his spouse, to God consecrate,
> That for pity this house made for Londoners in Ludgate.
> So that for lodging and water prisoners here nought pay,
> As their keepers shall all answer at dreadful domes-day."

The same writer describes the government of this prison by several elective officers, also the division of the gifts, and inveighs with great acrimony against the keepers at such division, extorting 2s. 4d. from each prisoner's share, that amounts to 3s. 4d. The yearly donations to this prison amount to £62, about 40 stone of beef, and five dozen of bread.

From Ludgate to Fleet Ditch, on the west, along the old wall, are

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484 feet, thence to the next part of the river Thames 780, and from thence to the white tower, within the Tower of London, east, 5,950 feet, so that the whole circumference of the city within the walls is 3 miles 165 feet.

Temple Bar is the place where the freedom of the city of London and the liberty of the city of Westminster part. This separation was anciently only posts, rails, and a chain, such as at Holborn, Smithfield, and White Chapel bars. Afterwards there was a house of timber erected across the street, with a narrow gateway and an entry on the south side of it under the house. But since the Great Fire there is erected a stately gate, with two posterns on each side for the convenience of foot-passengers, with strong gates to shut up in the nights, and always good store of watchmen.

This gate is built of Portland stone, of rustic work below, and of Corinthian order. Over the gateway on the east side, fronting the city of London, in two niches, are the effigies, in stone, of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. very curiously carved, and the King's arms over the keystone of the gate, the supporters being at a distance over the rustic work. And on the west side, fronting the city of Westminster, in two niches, are the like figures of King Charles I. and King Charles II. in Roman habit. Through this gate are two passages for foot-passengers: one on the south, over which is engraven:

"Continued, Sir Richard Ford, Mayor; Finished, Sir George Waterman, Mayor."

Temple Gate is in the style of Inigo Jones, and is far from being inelegant.

[1760, *p.* 390.]

The materials of the three following city gates were sold before the committee of city lands to Mr. Blagden, a carpenter in Coleman Street: viz., Aldgate for £177 10s., Cripplegate for £91, and Ludgate for £148. The purchaser was to begin to pull down Ludgate on August 4, and the two others on September 1, and is to clear away all the rubbish, etc., in two months from those days.

The workmen began pulling down that part of Ludgate called the master's side; the common side, which fronts Blackfriars, is to remain till a convenient place can be provided for the reception of the prisoners. The statue of Queen Elizabeth on the west side is purchased by Alderman Gosling, in order to be set up near St. Dunstan's Church after the removal of the shops under it.

[1803, *Part I.*, *p.* 417.]

Encouraged by your readiness to admit into your valuable repository everything which has for its object useful information, I take the liberty to send you a slight drawing (Plate II., Fig. 1) of an ancient

arch brought to public view by the fire which happened in 1800, at Aldgate; it is still in part to be seen. My motive for this freedom is the hope (should you think it worth engraving) it may induce some of your learned correspondents to give a better account of its origin than I have been able to collect. F. A.

[1853, *Part I., pp.* 393-394.]

I send for your perusal a decree enrolled in Chancery bearing date the 37th Henry VIII., which, as it confirms and illustrates the following passage in Stow,* may not be ungrateful to your civic readers: "This gate [Billingsgate] is now more frequented than of old time, when the Queen's-hithe was used as being appointed by the kings of this realm to be the special or only port for taking up of such kind of merchandises brought to this city by merchants and foreigners, and the drawbridge of timber at London Bridge was then to be raised or drawn up for passage of ships with tops thither." The decree dissolves an injunction obtained by the parishioners of St. Mary at Hill, who claimed title to a portion of Billingsgate wharf, which had been called Romeland, but the Chancellor decided against the parishioners upon the title made out by the citizens, viz.:

Rot. Judic' in Canc' temp. Hen. VIII., p. 1, *No.* 62.

"Memorandum, that where Alen Percy, clerke of the church of St. Mary Hill in London, and the parishioners of the same, lately exhibited a bill of compleynt into this court against the mayor and cominaltie of the citie of London and George Medley chamberleyne of the seid citie, declaring by the same that the same late parson and his predecessours tyme out of mind had been seised of and in a mease and a keye called Romeland, at Byllyngesgate, in London, in the right of the seid church, time out of mind, to th'use of the seid parishioners; and that the seid chamberleyn had entred upon the seid keye called Romeland by wrong, and dayly interruptyd the seid parson and parishioners therof; and for that they were not able to trie the seid matter with the seid mayor and cominaltie in London, requyred an injunction agenst the seid mayor and cominaltie and chamberleyn that they should not medle with the possession ne the profetts therof until the seid matter were herd and determined in this court: and thereupon obtained the same. Whereupon the said maior and cominaltie and the seid chamberleyn made answere that the said ground called Romeland was the comen wharffe of Byllingesgate belonging to the said citie, and theyr proper soyle, and no part of the seid keye; whereupon they were at issue: and upon divers solempn heryngs of the seid matter the seid complainant shewed furthe a copie of a will made by one John Cawston, of a devise and bequest of a corner house, with a keye to the same belongynge, and

* Stow's "Survay," tit. Billingsgate Ward.

did affirm that the said Romeland was parcell of the said keye, but could shewe no evidence ne direct prooffe that the seid Romeland was any parcell of the seid keye; and the seid citizens did affirme that the seid Cawston's keye did extend unto the seid Romeland, but that it was no parcell thereof, but were two distinct thinges lieinge together, th'one belonginge to the seid citie and th'other to the seid parson, which the seid complainant could not reprove: Wherefore it was ordered, the xxiiith daie of October, the xxxvijth yere of the raigne of our sov'aigne lord King Henry th'eight, that the said compl'ts should bringe furthe dedes and evidences proving theyr title to the seid Romeland at *Octabis Hillarij* then next following, or els a decree to be made for the said defend^{ts} agenst them concerning the seid Romeland. And fforasmoche as at the seid daie, ne any tyme sythen, the seid compleinants could not ne have not suffyciently proved theyr seid title, ne shewed any dedes or evydence of the same, and for that yt is proved by good witnesses that the chamberleyns of the seid citie for the tyme being have usually taken the profetts of the seid Romeland, and repaired the same, as well in herdstone and clensyng of the same as otherwise; and that the seid defendants shewed divers matters in olde tyme making mencion of the comen wharffe there called Romeland, and that the same was presented by xxiiij^{ti} wardmote quests to be the cities ground; and that the seid citizens have peasably enjoyed a like ground called Romeland at Queenhithe, tyme out of mynde, without interrupcion, and have taken a tolle and kept a market bothe [booth] upon th'one of the seyd places and upon th'other, and have had a bell in the said Romeland at Byllyngesgate, to ring to the markett there, and shewyd King Henry the vjth charter of graunte to them made of all voide groundes in the seid citie; and that Whittington, sometyme mayor of London, made a conduyte upon the seid Romeland, called the Bosse of Byllyngsgate;* and that the said citizens ought to take wharfage there, and shewyd a cherto^{r} that if any of theyr profetts were taken from them, that then they should have allowance therof in the Exchequer upon the payment of theyr ffee ferme wherof the same profetts are parcell: For which causes and many other moving this court, it is decreed by the right hon'ble Sir Thomas Wriothesley, of the noble order of the Garter knight, Lord Wriothesley, Lorde Chancelour of England, by the consent of the said Chauncerye, that the said injunction shall from hensforth be dissolved, and that the seid mayor and cominaltie, and theyr successours, from hensforthe shall be dysmyssed out of the seid court sine die." T. E. T.

* This is doubtless the Boss to which Stow alludes under the same title, viz.: "On the north side is Bosse-alley, so called of a boss of spring water continually running, which standeth by Billingsgate against this alley, and was sometime made by the executors of Richard Whittington."

[1853, *Part I., pp.* 509—510.]

In Maitland's "History of London" (edit. 1739, p. 455), he mentions, among the Remarkables in Billingsgate Ward, "Roomland, or place where the masters of coal ships, coal mongers, and heavers daily meet to transact their affairs in."

It is remarkable that in Entick's edition of Maitland in 1775 there is no mention of this Roomland, except that, after reciting an Act of Common Council of June 6, 1707, for regulating the fish-market at Billingsgate, which was established by an Act of Parliament of 10 and 11 William III., it is said that "this place is now more frequented than in ancient time, when Queenhithe was made use of for the said purpose."

And under the head of Queenhithe Ward (Maitland, 1775, p. 1030) I find "certain impositions were set upon ships and other vessels coming thither (to Queen Hithe), as upon corn, salt, and other things, toward the charge of cleansing Romeland there, the 41st Edward III."

"This Romeland being annoyed with dung, filth, etc., it was ordered by an Act of Common Council, 41 Edward III. that the place should forthwith be made clean and paved."

And in the 3 Edward IV. "the market at Queenhithe being hindered by the slackness of drawing up London Bridge, it was ordained, that all manner of vessels resorting to the City with victual should be sold by retail; and if there came but one vessel at a time it should come to Queenhithe; but if two vessels, one should come to Queenhithe, and the other to Billingsgate; if three, two of them to Queenhithe, and the third to Billingsgate, etc.; always the more to Queenhithe."

Romeland at Billingsgate was probably part of the possessions of the abbey of Waltham. The Abbat's London residence was at St. Mary-at-Hill, on the south side of the church, and the property of the abbey extended into Thames Street and to the river-side at Billingsgate.

In an account of John Higham, Collector of Farm Rents for the Court of Augmentation, in 31 and 32 Henry VIII., a return is made of xiijs. iiijd., as received from the Chamberlain of London for quit-rent of one tenement, and "unius *le key* juxta Byllingesgate in parochia prædicta (St. Mary-at-Hull) . . ." and of xxvjs. viijd. from the Wardens of the Fishmongers of London for the quit-rent of one tenement, formerly of Robert Herdinge, and late of Alice Mungeanies, widow, lying at Holyrood Wharf, in the parish aforesaid; and of xxvjs. viijd. from Giles Polyfer for quit-rent of one tenement at Holy Rood Wharf, late of John Shelton, of London, mercer, in the parish aforesaid.

There is a singular coincidence as regards this Romeland at

Billingsgate, adjacent to the town residence of the Abbat of Waltham at St. Mary-at-Hill, and another Romeland at Waltham Abbey.

Of this Romeland at Waltham Abbey Dr. Thomas Fuller ("History of Waltham Abbey") says: "The mentioning of the consent of Pope Alexander to the suppression of Waltham dean and canons, and substituting Augustinians in their room, mindeth me of a spacious place in this town, at the entrance of the abbey, built about with houses, called 'Rome land,' as (Peter Pence were termed 'Rome Scot') at this day. It is generally believed that the rents thereof peculiarly belonged to the Church of Rome. Thus the Pope would not be so bad a carver as to cut all away to others, and reserve no corner to himself."

Fuller also takes occasion to say, with reference to an item in the churchwarden's accounts of Waltham Abbey, in 34 Henry VIII., of sixpence "paid to the ringers at the coming of the king's grace," "Yet Waltham bells told no tales every time King Henry came hither, having a small house in Rome land, to which he is said oft privately to retire for his pleasure."

I send you, sir, these imperfect notes on the subject referred to by your correspondent T. E. T. in his communication of the very interesting decree of the Court of Chancery, printed in your time-honoured Magazine for this month, not venturing to solve the question as to the meaning and derivation of the name of "Romeland," but in the hope that any contribution of authorities bearing upon the question may assist some of your more learned readers to elucidate a point upon which I have been very desirous of information. GEO. R. CORNER.

[1848, *Part II.*, *p.* 38.]

I am not aware of any writer having noticed the inconsistency of Stow in his account of the old city gates of London. He supposed that the seven of these gates mentioned by Fitz-Stephen as existing in his time—viz., in the reign of Henry II.—to have been the Postern Gate near the Tower, Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Aldersgate, Newgate, Ludgate, and Bridgegate, thus omitting Cripplegate, although he shortly afterwards says that this gate was "so called long before the Conquest," and that it had been called "Porta Contractorum," a name that seems descended from the Roman times.* In short, there is abundance of evidence to show that this gate existed immediately after, and even before, the Conquest.

It may, I think, be safely concluded that Cripplegate was one of the

* This rather confirms the notion, hinted at in your pages nearly six years ago, of the name of Fore Street having been derived from some Roman forum which have existed thereabouts; for Godwin, in his "Exposition of Roman Antiquities," p. 8, edition 1680, says that forum is sometimes taken for a place of negotiation.

original gates in the city wall, and it was, in my opinion, the principal one—that is, the one through which, in the Roman times, their great roads to the east, north, and west of London were approached. It is plain from the Itineraries, as I view them, that the stations of the Romans, next to London, to the north of the Thames, were only Durolitum and Sulloniaca. I have differed with former commentators on the Itineraries as to the site of these stations by placing Durolitum on the river Lea about Cheshunt and Waltham, and Sulloniaca at or near Colney Hatch. It is not, however, material for the purposes of this paper to enter into my reasons for this opinion, as my object now is to endeavor to show that these two stations were approached from London by Cripplegate; and I also think that the station Pontes, although it was, as I believe, at Walton-upon-Thames, in Surrey, and on the south of the Thames,* was approached from London by that gate. My opinion is that from Cripplegate there was one short road to Old Street, from whence, at different points of that street, the road to each of the three above-mentioned stations diverged. It is observable that Dr. Stukeley imagined the road from Pontes (which he placed at Stanes) came to Old Street. It seems that this street has borne its name for many ages, which is a strong indication of its having been a highway in very early times.

Mr. Maitland was of opinion that, in the year 1010, Cripplegate was the only gate in the north wall of the city, and that it was originally erected over a Roman military way which led from London to Hornsey:† and it has been remarked that the custom of making proclamations at the end of Wood Street may have arisen from the circumstance of its having been one of the old Roman military ways. It is absurd to derive the name of this gate (as Camden and many others have done) from cripples begging there: its name probably arose from some subterranean passage there, which, according to Fosbroke (quoting Dugdale), was called Crypel-gate. J. P.

Wren's Churches.

[1756, *p.* 602.]

An account of the expenses of fifty new churches built in London by Sir Christopher Wren, communicated by Joseph Ames, F.R.S.

	£	s.	d.
1 St. Paul's Cathedral	736,752	2	3¼
2 All Hallows the Great	5,641	9	9
3 All Hallows, Bread Street	3,348	7	2

* See *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1841, p. 257, and the Minor Correspondence for the next month.

† I have long thought that this was the course of the Watling Street, which went to *Verulam* by *Sulloniaca*. Thus I repudiate Camden's opinion of its passing "in a direct line from London to Verulam over Hampstead-heath, and so by Edgworth and Ellestre." Maitland's opinion confirms my idea of the site of Sulloniaca.

		£	s.	d.
4	All Hallows, Lombard Street	8,058	15	6
5	St. Alban's, Wood Street	3,165	0	8
6	St. Ann and St. Agnes	2,448	0	10
7	St. Andrew's, Wardrobe	7,060	16	11
8	St. Andrew's, Holborn	9,000	0	0
9	St. Antholin's	5,685	5	10¾
10	St. Austin's	3,145	3	10
11	St. Bennet's, Grace Church	3,583	9	5¼
12	St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf	3,328	18	10
13	St. Bennet, Fink	4,129	16	10
14	St. Bride's	11,430	5	11
15	St. Bartholomew's	5,077	1	1
16	Christ's Church	11,778	9	6
17	St. Clement's, East Cheap	4,365	3	4½
18	St. Clement's Danes	8,786	17	0½
19	St. Dionis Back Church	5,737	10	8
20	St. Edmund the King	5,207	11	0
21	St. George, Botolph Lane	4,509	4	10
22	St. James, Garlick Hill	5,357	12	10
23	St. James, Westminster	8,500	0	0
24	St. Lawrence, Jewry	11,870	1	9
25	St. Michael, Basing Hall	2,822	17	1
26	St. Michael Royal	7,455	7	9
27	St. Michael, Queen Hithe	4,354	3	8
28	St. Michael, Wood Street	2,554	2	11
29	St. Michael, Crooked Lane	4,541	5	11
30	St. Martin's, Ludgate	5,378	9	7
31	St. Matthew's, Friday Street	2,301	8	2
32	St. Michael's, Cornhill	4,686	18	8
33	St. Margaret's, Lothbury	5,340	8	1
34	St. Margaret's, Pattens	4,986	10	4
35	St. Mary, Abchurch	4,922	2	4½
36	St. Mary Magdalane	4,291	12	9½
37	St. Mary Somerset	6,579	18	1
38	St. Mary, Athill	3,980	12	3
39	St. Mary, Aldermanbury	5,237	3	6
40	St. Mary-le-Bow	8,071	18	1
	The steeple of it	7,388	8	7¾
41	St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey	5,042	6	11
42	St. Olave's, Jewry	5,580	4	10
43	St. Peter's, Cornhill	5,647	8	2
44	St. Swithin's, Cannon Street	4,687	4	6
45	St. Stephen's, Walbrook	7,652	13	8
46	St. Stephen's, Coleman Street	4,020	16	6
47	St. Mildred, Bread Street	3,705	13	6¼

		£	s.	d.
48	St. Magnus, London Bridge	9,579	19	10
49	St. Vedast, alias Foster Lane Church ...	1,853	15	6
50	St. Mildred, Poultry	4,654	9	7¾
	The Monument, Fish Street Hill	8,856	8	0

London Churches Burnt 1666 and not Rebuilt.

[1824, *Part I., p.* 8.]

The following is a list of the churches destroyed by the dreadful Fire of London in 1666 which were not rebuilt.

Several of the undermentioned burying-grounds, etc., have a tablet conspicuously affixed to their respective walls, thereby pointing out to the curious perambulator the site and name of the late church, and to whom dedicated. It is to be regretted that many of the burying-grounds, etc., are deficient in this useful and necessary piece of information.

Alhallows, Honey-lane; the Church was situate where part of Honey-lane market now is.

Alhallows the Less, was situate in Thames-street, near Cole-harbour, now a burying-ground.

St. Andrew Hubbard, was situate where the King's Weigh-house now is.

St. Anne, Black Friars, was situate in Ireland-yard, now a burying-ground.

St. Benet Sherehog, was situate in Pancras-lane, near Bucklersbury, now a burying-ground.

St. Botolph, Billingsgate, was situate in Thames-street, over against Botolph-lane, late a burying-ground, now built on.

St. Faith, was under the late Cathedral of St. Paul, where the parishioners have now a place to bury in.

St. Gabriel, Fenchurch, was situate in Fenchurch-street; the ground where it stood laid into the highway or street.

St. Gregory, was situate in St. Paul's Church-yard, near where Queen Anne's statue now stands.

St. John Baptist, was situate on Dowgate-hill, the corner of Cloak-lane, now a burying-ground.

St. John Evangelist, was situate in Watling-street, the corner of Friday-street, now a burying-ground.

St. John Zachary, was situate the corner of Noble-street, now a burying-ground.

St. Lawrence Pountney, was situate on Lawrence Pountney-hill, now a burying-ground.

St. Leonard Eastcheap, was situate near Eastcheap, on Fish-street Hill, now a burying-ground.

St. Leonard Foster-lane, was situate on the West side of Foster-lane, late a burying-ground, part of the site of the intended Post-office.

St. Margaret Moses, was situate in Passing-alley, near Friday-street, late a burying-ground, now Little Friday-street.

St. Margaret, New Fish-street, was situate where the Monument now stands.

St. Martin Pomeroy, was situate in Ironmonger-lane, on the part of the ground now the Church-yard.

St. Martin Orgars, was situate in Martin's-lane, where there is now a French Church.

St. Martin Vintry, was situate the lower end of College-hill, in Thames-street, now a burying-ground.

St. Mary Bothaw, was situate in Turn-Wheel-lane, now a burying-ground.

St. Mary Colechurch, was situate in the Old Jewry, where the Mercer's School was, and Frederick-place now is.

St. Mary Magdalene, Milk Street, was situate where part of Honey-lane Market now is.

St. Mary Mounthaw was situate on Labour-in-vain Hill, now a burying-ground.

St. Mary Staining, was situate on the North side of Oat-lane, now a burying-ground.

St. Mary Woolchurch, was situate where the Mansion-house now stands.

St. Michael le Quern, was situate near Paternoster-row, in the High-street of Cheapside, where a Conduit formerly stood.

St. Nicholas Acon, was situate in Nicholas-lane now a burying-ground.

St. Nicholas Olave, was situate on Bread-street Hill, now a burying-ground.

St. Olave, Silver-street, was situate on the South side of Noble-street, now a burying-ground.

St. Pancras, Soper-lane, was situate in Pancras-lane, near Queen-st., now a burying-ground.

St. Peter, Cheap, was situate the corner of Wood-street, Cheapside, now a burying-ground.

St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, was situate the bottom of Peter's-hill, in Thames-street, now a burying-ground.

St. Thomas the Apostle, was situate in the street or highway near the burying-ground the Corner of Cloak-lane.

The Holy Trinity, was situate where there is now a Lutheran Church.

N.B.—The Church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks was situate in Threadneedle-street, and pulled down in 1781 to make room for the enlargement of the Bank of England.

Would it not be a considerable improvement in the "Bills of Mortality" to arrange the parishes as they are *now* united, with a brace to denote the junction?—*e.g.*:

	Buried.
St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish-street	11
St. Gregory by St. Paul's	44

H. C. B.

[1827, *Part I., p.* 128.]

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xciv. (*ante*, p. 208), the conduct of those parishes whose church was burnt at the Fire of London, and have judiciously affixed a tablet to denote the site thereof, is highly commended. If it will not trespass on your pages, I should be gratified to see them recorded. From the following interesting inscriptions, the deficient parishes have an opportunity of selecting and amending as circumstances require.

"Near this marble in ye place which before the Fire of London was the porch of ye Church of St. Anne Black Friars, lye interr'd," etc.

"Before the dreadfull Fire, Anno 1666, stood the Parish Church of St. Bennet Sherehog."

"Before the late dreadfull Fire, Anno Domini 1666. Here stood the Parish Church of St. John Baptist upon Wallbroke, &c. The above stone was new faced, and the letters fresh cut, A.D. 1774."

"Before the dreadfvll Fire Anno Dom. 1666, stood the Parish Church of St. Mary Stayning."

"This was the Parish Chvrch of St. Olave Silver-street, destroy'd by the dreadfvl Fire in the yeare 1666."

"Before ye late dreadfvll Fyer this was ye Parish Chvrch of St. Peter Pavls Wharfe. Demolished September 1666, and now erected for a Chvrchyarde, Anno Domini, 1675. This stone was new fac'd and letter'd 1779."

Wilkinson's "Londinia Illustrata" gives a representation of the tablet heretofore affixed to the wall of the burying-ground of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, with this inscription:

"Before the dreadfvll Fire, Anno. Dom. 1666. Here stood the Parish Church of St. Lenard, Foster-lane."

The tablet should now be placed on the house of Mr. Elles, baker, Foster Lane, obliterating the word "here," and engraving, instead, the word "opposite."

H. C. B.

On the Demolition of Churches in the City of London.

[1834, *Part I., p.* 50.]

I am induced to call your readers' attention to a fact, which to a very great majority of them will be scarcely credible, that at the present moment active preparations are on foot in the city of London to effect the destruction of more than twenty of the churches of the Metropolis. Were I not certain of the truth of this statement

I should feel great hesitation in making an assertion which must to many appear to be begirt with incredibility.

The specious plea of improvement may be advanced to blind the eyes of many respectable individuals, who, aware of the excellence of their own conduct and the purity of their motives, will hesitate to ascribe feelings of an opposite kind to others; but let them pause, and before they suffer themselves to be misled, look well into the workings of a busy, meddling faction, which is at this time in active operation, with the ultimate object of overthrowing, not the tithes only, nor the patronage, nor the pluralities, but the Established Church itself.

That the churches which are to be destroyed do not stand in the way of any improvement projected or contemplated, is well known to the advocates of this measure; that not the most remote plea of expediency exists for their destruction is as certain as the very existence of these churches. No; the real object for their removal is the injury of the Establishment, an early step towards the overthrow of the Church, and the exaltation of the friends of heresy and irreligion.

The first object of the attack is St. Clement's Church, near the site of the desecrated fane of St. Michael, of which not a stone remains; and amidst the carts and bustle of one of the new-fashioned openings to London Bridge the consecrated ground is lost and extinguished. CHICHELE.

[1834, *Part I.*, *pp.* 154-156.]

To prove the value which the various churches built by Sir Christopher Wren possess, as examples of our excellent school of church-building, would fill a greater space in your Magazine than I can presume to occupy. I shall only on this head observe that Mr. Savage, the architect of one of the best modern Grecian churches (St. James, Bermondsey *), has chosen his model from the school of Wren, the steeple being a close imitation of that of St. Stephen, Walbrook.

I shall now follow up the correspondence which has appeared in your pages, with a list of a portion of the churches doomed to destruction, and some brief observations on their character as works of art; but in the outset I am happy to inform your readers that St. Clement's Church, mentioned in my last letter, is saved from destruction by the refusal of three Prelates of the Church to give their sanction to its destruction.†

* *Vide Gentleman's Magazine*, September, 1830, for an engraving and description of the church.

† The Archbishop of Canterbury, as Metropolitan; the Bishop of London, as Diocesan and patron of St. Clement's; and the Bishop of Llandaff, as Dean of St. Paul's, the patron of St. Martin Orgar's, the living which is united to St. Clement's.

1. *St. Stephen, Walbrook.*—The beauties of this church are so well known that I shall not add a word in its favour. Its excellencies are perhaps even more appreciated on the Continent than at home. The Goths spared the Pantheon; yet London, enlightened London, can really produce a junto of barbarians to call for the destruction of a building which is the admiration of every tasteful individual in Europe.

2. *St. Antholine.**—One of the finest of Wren's steeples; a square tower sustaining an octangular spire all of stone, in a plain and bold style of architecture, closely resembling the matchless specimens of antiquity. In 1829 the church and spire were thoroughly repaired, the latter restored, and about 14 feet rebuilt. Church in plan octangular, ceiling an oval dome, sustained on a peristyle of eight columns; order Composite.

3. *Allhallows the Great.*—Exterior massive and heavy, very suitable to the situation; interior light and cheerful. The characteristics are elegance united with a great boldness of detail; order Doric. The matchless screen, the gift of the Hanse Merchants, is unrivalled as a specimen of oak carving. The pulpit, altar, with three statues, and the various carved work about the church, render it an object of intense interest. It is in excellent repair.

4. *Allhallows, London Wall.*—A church of the modern school, with a plain outside, but highly decorated interior, too much partaking the character of a ballroom; but nevertheless, as a building, it is far from a bad specimen of architecture. The younger Dance was the architect. It is in a good state of repair.

5. *Allhallows, Bread Street.*—A plain and substantial stone church, built by Sir Christopher Wren. It has all the characteristics of the work of a great architect, without pretension to ornament or elaborate detail; it is simple and handsome, and shows to the meanest understanding the hand of a master. In good repair. This church, it is said, contains the ashes of Sir Isaac Newton. Are they to be scattered to the winds like the dust of the roads? Is this the respect which an enlightened country should show to the illustrious dead?

6. *St. Augustine, Watling Street.*—A very neat and even elegant church built from Wren's designs; order Corinthian. Recently repaired at a great expense.†

7. *St. Bartholomew, Exchange.*—The outside, of rough masonry, is only remarkable for its boldness. The interior, of the Tuscan order, shows a design of great beauty; the nave and aisles are separated by arches, like the quadrangle of the neighbouring Exchange, both the works of our great national architect Wren. The font and altar of the most valuable Sienna marble. This church is in excellent repair, having been very recently put into that state.

* All these churches are fully described in the late T. Allen's "History and Survey of London."

† *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. ci., part ii., p. 217.

8. *St. Benet, Fenchurch.*—Little of the outside is seen. A massive tower with a leaded dome, crowned with a cross, a model of the architect's cathedral; interior shows a peristyle of six columns supporting an elliptical dome; order Composite. Very recently repaired.

9. *St. Benet, Gracechurch.*—A solid church, without much pretension to ornament; a well-proportioned spire, and a light and cheerful interior. One of Wren's churches, and in good repair.

10. *St. James, Garlick Hithe.*—A grand and noble church, one of Wren's best designs; the interior is in plan a cross, contained in a parallelogram, with a chancel; the order Ionic, with a rich ceiling. The arrangement of the interior is worthy of Rome; it contains a painting by Burnet. The steeple is much admired. This church is in good repair.

11. *St. Martin's, Outwich.*—A neat little church, of which Mr. Cockerell is the architect; it only occupies a part of the site of the old church, the residue having been sacrificed to the demon of improvement. Lately repaired.

12. *St. Michael, Queenhithe.*—A design of Wren's, which forcibly displays the versatility of the great architect's genius; the church has but few features in common with his other edifices, but the exterior has a considerable portion of ornament, with a lofty spire; the interior light and elegant; repaired very recently.

13. *St. Vedast.*—The spire of this church is admired by every passenger who traverses Cheapside; it is a lofty obelisk, the proportions of which are so just that if Sir C. Wren had built nothing else this steeple would have established his fame; yet it is now to be inconsiderately doomed to destruction without the shadow of a pretence on the score of utility. The interior contains some of Gibbons's most exquisite carvings. I invite men of taste to look at the altar-screen.

The churches above enumerated (with St. Clement's, which has been saved) are about half of those on which the fangs of the destroyers were about to be laid. If no other considerations avail, if the sacredness of the depositories of the dead is disregarded, if the consecration of the church is treated as a vain ceremony, let the Fine Arts plead the cause of religion; and before the churches are doomed to destruction, let me hope that some Member of the House of Commons will suggest that the members of the Royal Academy should visit the churches, and give their opinion upon them as works of art. I hope and trust the friends of the Church will exert themselves, and manfully oppose a scheme which, under the false pretence of improvement, is intended to aim a deadly blow at the Established Church.

CHICHELE.

[1834, *Part I., pp.* 598-602.]

Report to the Court of Common Council from the Committee appointed in relation to Churches and Benefices within the City of London.

This Report, which was received and confirmed by the Court of Common Council on February 13 last, commences with certifying that Mr. R. L. Jones had, previously to the reference to the committee, two interviews with the Bishop of London, who promised to consider the subject; that his lordship, by his secretary, wrote to Mr. Jones, on October 15, 1883, stating that, until a formal proposition was submitted to him, he was not prepared to say more than that it might possibly be expedient to extend the application of a principle which had theretofore been acted upon in more than one instance—for consolidating certain parishes where joint population was of small amount—and that he would give his best consideration to any definite plan calculated to promote the residence and increase the efficiency of the clergy.

It may be remarked that the Bishop of London here expressly guards himself from further proceedings until *some definite plan* was submitted to him, and now we shall see what the heads of that plan were as referred to in the Report. The following is an abridgment of them in one column, with some remarks by way of comment in the other:

Heads of Propositions submitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London.	*Remarks.*
1. That the Parish Churches in the City being more numerous than required for the population, the number should be reduced, in order that the charge of maintaining and repairing may be decreased—proper Rectory houses provided in the parishes to be united, eventually augmenting the value of the Livings, and securing the residence of Incumbents; and the public streets widened and improved.	1. Where the duty is efficiently performed, there are not more Churches than would be required by even the decreased population of the city of London. Many Churches are maintaied and repaired at small expense to the Parishioners; and although additional rectory houses might be provided, and the value of livings augmented by union, yet there are many serious objections against the further union of parishes without the consent of the Parishioners, and above all, Churches should not be destroyed, and the remains of the dead desecrated, for the mere purpose of widening streets.

2. That Commissioners be appointed to carry the Act into execution. One moiety by the Corporation, and the other by the Ordinary.

2. This proposition shews completely the aim of its proposers, and would give them a power which the Archbishop and Bishop by their letter of the 7th of January at once refuse to sanction.

3. Power to take down the parish churches of —— [not naming them, although a sweeping number of thirteen are named at the end of the Report, as the first to be taken down] or such as may be agreed upon between the Ordinary and the Commissioners.

3. This extraordinary power is also refused to be sanctioned by the before named Prelates, and four of the parishes in the list immediately remonstrated against the design.

4. Upon giving notice, the Church to be taken down, the materials sold, and the produce vested in the Commissioners, for the purposes of the Act.

4. No comment is necessary on the arbitrary nature of this proposition. The Parishioners are not once mentioned as having a claim to be consulted.

5. As soon as the Church shall be taken down, the site thereof, and of the Burial ground, to vest in fee simple in the Commissioners, except such part as may be thrown into the public streets.

5. Again the Commissioners are to exercise unlimited authority, both over the Church and Burial ground, and parts of them, however hallowed and proper to be preserved, are to be torn up and thrown without ceremony into the public streets.

6. The graves to be disturbed as little as possible; bodies disturbed to be interred in the Church-yard, or removed, if required, under the direction of the Ordinary, provided no Parish Clerk who is an Undertaker shall be appointed for that purpose.*

6. These are the proposed tender mercies of the Commissioners in outraging the feelings of relatives and friends, and the public at large. The bodies to be removed to the Cuurch-yard, and then perhaps would follow the insult of erecting buildings upon them; or, if the friends require the remains of the deceased to be removed, they are not to employ their own Undertaker, if he happens to be the Parish Clerk.

* If this curious stipulation is meant to apply to the Parish Clerk of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, where the London Bridge Committee, or some or one of them, attempted to make sad havoc with the remains of the dead, reference should be made to the churchwardens and parishioners of that parish for a true statement of the facts.

7. The Monuments in the Church to be removed by the parties requiring the same, to the Church of the Parish to which it is united, at their own expense, without paying any fees for the same.

7. Here the Monuments would be compulsorily removed; then why are the parties (the relations or friends of the deceased, who have already paid the expence of erecting them) to be at the cost of removal? This is another instance of the utter violation of every kindly feeling with which the whole project of taking down Churches is entertained.

8. The Parish to be united to one of the adjoining Parishes.

8. And this although the Parishioners may protest against the same.

9. The Incumbent of the Parish whose Church is taken down to receive his stipend, etc., during life, or until his resignation or removal.

9. This may be deemed a bait to render the obnoxious measure palatable; be it remembered that in the case of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, the measure was compulsory.

10. The Incumbent of the adjoining Parish to perform all the duties of the united Parishes; and

11. Survivor of Incumbents to enjoy the united livings.

10, 11. This seems to be held out as an inducement by reversionary benefit to secure the consent of existing Incumbents on the score of pounds, shillings, and pence.

12. The patrons to have alternate presentations.

12. Whether this would be acceptable to patrons, may be doubted; many of them may prefer frequent presentations to smaller livings, rather than less frequent ones to larger livings.

13. Sermons or endowed Lectures to be preached in the Church of the United Parishes.

13. This cannot in justice be refused to be conceded in the event of the taking down of a Church where such endowments exist, but no thanks to the propositionists.

14. If the United Parishes have not a suitable Parsonage house, one to be provided or built in a suitable place by the Commissioners.

14. Even this proposal does not obviate the serious objections, or form a sufficient excuse for pulling down a Parish Church.

15. Any part of the vacant ground of an old Church or Church-yard, not used for build-

15. This seems to be the most reckless proposal of the whole, after the primary one of destroy-

ing a new Parsonage house, may be let on building leases, and the fee sold for the purposes of the Act, or applied to widen or improve the streets; with liberty to build within ten feet of any ancient light abutting upon such ground.

ing a sacred edifice unless in a case of imperative necessity. In the first place, what is called "an old Church" is generally one built since the Fire of London; and many such there are, even of those attempted to be destroyed, which are some of the admired works of Sir Christopher Wren.

What also becomes of the mockery of transferring the bodies of the deceased from the Church to the Church-yard (Prop. 6) if it is then to be built upon? After the Fire of 1666, the vacant Church-yards were preserved, carefully inclosed; with a gravelled walk, turf, and one or two green trees; but now, as if a breathing place was too great a luxury in this dense city, the sites of both Church and yard, with their sacred contents, are to be devoted to building leases or the transit of commerce.

16. Power to purchase any Glebe or other property adjoining, required for the improvements.

16. If these modern (miscalled) improvers take the Church, it is of much less moment to take the Glebe—but they seem to talk of their spoliation with as much ease and freedom as if the sacred ground was a piece of mere waste land, or was unworthy of respect and regard in a Christian country.

17. The Corporation to pay the expence of the Act.

17. No—Messieurs Corporators, this will not do; the reflective part of the community will spurn your money, and leave you to ruminate upon the ill success of your ill-digested, inconsiderate, and wanton scheme, praying that, as you grow older, you may grow wiser and better.

Let us now return to the Report. The Committee of the Corporation state that they agreed to the heads of a plan (it is presumed

those which have been just enumerated, and, if so, it is no wonder that they were speedily repudiated by the Archbishop and Bishop), and transmitted them to the Prelates, and a deputation waited upon their lordships on November 19 last to confer thereon, when it is stated that both the Prelates appeared fully to concur in the principle of the reduction of the number of parish churches, the Archbishop wishing that some plan could be adopted for rebuilding the churches in populous districts in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, and the Bishop stating that stipends for the incumbents might be procured. It is evident, however, from this *ex parte* statement that some misconception of the sentiments of the Prelates must have occurred, inasmuch as those stated are at variance with their lordships' letter of January 7, stating that "they entertain strong objections to the demolishing of buildings which have been dedicated to the service of God."

The Archbishop and Bishop are then represented as requesting further information, particularly an estimate of the value of the churches proposed to be taken down, the list of the churches being discussed and left for future consideration. It is clear, therefore, that up to this time the Prelates had not committed themselves to the Heads of Propositions submitted to them, but required further information and a definite plan.

On December 3 last Mr. R. L. Jones wrote to the Bishop of London that, as near as he could calculate, the sites of churches proposed to be taken down might be estimated at about £2,000 each. He then proceeds: "But I take the liberty of observing that, according to the view which the committee and self ('Ego et Rex meus') have taken of the subject, this is not to be considered in any respect a sacrifice of the property of the Church, which will receive, if required, in lieu of it, parsonage houses, intrinsically worth more money, exclusive of the other and numerous advantages resulting from a change which will insure to the inhabitants of so many parishes resident Ministers, and eventually stipends sufficient, etc." and, after alluding to the benefit to the cause of religion from his proposed plan, he adds "that the Corporation offering themselves as joint Trustees for the accomplishment of such a measure, seek no advantage to themselves" (what made him think of this?) "it being a part of their proposition that such surplus as may arise, be applied to any other ecclesiastical objects that may be determined upon by your Lordship or the Legislature."

All this would not do; it must have been obvious that a Christian Prelate could not be induced to sacrifice and barter away a church for £2,000 for building houses upon its site, even with the temptation of a parsonage house. As to the cause of religion, much depends, under Divine Providence, upon the clergy themselves. As to the Corporation being joint trustees seeking no advantage to

themselves, the Prelates do not seem inclined to trust them ; and as to surplus of produce from the sale of the site of a church being applied to other ecclesiastical objects beyond those mentioned, it is absolute delusion. But observe how much the main object, that of the mere widening of streets, is placed less prominently before the view of the Prelates than those of an ecclesiastical nature, which were considered to have greater effect upon the minds of those excellent dignitaries.

The result, therefore, came like a thunder-bolt upon Mr. R. L. Jones and his coadjutors. We find that on January 7 last (shortly after the indignation of the inhabitants and parishioners of London had extensively been evinced against the plan) the Archbishop and Bishop communicate their sentiments to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor in the following letter :

"LAMBETH, January 7th, 1834.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London beg leave to inform the Lord Mayor that, having maturely considered the proposal on which they had the honour of conferring with his Lordship and the Deputation from the Committee of the Corporation of London at Lambeth, and having looked at the subject in every point of view, they could not feel themselves justified in consenting to a plan, which would entrust individuals, however respectable, with the power of taking down an indefinite number of Churches. They entertain strong objections to the demolishing of buildings which have been dedicated to the service of God ; and from representations which they have received (and in particular from the Parish of Allhallows the Great) they are led to believe that they share this feeling in common with many highly respectable inhabitants of the city of London ; at the same time they assure his Lordship, that should any plan be brought forward for widening and beautifying the streets of the city, with reasonable expectation of its being carried into immediate effect, they would not refuse to consider proposals in respect to any particular Church which might stand in the way of any great and necessary improvements, and which might be removed without inconvenience to the parishioners, and with their consent."

The deputation then endeavour to explain by letter, and a second conference, in order to shake the determination of the Prelates ; they urge that the widening and beautifying the streets (which their lordships had justly considered to be the main object) was subordinate to the other objects of increasing the incomes of the clergy, providing suitable residences without additional charge upon the parishioners, relieving small parishes from maintaining and repairing churches which from the diminished number of actual inhabitants are no longer necessary, reminding the Prelates that in the years

1816 and 1819 the clergy of the city applied to Parliament for an increase of income, and that the want of suitable residences was constantly urged as an objection to residence—that it was not proposed to take any "indefinite" number of churches, but only such as might be selected by the Legislature, and that it was a matter of indifference to whom the power might be entrusted provided the objects were obtained.

Could any powers of eloquence or persuasion be more aptly exerted to shake the resolution of the Prelates? The deputation, therefore, went no doubt full of hope to the Archbishop on January 21, stating that "after the sentiments expressed by the Archbishop and Bishop at the former conference the letter which the Lord Mayor had received had occasioned considerable regret," but not adding that it had been received with nearly universal joy throughout the city. The Archbishop stated that he had certainly considered the improvement of the public streets was the principal object, but that he was now undeceived; that his Grace wished it to be understood that in not "intrusting the power to individuals, however respectable, of taking down an indefinite number of Churches," both himself and the Bishop of London were included, and that by "an indefinite number of Churches" an unlimited number was not meant, but that the particular churches to be taken down were not then defined; that his Grace thought that in all cases the feelings of the parishioners ought to be consulted; and that, although he could not sanction a general plan unless the churches should be built in some other place, he would at any time be ready to consider a proposal for the removal of any church which it was intended immediately to remove for the purpose of any public improvement.

Thus, then, this wholesale scheme of demolition by the firmness of the Archbishop and Bishop utterly failed. The deputation returned home no doubt with elongated faces and disappointed looks. They then proceeded to call their brethren of the committee together, and they agree to report to the Court of Common Council:

"That they have since considered the subject, and that, although they were of opinion that the plan suggested by them would be attended with very great benefit, since it would not only improve the streets, but reduce the Church rates, and increase the efficiency and respectability of the Parochial Clergy by supplying them with residences and increasing their Stipends, they could not recommend the Court to take upon itself the heavy burthen proposed by their Lordships, that of erecting as many Churches out of the City as might be taken down; being of opinion that the Court could not with propriety be required to do more than defray the expenses of obtaining the necessary legislative powers [it should have been added, if Parliament thought fit to grant such obnoxious ones], they were of

opinion that it was inexpedient for the Court to take further proceedings upon the subject." . . .

The Report for not proceeding any further in this unhallowed project is dated January 29 last, but it was not presented and agreed to by the Court of Common Council until February 13. At a court held on January 23, John Sydney Taylor, Esq., was heard as counsel for the rector, churchwardens, and parishioners of the united parishes of St. Clement Eastcheap and St. Martin Orgar, in support of their petition against the measure, in a short, clear, and argumentative speech. It is much to be regretted that the forms of the Court would not admit of a reply by the learned counsel to the unjust observations of the promoters of the scheme, and that William Paynter, Esq., counsel for other parishes against the measure, was not also heard upon that occasion. Petitions were likewise presented to the Court from the united parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch and St. Leonard Eastcheap, and the parish of Allhallows the Great. The parishes of St. Gregory by St. Paul (united with St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street), St. James, Garlickhithe, and St. Mary-at-Hill, likewise published resolutions strongly deprecating the measure, and numerous other parishes were ready to follow their example,* and a volume might be collected, if necessary, comprising able arguments not only of the learned counsel, but from daily and other periodical journals, showing the unjustifiable nature of the scheme of demolition. As a foil, indeed, to the almost universal feeling, an attempt was made by an isolated petition from the united parishes of St. Mary, Somerset, and St. Mary Mounthaw, Upper Thames Street, for the removal of their church, to endeavour to show that the obnoxious measure would meet with general concurrence.

[1854, *Part I., pp.* 598-599.]

About twenty years ago a scheme was suggested for the removal of a large number of city churches; this, upon the opposition made to it, was not persisted in. About six years afterwards (1840), upon the proposed removal of the church of St. Bartholomew, by the Exchange, the matter was again agitated. After that church had been removed (which was effected after some opposition), the question was allowed to rest until the end of the last and the commencement of the present year, when, after the publication of a pamphlet advocating the scheme, we find the Bishop of London supporting it. Since then a Bill under the title of the "Church

* We are happy to notice that the church of St. Edmund in Lombard Street, which was one of the condemned, has recently been not only efficiently repaired, but adorned with two stained-glass windows (containing figures of St. Peter and St. Paul), which harmonize with the old east window, erected in the reign of Anne.

Building Acts Amendment Bill" (as if its promoters were desirous of concealing the object of it by not explaining it in the title) has been introduced into and is now passing through Parliament.

It will be observed that the Bill embraces a larger field than was originally intended, inasmuch as it extends to the whole country, and not to London alone, which appears to have been the original intention. With respect to London, it may be said that this Bill will destroy in a few months all remembrances of those great sacrifices the citizens of London made in behalf of their church after the Great Fire of London. We have only to consider for a moment how great those must have been. At that time hundreds were homeless and houseless, yet they set to work; besides building habitations for themselves, they built habitations for their God. It is true they did not build up all the churches which were destroyed, but they did what they might have been excused for not doing—they kept sacred nearly all the spots upon which the churches had stood. *We* might have made money of them, and with that money have rebuilt the others. Shall we destroy all these monuments of piety? Shall we put up all these buildings and the consecrated ground upon which they stand to the highest bidder? As well might it be said that our cathedrals are useless, or nearly so, and no longer necessary; that churches are wanted in other places; that money may be obtained by the sale of the cathedrals and the ground upon which they stand; St. Paul's itself might be removed, for a small church would accommodate its congregation, and the ground is valuable.

We have antiquarian and archæological societies and associations Metropolitan and local; but at the same time that we establish these associations we destroy our memorials of the past. Those in Lincoln and those in Norwich are also threatened. We preserve and restore Crosby Hall, and, at nearly the same time, we are to destroy the church connected with it. No one can enter the church of St. Helen's without reverential feelings. Here are the altar-tomb and recumbent figures of Sir John Crosby, the builder of the hall, and his lady; the monument of Sir William Pickering, who died in 1542; an altar-tomb covered with a marble slab, inscribed, "Sir Thomas Gresham, knight, bury^{d} Decem^{br} 15, 1579," and the monument of Sir Julius Cæsar, Privy Counsellor to King James I. Are we to destroy the church now standing in Cornhill, and build over the ground on which "in the year of our Lord God CLXXIX. Lucius the first Christian king of this land, then called Britain, founded the first church in London, that is to say, the church of St. Peter upon Cornhill"; and who "founded there an archbishop's see, and made that church the metropolitan and chief church of the kingdom." Other churches might be particularly referred to, but it is scarcely possible to imagine that our Legislature will allow these buildings and the ground which has been kept sacred since the Fire to be brought to the hammer.

We cannot expect parties to build churches or to subscribe to the erection of them, to the erection of monuments or memorial windows, when they cannot be sure but that they may afterwards be put up to sale, and applied to secular objects. . . .

Let us not destroy throughout all our large cities and towns the monuments of the piety of our forefathers; we should preserve these temples, which are "the honour of our native place" and "the bulwarks of our land." Bishop Blomfield eulogizes the view from the summit of St. Paul's, and the Rev. Richard Hooper, in his "Plea for the City Churches" (see *Notes and Queries*, 1854, p. 51), says, "A walk in the city may be as instructive and as good a cure for melancholy as the charming country. An old city church can tell its tale, and a good one too. We thought of the quaint old monuments, handed down from older churches 'tis true, but still over the slumbering ashes of our forefathers, and when the thought of the destroying hand that hung over them arose, amid many associations, the Bard of Avon's fearful monumental denunciation came to our aid:

> "'Blest be the man that spares these stones,
> And curst be he that moves these bones.'"

J. DE B.

[1863, *Part II., p.* 211.]

Mr. G. G. Scott has just succeeded in rescuing from destruction one of the few remaining historical monuments of London. All honour to him for it! May we not hope that by similar exertions some of the others may also be rescued from the shameful state of neglect in which they are at present suffered to remain, which is a disgrace to the authorities of the city of London. When we compare what has been done by the city of Paris during the last ten years for the honour and glory of France and of Paris, with the total indifference and apathy of the city of London as to anything that concerns the honour and glory of England and of London, the ears of every Englishman may well tingle with shame. I am quite within bounds in saying that during that period the city of Paris has expended more than half a million sterling in the repair of its historical monuments, clearing them from the houses by which they had been encumbered and concealed, and exposing them to public view. This is one of the means by which Paris is made the most attractive capital in Europe; everything that is worthy of the attention of strangers is properly cared for and made readily accessible, and the Parisians find the benefit of this in the increasing crowds of wealthy strangers who are annually attracted there.

The church of the Austin Friars was built in the time of Henry III., by Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, one of the great historical characters of that day; his body was buried in the church which he had built, and this is now the only monument we have to his memory;

it is therefore part of the history of England, and as such should be placed with other historical monuments under the protection of the Government, as has long been done in France in all similar cases. The English Government consists of educated gentlemen, and therefore is not blind to the value of such monuments of past times, but the ten-pound householder class which greatly controls the Government is far less enlightened than the corresponding class in France. From the greater freedom of intercourse between the upper and middle classes in France, the highly-educated class, which must always belong to and be identified with the upper class of society, has far more influence there than it has with us. The mere workmen in France are proud of the history and glory of their country, and each takes an interest in the history of the art which he practises. The large sums expended by the different corporations in France on their historical monuments is therefore never grudged by the rate-payers, but, on the contrary, is highly commended, and the people are proud of their enlightened rulers.

In England, although lagging far behind our neighbours, we are beginning to open our eyes to these things. Education is spreading and extending every year to a lower grade of society, and every educated person now knows and appreciates the value of our medieval buildings in every point of view, both historical and artistic.

On the Removal of Burial-grounds.

[1830, *Part I.*, *pp.* 14-16.]

The commencement of the destruction of St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street has induced me to offer a few observations on the shameless and indecorous violation of the sepulchres of the departed, which has been committed in the Metropolis during the last few years, a subject on which the press has been most negligently silent.

A feeling of respect for the resting-places of the dead has been inherent in the human breast in all ages, savage and civilized; it is a feeling so natural and universal that I fear not to appeal to it, even in a heart which has felt and suffered from the chilling effects of modern liberalism. . . .

It is not my intention to go beyond a few years back, or to travel for accusations out of the verge of the Metropolis, or I would call your readers' attention to the building a pile of warehouses on the site of St. Botolph's Church, Billingsgate, and the destruction of a churchyard in York to make an approach to an assembly room!* It is sufficient for my present purpose to notice the many which in

* The fact is recorded in Allen's "History of Yorkshire," now publishing, vol. i., 4to. p. 417.

this age and in this Metropolis have fallen before the demon of Improvement.

I will in the first place merely glance at the sacrilegious destruction of St. Katherine's Church by the Tower. . . .

This church was destroyed for the sake of improvement, and now St. Dunstan's is called to share the same fate; it projects, forsooth, on the street, it is an unsightly object to the eye, as it breaks the uniformity of the line of houses, and therefore must be built further back. . . .

First, then, for London Bridge: a burying-ground belonging to St. Magnus's parish has been disturbed and done away with on one side of the water; and on the other a portion of St. Mary Overy's church (the Bishop's chapel), which covers the remains of the excellent Bishop Andrews, and many other respectable and distinguished individuals, is intended to be sacrificed.

The new Farringdon market has removed a burying-ground in Shoe Lane.

The new Post Office has displaced the site of the church of St. Leonard Foster, over which the road for the mails now passes.

For the purpose of making new roads at the sides of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the burying-ground has been most unnecessarily disturbed, and will be converted into a highway.

When the Corporation of London determined on building new Courts of Law, a chapel and burying-place attached to Guildhall was totally destroyed.

For the purpose of making a road from Broad Street into Moorfields, an old burying-ground was disturbed, and the bones were scattered about in the most indecent manner.

These are the instances of which I complain, and surely this list is enough to raise the indignation of all who have any veneration for sacred things, or any feeling of respect for the sepulchres of their departed kindred and countrymen. Every improvement (so called) has effected an act of desecration, and if all the jobs contemplated in and about the city are carried into execution, the catalogue will be increased to a fearful extent. That the hierarchy should have looked quietly on during the constant repetition of such events is a matter of painful surprise to the sincere churchman. The extent to which the destruction has been carried might not be foreseen; if it had, I cannot but believe that its progress would have been arrested.

Another evil of the same nature is so apparent in the Metropolis that I cannot pass over it unnoticed. In some parishes the burying-grounds have been added to the highways and paved; over these places the passenger walks, little thinking that under his feet lies many a recently-interred corpse. I have seen the common street pavement removed, a grave dug, a corpse interred, and the pavement

laid down without a single trace to mark the inhumation. For the information of those who are less acquainted with the Metropolis than myself, I could particularly notice the churchyard of St. Mary Abchurch, the site of St. Margaret Moses, and a piece of the pavement at the west end of St. Andrew Undershaft.

Having pointed out the instances which gave rise to this complaint, and which I have done as the subjects occurred to me, and not in strict chronological order, allow me to call your readers' attention to the chief object of the communication—viz., to prevent, if possible, the repetition of the evil in future cases, which, if it in the least tends to effect, will afford the writer greater satisfaction than the task of recording past evils, which can never be remedied, but which are still useful as beacons to guard against a recurrence of similar circumstances.

A portion of the church and burying-ground of St. Anne, Aldersgate, is threatened, and that for the purpose of making an unnecessary road to the new Post Office, merely for show and effect, to display a building which had far better have been hidden.

The approaches to London Bridge, and the new streets consequent thereon, will, if made, interfere with more than one church. St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, is in danger, and the burying-ground of St. Olaves, Southwark, is not likely to escape. . . .

I intended to have closed my letter here, but almost while writing it another and more common desecration of existing churches has occurred to my observation; this is occasioned by the annual election of Common Councilmen for the wards of the City of London, a species of assembly which is perfectly secular, and at which much ill blood is usually shown. These meetings are generally held in churches. Why, I would ask, is this allowed? Has the Lord Bishop of London no power to prevent the abuse, or, knowing it, does he sanction it? In one parish and one ward the evil has been prevented, but apparently more out of regard to the damage the pews sustained than to any respect for the violated sanctity of the building. If a rule is made, why is it not a general rule? Is the church of St. Bride or St. Andrew more holy than St. Botolph or any other? If such a rule is made for one parish and one ward, why is it not extended to the entire city? The evil is likely in future to increase rather than to diminish, inasmuch as many Halls (the Salters', for instance) in which such meetings have been formerly held, having been rebuilt or repaired, have been refused to the electors. A building dedicated to the purposes of feasting and excess is deemed too good to hold such assemblies in, yet the church is allowed to be profaned by the admission of an assembly which the halls of revelry have rejected.

E. I. C.

OPENINGS TO BE MADE IN THE CITY OF LONDON, PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT PASSED THIS LAST SESSIONS.

[1760, *pp.* 277-278.]

In Aldersgate Ward.—A passage 20 feet wide, from the east side of Aldersgate Street (opposite to Little Britain) to the west of Noble Street, opposite to Oat Lane, and from thence through to Wood Street, opposite to Love Lane.

In Aldgate Ward.—A passage 50 feet wide, from the mason's shop facing Crutched Friars, in a direct line to the Minories.

A passage, 25 feet wide, through Northumberland Alley into Crutched Friars.

In Bishopsgate Ward.—A passage, 25 feet wide, through Angel Court, in Bishopsgate Street, into Little St. Helen's.

A passage, 20 feet wide, from Broad Street, through Union Court, into Bishopsgate Street.

In Coleman Street Ward.—A passage, 50 feet wide, from Token-house Yard to London Wall.

In Farringdon Ward Without.—A passage, 30 feet wide, in the middle part of Snow Hill to Fleet Market.

A passage, 25 feet wide, from Butcherhall Lane into Little Britain.

In Farringdon Ward Within.—A passage through Cock Alley, on the south side of Ludgate Hill, and opposite to the Old Bailey, 40 feet wide, into Blackfriars.

Passages to be Improved and Enlarged.

In Aldgate Ward.—The houses on the east side of Billiter Lane to be pulled down, to enlarge the passage to 30 feet.

The houses at the east end of Leadenhall Street to be pulled down, to make the passage there 35 feet wide.

Part of the houses on the east side of Poor Jury Lane, beginning with a house on the north side of the Horse and Trumpet, and extending southward to Gould Square, to range in a line with that end of the lane next to Aldgate, the passage of which is to be made 35 feet wide by setting back all the houses from the gate to the Horse and Trumpet.

In Broad Street Ward.—The house at the west end of the buildings between Cornhill and Threadneedle Street, opposite to the south end of Prince's Street, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

The houses to be pulled down on the south side of Threadneedle Street, extending from the house before mentioned eastward to that part of the street which is opposite to the Bank gates, and the passage there enlarged to 35 feet in width.

In Coleman Street Ward.—One house on the north-east corner of the Old Jury, and another house at the south-west corner of Coleman

Street, both occupied by braziers, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Cordwainers' Ward.—The house at the north-east corner of Trinity Lane, near the Dog Tavern, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Cornhill Ward.—The house at the west end of the buildings between Cornhill and Lombard Street to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Cripplegate Ward Within.—The houses which project forwards at the west end of Silver Street, from the end of Monkwell Street, quite through into Aldersgate Street, to be pulled down to make a street 40 feet wide.

The house at the corner of Aldermanbury, formerly the Baptist's Head tavern, facing Milk Street, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Farringdon Ward Within.—The tin-shop and the trunk-maker's house at the south-west corner of Cheapside, leading into St. Paul's Churchyard, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

Such part of the houses in Creed Lane to be pulled down as are necessary to widen the passage to 30 feet.

In Farringdon Ward Without.—All the houses in the Middle Row between the paved alley adjoining to St. Sepulchre's Church and Giltspur Street, from the north end quite through to the south end, facing Hart Street, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

All the houses in the Middle Row between the Great and Little Old Bailey, from the north end facing Hart Street to the Baptist's Head at the south end, facing the Great Old Bailey, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

The shops or sheds under St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Langbourn Ward.—Such part of the houses at the end of Mark Lane, next to Fenchurch Street, to be pulled down as will make the passage there 30 feet wide.

Such part of the houses at the east end of Lombard Street to be pulled down as will make the passage there 30 feet wide.

In Portsoken Ward.—The house at the north-east corner of Houndsditch, adjoining to the churchyard, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Tower Ward.—Such part of the houses on St. Dunstan's Hill, adjoining to the George ale-house, and opposite to the Chain, and such part of the warehouses opposite to the end of St. Dunstan's Church, to be pulled down as will make the passage 30 feet wide.

The house on the north-west corner of Great Tower Street, occupied by Mr. Crawford, a brush-maker, and also the house on

the south-east corner of Little Tower Street, occupied by Messrs. Julon and Lidner, hatters, to be pulled down to make a convenient passage.

The house in Mark Lane, which adjoins to Alhallows Staining, and projects 12 feet before the other houses, to be pulled down to make it range in a line with the other houses and enlarge the passage.

In Vintry Ward.—The houses on the north side of Thames Street, which reach from Elbow Lane to College Hill, and also those on the south side of the said street, which reach from Vintners Hall to Bull Wharf Lane, to be pulled down, in order to make the street 40 feet wide.

The house at the corner of Tower Royal, facing College Hill, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Wallbroke Ward. — The house at the north-east corner of Bucklersbury, which projects before the other buildings, to be pulled down.

In Bishopsgate Ward. — The two houses between New Broad Street and New Broad Street Buildings, which project far into the street, to be pulled down.

Aldgate.

[1801, *Part I., p.* 420.]

The late fire at Aldgate has laid open an arch well worthy of notice; and the East India Company, in purchasing the houses in a court in the Trinity Minories, and pulling them down, have also opened an old window on one side of the church there, which may have belonged to the ancient chapel of the monastery. A. S.

Allhallows, Barking.

[1828, *Part I., p.* 582.]

Chancing to pass by the church of Allhallows, Barking, in this city, and seeing the door open, I was induced to enter that venerable edifice, and was much struck with the character and neatness of its interior. There are within its walls several ancient and interesting monuments, few of which I had time to notice. I, however, particularly observed one to the memory of John Bacon, formerly a citizen and woolman of London, and Joan his wife. Neither Stow nor Strype mention it, but in the work on London usually called "Seymour's Survey" there is this description:

"In or near the chancel is a plated gravestone with this inscription:

"'Hic jacet Joannes Bacon, quondam Civis et Woolman, ob. 6 Maii, 1437; et Johanna, ux' ejus.'

"Also in the figure of a heart is the word 'Mercy,' engraved, and here are these arms: two chevrons, in base an annulet."

This account is rather imperfect, the heart being surrounded by a garter thus inscribed:

"Jh'u fili dei miserere mei.
Mater dei memento mei."

Nor is it altogether correct as regards the epitaph, which is literatim as follows:

"Hic jacet Joh'es Bacon, quond'm Cibis & Wolman London, qui obijt vj die Mense Maii, A'o d'ni Mill'imo ccccxxxvij; & Joh'a ux' ejus, quor' a'i'ab's p'p'ciet' de'. Amen."

It is placed under the figures of a woman habited in the costume of the times, and a man in a gown furred at the sleeves and standing on a wool-sack, the badge of that fraternity, with which the inscription tells us he was connected.

Not far from this there is a gravestone inlaid with brass plates, representing wings, as the tomb belongs to one of the Vyrly, Wyrlay, or Wyrley family, whose crest is "a pair of falcon wings endorsed issuing from a ducal coronet." This monument is not mentioned by Stow, and merely noticed by his annotator as "the tomb of Thomas Vyrly, vicar of this church, 1453." The inscription is as follows:

"Hic jacet d'n's Thomas Vyrly, quond'm vicarius istius eccl'ie, qui obiit s'c'da die Mens' Decembr', Anno d'ni Mill'imo ccccliiij."*

D. A. Briton.

Allhallows Church, Tower Street.

[1815, *Part I.*, *pp.* 35-36.]

. . . When the repairs were completed, and the church opened for Divine service on New Year's Day last, I took the earliest opportunity of visiting the spot, which was on the 11th instant.

On application to the Rev. Henry White for permission to examine the edifice, I met with every attention necessary for that purpose, he sending orders to the inferior officers of the church to attend me on the occasion.

Survey.—"Ceiling": an entire new one, worked in fir timber and stucco; old ditto, chestnut, and although, as "specified," without any truss whatever, it maintained its position for three centuries at least. As for modern ceilings of fir and stucco, everyone knows the date of their probable existence! No doubt various reasons may be adduced why the new ceiling is preferable to the former (though the "specification" sets forth "the ceiling to be formed in flat compartments, with intersecting timbers and mouldings resembling the original") but, it is apprehended, in no wise satisfactory to antiquaries, supposing for an instant such personages deserving of respect

* I think this date correct, though at variance with that given above.

or consideration. The distribution of the compartments of the old ceiling with intersecting mouldings, bosses, etc., ran west and east; the new ditto, with Pointed compartments, in servile imitation of the modern fanciful ceiling of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, runs south and north. "Mullions and tracery of side and east windows" reconstructed, and with attention to the original work. "Monuments" remain as before, but appear to have been made up in the mutilated parts with stucco; if so, the patchwork has been hid by the new-fashioned whitewash splashing resorted to in such cases. "Pavement," "relaid"; "brasses," no doubt, as before; did not observe the "indents" in the old stones as hinted. "New supernumerary hollow," to string at east end of the exterior, rubbed out, and the line masoned somewhat more in unison with the original, yet existing at west end of the building. New "door-way, north side of church"; its incongruities, as objected to by "Architect," corrected, particularly in the spandrils of the arch, as the "Turk's-caps" have been dislodged.

So far the "Architect's" communications, "to stimulate the beautifiers and improvers to entertain a due respect for our antiquities," have not wholly been without their proper effect; and thus one of our national remote ecclesiastical erections yet stands with some show of what it once was. As for the other "repairs," independent of the "Architect's" observations, they are as follows:

Tower: new trowelled, south side and east end new faced, north side remains untouched. The attached vestry at east end (seventeenth-century work) taken down, and a new Gothic ditto built up; that is, a sort of attempt in the Tudor style (decline of our ancient architecture), with Pointed doorway, windows, buttresses at the angles, and parapet. It might have been thought, while this vestry undertaking was going on, to give a restoration of the sweeping cornice to the windows east and north and to the parapet of body of the building, which, if not battlemented, something like the vestry parapet would not have been much out of character. In the interior, a new Gothic Tudor screen in front of organ gallery; another attempt in this way. Within the vestry similar attempts are in continuation in architraves to doorways and windows; a chimney-piece likewise claims observation on the same score. Modern flat ceiling; one of the doors to this vestry shows mullions with perforations. Cannot, however, recollect one old document to bear out this part of the attempt; it must therefore be set down as quite a "new thought."

With respect to the pews, organ-case, font, pulpit, and altar-piece, they are seen even as the Wrenean school left them, but new painted, gilded, and varnished.

Upon quitting this survey, it may be told that two new stone Tudor-fancied chimney-pieces and stoves have been introduced—an objectionable expedient certainly, for however warm a few may feel themselves, from the near affinity of a roasting fire, the greater part

of the congregation must, as heretofore, be content to suffer cold. So much for the drawing-room semblance of modern accommodation Nor must it be omitted to set down the award of praise to those who opposed and prevented removing the pulpit into the centre of the church and placing it directly before the altar—another modern and unaccountable practice prevailing in too many of our London places of Divine worship. Let the opposers to this portion of the "repairs," I repeat, let them be praised! J. CARTER.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

[1789, *p.* 877.]

Plate II. represents the old mortar belonging to the Apothecaries' Company, which, being so cracked as to be rendered useless, was this summer sold, to be melted down.

The inscription round the rim is the first stanza of the hymn "Veni Creator," and two words which seem the maker's name. On one side were raised two lions rampant, supporting a castle triple-towered, and surmounted by a chevron between two birds in chief; or perhaps the chevron may be a merchant's mark, with a flag, at the head of the inscription, and a roundel for difference. Also two lions rampant supporting a tree. On the other side two griffins rampant, and two antelopes or stags, support trees. J. N.

AUSTINFRIARS CHURCH.

[1863, *Part II.*, *p.* 210.]

We put on record the two following letters, with the expression of our satisfaction that the appeal made has been successful:

To the Editor of the "Times."

SIR,—Your attention was a few weeks since called by a correspondent to the proposed destruction of this the largest remnant of the ancient ecclesiastical architecture of the City of London. As the question of its preservation or demolition is now imminent, I trust you will permit me at the eleventh hour—for I fear that to-morrow is to decide it—to call the earnest attention of such of your readers as feel an interest in such subjects to the impending loss; and to offer through you, to those to whose care this ancient edifice has been committed, a late though most earnest remonstrance, and to appeal to them in the name of every lover of our historical antiquities to reconsider their intention.

The Church of Austinfriars in the City of London was founded in 1253; but the nave, which alone now exists, was erected a century later. It is a noble model of a preaching nave, for which purpose it was no doubt specially intended, being of great size and of unusual

openness. It is upwards of 150 feet by 80 feet internally, supported by light and lofty pillars, sustaining eighteen arches, and lighted by large and numerous windows with flowing tracery. It is, in fact, a perfect model of what is most practically useful in the nave of a church. . . . The nave was, in the time of King Edward VI., made over to the Dutch Congregation in whose possession it still remains.

A fire occurred a few months back which destroyed the roof of the nave and the north aisle; and it is this which has suggested the idea of taking down the venerable edifice and erecting a small chapel on its site. Several of the architects most experienced in the restoration of ancient churches have carefully examined the structure, and I think they will bear me out when I state my own conviction that the fabric has received no injuries from the fire which cannot be readily repaired, and at a moderate cost; that, though the pillars and arcades lean considerably to the south, there is indisputable evidence that this has not increased since 1802, and, as it is said, a century earlier; that the walls and internal stone-work are not injured by the effects of fire, and are in a condition allowing of easy restoration; that the south roof and the massive beams of the nave well sustain the pillars, etc., and that the lost roof could be restored with perfect safety; in short, that there is no more difficulty in restoring this than the average of the churches which are every year undergoing reparation, and that the very same arguments which would condemn this noble structure would consign to destruction one-half of the ancient monuments which have reached our day.

Such being the case, I feel it to be the duty of every lover of the antiquities of his country to protest against this threatened act of Vandalism, and most earnestly to entreat the authorities to whose care the church has been committed to reconsider the proposal, and to save us from the loss of one of the most important of the few antiquities which time has spared to our city, and themselves from the deep, lasting, and most just censure which such an act would bring upon them.

I have, etc.,

July 21. GEO. GILBERT SCOTT.

SIR,—Acting under professional advice as to the state of the old church, the trustees proposed rebuilding another of considerable dimensions (covering between 5,000 and 6,000 feet) upon the same site and in a similar style of architecture. No portion of the site was to be appropriated to secular uses.

The trustees rejoice that the suggestions with which they have been very recently favoured by Mr. Scott and other eminent professional gentlemen will enable them (without incurring undue responsibility) to meet the wishes of the numerous members of both Houses

of Parliament, and of the architects and antiquaries who have expressed their interest in the preservation of this venerable and historical monument, the restoration of which they had commenced when the fire occurred. Before the insertion of Mr. Scott's letter I had intimated to that gentleman these intentions of the trustees.

I remain, etc.,

THE TREASURER OF THE DUTCH CHURCH, AUSTINFRIARS.

July 23.

[1863, *Part II., pp.* 485-486.]

The sketches of a window and a capital which accompany this note were intended to have accompanied my first letter on the subject, with a request that you would have them engraved, and thus enable your readers to judge for themselves of the style and the probable date of the building. By accident they were not ready in time, and have only recently come to hand, and this accident has probably been the chief cause of the blunder which your press reader fell into. Anyone who has the slightest knowledge of the subject must see that it was absurd to make me attribute such work as this to the time of Henry III. I hope it is not too late to amend that error, and that you will still have them engraved as originally proposed. It will be seen that the mouldings of the window-arch are different on the two sides; *a* is believed to be the original, and *b* a modern repair, or both may be repairs of different periods, for the stone was originally bad, or not suited to resist the London smoke, and the work has consequently been much patched; but the design of the windows is original, and in some of them the original tracery remains. The mouldings of the capital are also unsatisfactory, and I have sometimes suspected that the pillars and arches have also been rebuilt or repaired—they are more like Perpendicular than Decorated mouldings, but several other instances have been observed of late of the change from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style commencing at an earlier period than is commonly supposed—and that this change began, at least in some instances, immediately after the middle of the fourteenth century, as was pointed out by Professor Willis at Gloucester, and as I have also found at Windsor, and in other instances. The date of 1354 given to this church in the "Monasticon" is therefore not improbable; the window tracery agrees perfectly with that period, and the other details may be reconciled with it. As an important example in the history of architecture, I am very glad that this venerable structure has been saved from destruction.

I am, etc.,

J. H. PARKER, F.S.A.

Ave Maria Lane.

[1806, *Part II., p.* 597.]

In digging for a foundation, in order to shore up a wall at a house in Ave Maria Lane, the workmen discovered in the cellar an oblong piece of marble, about 34 inches by 16 inches, which, on moving it, was found to have covered a number of human bones, enclosed in a well-built brick receptacle. Various are the conjectures on this circumstance. It is known that a surgeon resided on the premises fifty or sixty years since; but it is not thought probable that he would have been at so much trouble and expense as to deposit bones used for anatomical purposes. They are rather believed to have lain there a much longer time, and may, perhaps, be the remains of some victim to Popish bigotry. This idea is strengthened by the circumstance of Bishop Bonner, the sworn enemy of Protestants, formerly residing on the spot; and history informs us that he examined and tortured those charged with heresy in his own house. That the Bishop resided here there is no doubt, as the lease under which several of the opposite houses are held has the following clause: "commonly called Bishop Bonner's stables." G.

Barbers' Hall.

[1783, *Part I., p.* 26.]

Barbers' Hall consists of a spacious hall-room, a court-room, theatre, library, and other commodious offices. The grand entrance from Monkwell Street is enriched with the company's arms, large fruit, and other decorations. The court-room has a fretwork ceiling, and is adorned with Holbein's most admirable painting of King Henry VIII. and the then court of assistants, being portraits of the most eminent physicians of that age.* There is also a good portrait of Inigo Jones, a portrait of King Charles II., one of the Duchess of Richmond (whole length, copy of that at Windsor), and other paintings. The theatre contains four degrees of cedar seats, one above another, in an elliptical form, and the roof is an elliptical cupola. This room is adorned with a bust of King Charles I., the figures of the seven liberal Sciences, and the twelve signs of the Zodiac; the skins of a man and woman on wooden frames, in imitation of Adam and Eve; the figure of a man flayed, done after the life, all the muscles appearing in their due place and proportion; the skeleton of an ostrich; a human skeleton, with copper joints, and five other skeletons of human bodies. But as this furniture was

* A beautiful print of which was engraved in 1736 by B. Baron, and dedicated by the Company of Barber-Surgeons to the then Earl of Burlington. The physicians, whose portraits are introduced kneeling before the King, are: 1, L. Alsop; 2, W. Butts; 3, J. Chanler; 4, T. Vigeary; 5, J. Aylef; 6, N. Symson; 7, Edward Harman; 8, J. Monforde; 9, J. Pen; 10, N. Alcoke; 11, R. Fereis; 12, W. Tylly; 13, X. Samon.

introduced by the surgeons (who are by Act of Parliament become a separate corporation) it is now of no use, and the theatre is entirely deserted. This is one of the works of Inigo Jones, and is a masterpiece in its kind.

Bartholomew Fair.

[1782, *p.* 451.]

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London proclaimed Bartholomew Fair in the usual form. It is hoped an order will soon take place for its total abolition, being an encouragement for rogues to meet and an intolerable nuisance.

[1815, *Part II.*, p. 198-200.]

Mr. Alderman Joshua Jonathan Smith last week, previously to his entering upon an examination of forty-five prisoners charged for felonies, misdemeanours, assaults, etc., committed within the precincts of Bartholomew Fair, addressed the court, stating "that an unlawful and disgraceful extension had within these last few years taken place. The limits of the ancient boundaries of the fair had this year been particularly infringed upon, and it now extended itself into several of the adjoining streets beyond Smithfield. He had particularly noticed this in St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, on the one side, and nearly half-way down the Old Bailey on the other."

The same magistrate subsequently stated that "he was determined, with the aid of his coadjutors, to take such further steps in the business as in future would at least lessen the criminal extension which had arisen, if not abolish the vicious and degrading system altogether."

Southwark Fair, which had been unlawfully and viciously extended, was restrained to very narrow limits in 1743. It continued to preserve a little decorum for a few years, but the police being relaxed, its enormities grew to such a height, and its frequenters became so abandoned, that, after repeated complaints, it was at length totally abolished (1762), to the great joy of the merchants, traders, shopkeepers, travellers, and indeed of all the respectable part of the community.

We remember at that time there was some talk of the abolition of Bartholomew Fair also, whose inconvenience was proved to be far greater, and its morals worse, if possible, than the fair of Our Lady in Southwark; but it was urged that a Charter opposed its total annihilation.

This is, I believe, incorrect; fairs and markets were, I know, introduced by Alfred about 886, the former upon the feast of the dedication of the church, and the latter weekly, for local convenience. They were granted, held, and regulated by the Common Law until nearly two centuries after.

William I., who brought with him a number of foreign soldiers and foreign ecclesiastics, seized the Crown lands, and the estates of those that had adhered to Harold, to reward his troops and his priests; and consequently the Crown-field (Smithfield) became, in right, it was said, of conquest, part of the possessions of our monarchs. It was a large and open place, with a pool of water, on the north side, low, wet, and miry, till the reign of Henry I., who granted it, about A.D. 1102, to a person of the name of Rahere,* who, in consequence of a vision, founded a priory thereon and established a market, which is now the largest in England, and a fair, which is at present of the most abandoned, the most profligate, and immoral description.

When Rahere raised these fabrics, it appears he cleared Smithfield in some degree of the filth which abounded, and made it smooth and level; whence it derived its name, Smoothfield, though the saint had anticipated its present appellation. He also removed the gallows, which formerly had stood near the priory, to the elms, on the west side, and drained the fens in the middle.

The Lord Mayor was anciently obliged by his office to attend a wrestling in Smithfield on St. Bartholomew's Day; and justs and tournaments were held there in the reigns of Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., and Edward IV.

St. Bartholomew's Priory, thus established by Rahere, received a grant or charter from Henry II. to the Brotherhood (such as was always concomitant to religious establishments) of a market and fair, the latter to continue three days, the criminal jurisdiction to be vested in the Mayor and Aldermen, small offences to be heard at the court of Pied-poudre, before the Steward of the Hospital, or a magistrate his deputy. The fair, in the most ancient times, was never permitted to extend beyond the original grant, which were the possessions of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, and which included Smithfield and Bartholomew Close, that was then a paddock belonging to the Priory; nor at the Reformation, when the estate was granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Rich, Attorney-General,† etc., were the limits in the smallest degree extended.

* Rahere was a great favourite of Henry I., and unquestionably a minstrel. "This man sprongying, and born of lowe kynage, when he attayned the floure of youth he began to haunte the households of Noblemen and the palic's of Prynces." He was, however, converted, and went to Rome, where St. Bartholomew appeared to him in a vision, and told him that he had chosen a place in the suburbs of London, at Smithfield, where, in his name, he should found a church to the honour of the Holy Trinity, and a house for Black Canons. In 1102 the Priory of St. Bartholomew, with the church, were erected in consequence, and Rahere became the first prior.

† He was Chancellor of the newly-elected Court of Augmentation, and, 1 Edward VI., created Lord Rich and Chancellor of England. This monarch confirmed the grant which his father had made, which ceased during the reign of Mary, who repeopled the priory with Black or Preaching Friars; these receded

The space of time for holding Bartholomew Fair, though originally granted for three days, had been, before the Interregnum, extended to a fortnight, at which period it was suppressed, as far as respected its shows, drolls, and theatrical performances. With regard to the sale of various articles, toys, gingerbread, etc., its time was again reduced to three days, and I believe it was at last abandoned.

In the reign of Charles II. it rose again to more than its former splendour, and extended, it is said, to three weeks, though it met with the impediments of plague and fire. Till past the middle of the last century it was continued a fortnight, when such were the enormities that prevailed, and the crimes that were committed, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen thought it necessary to reduce it to the original time of its limitation.

In all these periods, Bartholomew Fair, though in a moral point of view exceedingly obnoxious, never, till lately, extended beyond the bounds prescribed by Henry II. Now, as the worthy alderman justly observed, it stretches from the Old Bailey to considerably up St. John's Street; and I can from observation add, much further, into the parish of St. Luke on the one side, and St. Andrew on the other.*

Such being the case, it would be thought that restriction of the fair to certain limits was easy, especially since the passing the statute for paving, etc., and local Acts for preventing obstructions and nuisances in the City, of which, indeed, the Lord Mayor, or Aldermen, have, upon view, the power to order the removal, would, if enforced, soon clear away the toy, gingerbread, and other stalls, etc., that were out of St. Bartholomew's boundaries. Nor can it be conceived that the total abolition of the fair, as Lord Kensington considers it as a great public nuisance, and consents, if the measure is feasible, to its final abrogation, can be attended with any difficulty. The case is the same as that of Lady Fair, Southwark—the tenure is the same, the prescriptive or customary right the same, the immorality of the place at least equal—and therefore I ardently hope that the same remedy may be applied. M.

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at the accession of Elizabeth, and the estate has been in the family of Rich ever since. This nobleman resided in Cloth Fair, as did Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, his son, and also his grandson, who afterwards attained the title of Earl of Holland. In the middle of the seventeenth century a riotous mob arose, owing to the circumstances of the times, called Lady Holland's mob, the evening before Bartholomew Fair, which was continued annually, and assumed a worse character in the eighteenth. Its depredations were checked about four years ago, in the parish of St. Luke, by the exertions of the police.

* The extension of fairs around the Metropolis is one of the vices of this age, of which Bow, Camberwell, and Peckham are instances; Tothill Fields Fair, after languishing a century, has recently been newly established; and Edmonton, which is now in full operation, has stretched itself to Shoreditch, and caused a tumult and confusion which it is easier to conceive than describe.

Bridewell.

[1806, *Part I., p.* 423.]

Permit me by your means to suggest to your brethren of the Corporation of the City, and the Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem, to pay due attention to those matchless specimens of statuary by a British Artist, placed before the latter Hospital, that no "brainless brazen brother" may inadvertently offer them an injury before they are removed to a station of safety—I trust in front of the building intended to succeed the present in another place. P. P.

Bishopsgate Street.

[1788, *Part II., pp.* 581-583.]

Some time since I sent you a letter, containing some "Extracts," which you were pleased to call "entertaining"; and I was greatly obliged by your correspondent F. W. for his explanation of *girdler and bangers*, in answer to the queries I had therein inserted.

I now send you an inventory of the stock in trade and household furniture of a tavern situate in Bishopsgate Street, and then (*i.e.*, in 1612) called either "The Mouthe," or "The Monthe": I believe the Mouthe;* but the name being only once mentioned, and the *u* and *n* being in the handwriting nearly alike, it is not easy to determine. I should take it as a favour if any of your correspondents would, through the channel of your useful and entertaining Miscellany, inform me where it was situate, and whether it was that now known by the name of the White Hart, etc. H. I. K. L. M.

Extracted from a File of Records of Hamlet Clarke, an Attorney, etc., in 1612.

In the cellar of the defendante George Hitchecocke's dwellinge-house, called by the name of The Mouthe Taverne, without Bishopsgate:

Imprimis, fower pipes of white wine	xxl.
Item, two hogsheades of old Graves wine	xls.
Item, seaven hogsheads of Orliance wine	xvijl. xs.
Item, one butte of Malligo wine	xvijl.
Item, one ranlett of sherry sacke, contayning sixteene gallande	xxxijs.
Item, 3 quarters of a pipe of old Malmsley	xxxs.
Item, one 3d of a butte of Malmsley	vl.
Item, 3 gallande of Alligante, at 3 sh. per gallande ...	ixs.
Item, halfe a pipe of Malligo wine	vjl.
Item, one hogsheade of old clarrett	xvjs.
Item, one hogsheade of Graves wine	iijl.
Item, half a hogsheade of Orliance white wine ...	ls.

* The Bulloigne Mouth probably.—Edit.

Item, halfe a hogsheade of Graves clarret ... ... xs.
Item, one thyrde parte of a hogsheade of red wyne ... xxxs.
Item, 3 tunne and a half of emptye hogsheades, at vjs. per tunne ... ... xxjs.
Item, 3 Rochell pipes, emptye ... ... ixs.
Item, one Alligant pipe, emptye ... ... iijs.
Item, two dusson and eight bottles of ale ... ... vs. viijd.
Item, one cane and a ffunnell for wyne ... ... xxd.

In the roome called The Percullis, of the same howse:

Item, one longe table of waynscote, with a fforme ... xiijs. iiijd.
Item, one oyster table with a fforme ... ... iijs. iiijd.
Item, one little cubbord table, and one court cubbord vijs.
Item, one olde wyne-stoole, and a payre of playinge-tables js.

In the roome called The Pomgrannatt, of the same howse:

Item, an olde table, with a fforme ... ... iijs. iiijd.

In the roome called The Three Tuns, of the same howse:

Item, one little standynge . . . carpenter's table, with two stooles ... ... ijs.

In the roome called The Crossee Keys, of the same howse:

Item, one standynge table, with two benches ... ijs.

In the roome called The Vyne, of the same house:

Item, one olde table, with one old fforme, and two benches ijs.

In the roome called The King's Head, of the same howse:

Item, an olde table, with a forme and three benches, and an old oyster-table, with a child's stoole ... vjs. viiijd.
Item, the boorded partitions of and belonging to the drinkinge roomes aforesaid ... ... xxs.

In the chamber over The Percullis of the same howse:

Item one presse cubbord of waynscote ... ... xiijs. iiijd.
Item, one waynscott chestt ... ... vs.
Item, two downe pillowes, in the same chestt, and one ffeather pillow ... ... viijs.
Item, six payre of olde flaxen sheets ... ... xls.
Item, one olde canvas table-cloth ... ... vs.
Item, one dusson and a halfe of napkyns, of several sortes, in the said chestt ... ... iijs.
Item, one other napkyn ... ... ijd.
Item, one coverlette of tapestree ... ... xxvjs. viijd.
Item, one wainscott chestt ... ... iijs. iiijd.

Item, two dusson of drinkynge-towells, in the same chestt	xijs.
Item, five table-clothes	vs.
Item, 3 payre and one odd sheete	xviijs.
Item, one other olde diaper table-cloth, and six olde diaper napkyns	vjs.
Item, one dusson of napkyns, wroughte with Coventree blew thredde	viijs.
Item, one olde damask table-clothe, and a dusson and a half olde napkyns	vjs.
Item, one carpette of greene strype stuffe, with six green cusheons	xiiijs.
Item, 3 payre of pillowberes	vjs.
Item, six olde haunde-towells and a table-clothe ...	js.
Item, an olde bedsteade, in the same chamber, with two old darnid curtens and two curten roddes	xs.
Item, one olde ffeather-bedde, one bolster, one pillowe with pillowbere, and a mattresse	xviijs.
Item, one olde payre of sheets, two old blankets, and an olde coverlidde	xs.
Item, two olde little chaires	iijs. iiijd.
Item, one olde valance, with a fflaske	js.

In the garratte of the same house:

Item, three flock-bedds, with fowre olde bolsters ...	xiijs. iiijd.
Item, two olde half-headed bedsteades	vs.
Item, two payre of sheetes, one old blankette, with an olde greene rugge, and an olde coverlette ...	xxs.
Item, one olde pestle, with a payre of creepers, two curten-roddes, with some olde endes of iron ...	ijs. vjd.
Item, one old tike	ijs.
Item, nyne olde cusheons of severall sortes	iijs.
Item, six olde broken chests	vjs.
Item, two oaken boordes and old lumber in the garrett	vjs.

In the lodging-chamber over the kitchen of the same howse:

Item, one payre of iron andirons, with fowre brasse knobbs and two payre of tounges, and one payre of creepers	xs.
Item, one wicker chaire, two payre of playinge-tables, one table-boorde	vjs.
Item, one bedsteade, with fine curtens and vallence of greene say, with 3 curten-roddes	xls.
Item, two ffeather-beddes, two bolsters, one pillow, one mattresse, three blanketts, one coverlette, and a payre of sheets	iijl.

Item, one trundle-bedde, with a fflocke-bedde, one bolster, a payre of sheets, two blankettes, and a matte ... xs.
Item, one warmynge-panne ... ... iijs.
Item, three table-cloths of canvas, diaper towels, one towel wroughte with blewe, and two drinkynge-cloths xxs.
Item, two lether trunks and one chest ... ... xs.

In Plate:

Item, fifteene smalle drinkynge bowles of silver, one brode bowle and two beakers, one greate saulte, a trencher saulte, and two silver spoones, waighing cliiij ounces, at iiijs. and xd. per ounce ... ... xxxvijl. iiijs. iiijd.

Pewter and brasse in the kitchen of the same howse:

Item, fourteene greate pewter dishes ... ... xxviijs.
Item, fowre lesser dishes ... ... vjs.
Item, seven lesser than those ... ... iiijs. viijd.
Item, nyne plate trenchers ... ... ijs. iijd.
Item, six sallet dishes ... ... ijs.
Item, nine pottengers ... ... ijs. iijd.
Item, one bason and ewre ... ... ijs. iiijd.
Item, five pewter candlesticks ... ... ijs. iiijd.
Item, two pye-plates ... ... iijs. iiijd.
Item, three pewter chamber-pots ... ... iiijs.
Item, one baking coffen ... ... ijs. iiijd.
Item, fowre pewter saultes ... ... ijs.
Item, two haunde-peeces ... ... js. viijd.
Item, one ale pint potte ... ... viijd.
Item, three greate brasse pottes ... ... iijl.
Item, two lesser brasse pottes ... ... xvs.
Item, one greate brasse kettle ... ... vijs.
Item, two smale brasse kettles ... ... vijs. vjd.
Item, one copper kettle ... ... xiijs. iiijd.
Item, three brasse skilletts ... ... ijs. vjd.
Item, foare brasse chasen dishes ... ... iiijs.
Item, one brasse cullender ... ... js.
Item, one smalle brasse kettle, and a brasse panne ... ijs.
Item, foure brasse skimers ... ... iiijs.
Item, one brasse candlesticke plate ... ... js. viijd.
Item, one brasse ladle ... ... vjd.
Item, two brasse candlestickes ... ... ijs.
Item, two iron drippynge-pannes ... ... vs.
Item, eighte spittes ... ... viijs.
Item, one jacke, with a waighte ... ... xs.
Item, one payre of iron rackes, a payre of potte-hangers, a barre of iron in the chimney, two fier-shovells, one

pair of tounges, a fier-fforke and an iron plate before the fier, an iron band for a kettle ... ... xs.
Item, two ffryinge-pannes and two gridirons ... ... iijs.
Item, one cisterne of lead with a cocke ... ... xxiiijs.
Item, one brasse potte with a handle to it ... ... vs.
Item, one buckinge-tubbe and a three-legged tubbe, with two stooles and a chaire ... ... ijs. vjd.
Item, one cheese-knife and a choppinge-knife ... iiijd.
Item, one mustard-querne, with a greene mortar and pestle ijs. vjd.
Item, one earthen Turkey bason, with painted dishes ... js. vjd.
Item, one iron-bande paile, two payre of belloes ... js.
Item, two fformes, with the dressers and shelves in the kitchen ... ... iijs. iiijd.

In the Crowne:

Item, two tables, two fformes, and two benches, and a greate wooden chaire ... ... vijs.

In the Dolphin and the Bell:

Item, two tables, with seates and partitions belonging thereunto, with a breade-bynne ... ... vs.

In the Barre:

Item, two gallon-pottes, five pottle-pottes, nyne quarte-pottes, eight pynte-pottes, one halfe-pynte-potte, and a gille-potte ... ... xxvjs. viijd.
Item, one brasse bason for a candle, and one candle-plate ijs. vjd.
Item, one payre of shovinge-tables ... ... js.

Bull and Mouth Street.

[1827, *Part I., p.* 630.]

On widening the City end of Aldersgate Street, contiguous to the new Post Office, a stone was discovered on the corner house of Bull and Mouth Street, which shows the original name of that street and the date of its erection to have been "Stewkley's-street, 1668."

Carpenters' Hall.

[1802, *Part II., p.* 1111.]

Among the curiosities which the city of London has to exhibit to the diligent pursuit of the antiquary, but which hitherto seem to have escaped their observation, is some beautiful old carved work in wood at the hall of the respectable Company of Carpenters at London Wall. At the above place is to be seen a table of curious workmanship, probably about the time of James I. But still more worthy of observation are the arms of the Company, as well as of some private individuals, carved in panels above the door at the entrance. If

any of your correspondents shall be induced from this hint to visit Carpenters' Hall, we may perhaps in due time have a drawing in your Magazine of a specimen of art which well merits preservation.

ELBOW.

CHEAPSIDE.

[1764, *pp.* 607-608.]

There has lately fallen into my hands a little print or representation of an incident that is now but little known, or, rather, is totally forgotten, by almost all our historians, and yet deserves in my opinion to be recorded, as it shows the spirit and temper of the times in which it happened, the apprehensions the people in general were under from the terrors of Popery, and the zeal they showed in the demolition of the last remains of that idolatry in this great Metropolis.

The incident here alluded to is the pulling down the old cross in Cheapside, erected, as Strype says, in 1290, by Edward I. at the last resting-place of the remains of his deceased Queen, in its progress from Herdeby, where she died, to Westminster Abbey, where she was interred. This cross was on this occasion adorned with the Queen's image and arms, and afterwards enriched with the statues of saints, martyrs, and Popes. In process of time it became still more considerable and useful, and conduits were added to it for supplying the city with water, which was brought in leaden pipes from a spring at three miles' distance; and a public granary was erected over them to provide against the scarcity of corn, that the city should not be distressed for want of bread.

This cross, according to Strype, if I understand him right, is wholly different from the late conduit that was removed from Cheapside, being situated in quite a different part of the street; and the silence of our historians on its demolition seems to be the more inexcusable, as it appears to have been an object of public attention in more reigns than one.

In that of Henry VI. Letters Patent were issued for re-building and enlarging it, conferring a pre-eminence upon it as the grand aqueduct from whence all other aqueducts were to be supplied for the use of the city; and the public granary was also included in that patent, in order to provide against the calamities of famine, to which all populous cities in the then low state of agriculture were at certain periods liable to be exposed. The water that supplied the aqueduct was brought in leaden pipes from the pond between Highgate and Hampstead; and the corn that supplied the granary was bought up at the public expense in years of plenty, and reserved to years of dearth, when it was retailed out at an equal price to rich and poor, that neither might have reason to complain of the arts of engrossers or the exorbitant profits of ordinary retailers.

The common utility by this means increased the common respect. This cross being the great object of public convenience became, in

consequence, the chief object of the magistrate's attention. All men's eyes were directed to the great fountain from whence issued the two grand articles for the support of life—water and bread. In 1484 the citizens of London raised a subscription to repair and beautify it, and it was then considered as the greatest ornament of the great Metropolis. In 1522 it was new gilt with gold on the arrival of the Emperor Charles V. At the coronation of Edward VI. it received a new polish, and before the coronation of Queen Mary all the decorations that could flatter Popish idolatry were bestowed upon it. At the public entry of King Philip of Spain it was again re-touched and magnificently ornamented; but soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne it began to be disregarded. In 1581 the lower images, to which the superstition of Popish times inclined idolatrous people to pay divine honours, were defaced and broken down; the image of the Blessed Virgin was at that time deprived of her infant son; the arms that held him in her lap were broken, and her body mangled in a rude and heretical manner. The rage of party generally breaks forth into extremes. In the room of the beautiful statue of the Blessed Virgin a frightful figure of Diana took place, with a kind of rude machinery to force water from her naked breast, which, however, sometimes ran, but oftener appeared dry.

Before the year 1599 the timbers that supported the leaden roof were so decayed that presentments were made at the ordinary sessions that the whole building was a dangerous edifice and a common nuisance; in consequence whereof it was again repaired, but not yet removed. The humour of the court was not yet ripe totally to erase that ancient monument of Popish adoration. Many people still came secretly in the night to pay their devotions to the Blessed Virgin, but many more in the day most grossly abused her. On December 24, 1600, a thorough reparation was completed; the whole cross, by order of the court, was beautified, and nothing remained to be done but to remove the scaffolding, when very unexpectedly the image of the Blessed Virgin, that had been again restored, was most shamefully defaced; the crown with which she was dignified was plucked from her head, her naked infant torn from her bosom, and a dagger was left sticking in her breast as an indelible mark of the rancour with which the man was possessed, who, in the zeal of bigotry, could thus vent his barbarity on a lifeless image.

From this time till the year 1643 it seems to have undergone no considerable alteration; but when the rebellion broke out, and men's minds began to be agitated with religious passions, this cross became again the object of enthusiastical resentment. The short note which gave rise to this inquiry, and which is the only relation that I can find of the final demolition of this celebrated structure, is in these words:

"The 2 of May, 1643, the Crosse in Cheapeside was pulled downe, a troope of horse and two companies of foote wayted to garde it, and at the fall of the tope crosse dromes beat, trumpets blew, and multitudes of capes wayre throwne in the ayre, and a greate shoute of people with ioy. The 2 of May the Almanake sayeth was the invention of the crosse. And 6 day at night was the leaden Popes burnt, in the place where it stood, with ringing of bells, and a greate acclamation, and no hurt done in all these actions." D. Y.

[1831, *Part I., p.* 320.]

If you think the following copy of (I believe) an unpublished document concerning Cheapside Cross is worthy of being preserved in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, it is heartily at your service. THOS. SHARP.

A Letter from the Lords of the Councell to the Lord Maire of London, to repaire the Crosse in Chepside, the 14 *of Decemb.* 1600.

After our hearty commendation to your good Lordship, some of us, her Maiesties councellors, did write to your predecessor by her highnes expresse command, concerning the Crosse in Chepeside (an ancient and goodly monument), that forthwith it might have bin repaired, and placed againe as it formerly stood, but whether it were his softenes or negligence, or fancy, or opposition by some busie and undiscreete humorists, that gave impediment to the effecting of her maiesties sayd pleasure (wherof we can be content for the tyme past to take noe particuler notice), we meane not any longer to permit the continuance of such a contempt. And, therefore, we doe requier you by vertue of her highnes sayd former direction and commandment, that without any further delay you doe accomplish her Maiesties most princelie care therein, respecting especially the antiquity and continuance of that monument, but not aprooving the weaknes in many now that will take offence at the historicall and Civill use of such an antient ensigne of Christianity. In the discharge of your duty herein, we are of opinion that the lesse alteration you make the better it is, and so not doubting of your readines to performe the premises, we bid you right heartily farewell. From the Court at Whitehall, the 14 of Decemb. 1600.

Your loving friends,

JOHN CANT: J. EGERTON, C.S.
NOTTINGHAM, H. HUNSDON,
T. BUCKHURST, ROB. CECILL,
JOHN FFORTESCUE, JOHN POPHAM,
HERBERT.

To our very loving friend Mr. Alderman Rider, lord Maior of the City of London.

Cornhill.

Wednesday, April 30.

[1800, *Part I., p.* 383.]

A very handsome pump has been erected in the front of the Royal Exchange over the well lately discovered in Cornhill. The case is of iron, and forms a lofty and very handsome obelisk. It is elegantly painted and decorated with emblematic figures, among which is the plan of a House of Correction, which was built on the ground adjoining the pump in 1282 by Henry Wallis, Esq., then Lord Mayor of London. One side of the pump bears this inscription:

"This Well was discovered, much enlarged, and this pump erected in the year 1799, by the contributions of the Bank of England, the East-India Company, the neighbouring Fire-Offices, together with the Bankers and Traders of the Ward of Cornhill."

On the reverse these words appear:

"On this spot a Well was first made, and a house of Correction built, by Henry Wallis, Mayor of London, in 1282."

Christ's Hospital.

[1820, *Part I., p.* 401.]

The annexed view (see Plate II.) represents a portion of the remains of the monastery of the Gray Friers, or Mendicants, which was one of the most suburb conventual establishments in the Metropolis. It was of the Order of St. Francis, and was founded by John Ewin, mercer, about the year 1225. A full account of it may be seen in Strype's Stow, and an abridged notice of it in Pennant's "London." On the Dissolution, the fine church belonging to this house, having been spoiled of its ornaments for the King's use, was made as storehouse for French prizes, and the monuments either sold or mutilated. Henry VIII., just before his death, granted the convent, etc., to the city, and caused the church to be opened for divine service. The church was burnt in 1666, and rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren.

The buildings belonging to the monastery were afterwards applied by Edward VI. to the use of Christ's Hospital,* one of the royal foundations endowed by that youthful and well-disposed monarch. Parts of the old convent, with the cloisters, are yet remaining; but a great portion (including the whole south front) was rebuilt in the seventeenth century, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, and other parts have been since modernized. The building shown

* A good account of the hospital, with a full description of the curious paintings in the hall, court-room, etc., will be found in Malcolm's "Londinium Redivivum," vol. iii., pp. 350-373; and an interesting "Brief History of Christ's Hospital" is noticed in our Review for the present month.—Edit.

in the view is one of the wards of the hospital, situate at the western extremity of the old building facing the south, as seen from what is called the New Play-ground. The mathematical school was founded by Charles II. The writing school was founded in 1694 by Sir John Moore, whose statue is in front of the building. The grammar school was rebuilt only a few years ago, partly by a benefaction of John Smith, Esq., whose portrait ornaments the upper school.

It has been the wish of the governors of this noble foundation, for some years past, gradually to rebuild the hospital, and large subscriptions have been entered into for that purpose; but the great expense has hitherto deterred them from commencing the work.

N. R. S.

[1821, *Part I., pp.* 128-130.]

Annexed is a south view of the grammar school of Christ's Hospital, built in 1793, under the superintendence of Alderman Gill, who was at that time treasurer of the hospital. At the upper end of the school is a portrait of John Smith, Esq., the gentleman to whom the hospital is indebted for the means of raising this noble structure. The removal of some old houses which joined the north end of the building has enabled the governors to form a very handsome entrance from Little Britain, from whence the building may be seen to advantage. The house which adjoins the west end is inhabited by the steward, and has a communication with the writing school, which is seen at the end of the view.

This school is under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Trollope, assisted by the Rev. I. R. Pitman, the Rev. John Greenwood, and the Rev. Edward Rice; and the boys proceed as far in the classics as their talents or age will allow. A sufficient number complete the classical course of education to fill up the University exhibitions as they become vacant. About 200 are taught in the classics at Hertford, and are transferred to the London establishment when they are about twelve years of age.

There are seven exhibitions or scholarships for Cambridge, and one for Oxford, belonging to this institution; the value of which at Cambridge is £60 per annum; and at Pembroke Hall an additional exhibition from the college, making about £90 for the four years, and £50 for the last three years; to which may be added the Bachelor's and Master's Degrees, which are all paid by the hospital. The Oxford exhibitions are £10 more, or £70. The governors pay all fees of entrance, £20 towards furnishing the room, £10 for books, and £10 for clothes, making at least £50 for the outfit.

The Grecians, or scholars intended for the University, are selected by the head classical master, without any interference of the governors, according to their talents and behaviour, subject to the

approval of their friends. In the event of more than one being equally qualified, the choice would fall upon the boy of best behaviour; and if talent and behaviour were both equal, it would then go by seniority. One exhibition goes every year to Cambridge, and one every seventh year to Oxford, making eight in seven years.

On St. Matthew's Day (September 21) the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and governors attend at Christ Church, where an anthem is sung by the boys, and a sermon preached by one of the young gentlemen who have lately returned from college; after which his Lordship, accompanied by the Sheriffs and governors, proceed to the hall, where two orations are delivered—one in English by the senior scholar, who soon after goes to college, and the other in Latin by the next in rotation. A handsome collection is then made for the youths; and his Lordship and the governors retire to the court-room, where an excellent dinner is served up, under the superintendence of the steward.

F. S. A.

[1791, *Part I., p.* 508.]

As you sometimes insert epitaphs in your valuable collection, I send you one which is on a monument in Christ Church, Newgate Street, and, being uncommon, may amuse some of your readers:

"Near this place lyes interred the body of Col. Nicholas Richardson, late the island of Jamaica. He married Frances, the daughter of Col. Edward Stanton, of the same island, by whom he had one son, named Nicholas. He died Dec. 13, 1702.

"It was his direction to the person to whose care he instructed the education of his son, that he should be brought up in the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, as by law established; which Church, he said, he had considered and believed to be the best in the world. Ætat. suæ 38."

The arms are: Argent, on a chief sable, three lions' heads erased or. I have seen an abridgment of Guillim's "Heraldry," printed in 1726, which mentions only two families of the Richardsons—viz., one in Norfolk, of which was Sir Thomas Richardson, Knight, Speaker of the House of Commons, who died in 1634, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, whose arms were: Or, on a chief sable, three lions' heads erased of the first; and the other in Yorkshire, who bore: Sable, on a chief argent, three lions' heads erased erminois. It will oblige one of your constant readers if any of your correspondents can and will inform him if there is any other family of the name that bears the same arms as those which are on Colonel Richardson's monument, and of what place it originally was.

R. R.

Crosby Place.

[1832, *Part I., pp.* 505-508.]

Our ancient English places ("palatia"), hostels, or inns (for by such appellations the dwelling-houses of persons of consequence were

formerly distinguished), had, indeed, much of the form, either accidentally or designedly, of the caravanseras of the East; a spacious quadrangle entered by a gateway, round the sides of the area of which the lodging-rooms and offices were arranged. One prominent feature of the cluster of edifices was always the great or common hall. The quadrangular form had, however, in all probability, a reference to defensive arrangement, for a certain space was thus completely immured, and sometimes surrounded by a moat; to this space but one entrance was allowed, namely, through the great gate. The parapets of the building were crenulated* and embattled, with a view to defence, ornament, and state etiquette. To erect these domestic fortresses it was, however, necessary to have a license from the Crown, a provision arising probably from the annoyance which the Sovereigns had been liable to from their possessors in times of political discontent. An example of one of these licenses is found in that from Henry VI. to his brother, the good Duke Humphrey, by which the latter is permitted to castellate his manor-house at Greenwich, called, from the amenity of its situation, the palace of Placentia, otherwise Plaisaunce, as I have seen it written in some curious original manuscripts on which I have lately bestowed some pains: "Rex concedit quod Humfridus dux Gloucestriæ et Eleanor uxor ejus, possent karnellare (crenellare) manerium suum de East Greenwich, et imparcare 200 acras terræ infra manerium suum prædictum."

Matthew Paris has given us a very circumstantial description of one of these palatial houses, in his account of that erected in the thirteenth century by John, the twenty-third Abbot of the Mitred Abbey of St. Albans. After enumerating his gifts of a rich cope of red silk, embroidered with gold, for the service of his church, a cup of silver gilt, of costly workmanship, for the use of his refectory,† he adds that he constructed a magnificent hall, the walls or wainscot of which were splendidly painted, and also several sleeping-rooms ("thalami") in connection with it, as an hostelry. This hall, he says, was furnished with locutories ("conclavibus"), which I take to be those retiring embowered recesses, so well adapted for private conversation, of which the hall, the immediate subject of this letter, affords so beautiful an example of a chimney, and a most noble porch entrance or oriel.‡ Here we may be allowed to remark (as so much

* "Creneau," French (whence our English word cranny, a chink), is a term for the openings between the battlements of a wall; in modern fortification, "embrasure."

† The silver bowl exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in 1829 by Mr. Amyot, their treasurer, by permission of the possessor, Andrew Fountaine, Esq., was a striking example of these refectory vessels. It bore the inscription: "Ciphus Refectorii Roffensis," etc. (*vide* "Archæolog.," vol. xxiii., p. 393).

‡ From another passage in the same description we may conclude that Matthew Paris uses the word "conclave" in the sense of a recess—"Plures thalami speciosè valdè cum suis *conclavibus* et caminis ad hospites honorificè suscipiendos."

has been ingeniously said by a late antiquary on the meaning of this word "oriel"),* that Matthew Paris seems to use it strictly in the sense of an entrance-porch—"Adjacet atrium nobilissimum in introitu quod porticus vel oriolus appellatur" (Matt. Paris, Vitæ Abb. S'c'i Alb.).

He adds that the Abbot's hall at St. Albans had its sub-hall, or crypt; and that, instead of being roofed over with shingles, like a more ancient one which it had replaced, it had the costly distinction of a covering of lead.

This description of the hostel of St. Albans will very well apply to edifices of that description at a later period, until the irregular grandeur of our Gothic domestic palaces was exchanged for the more symmetrical Italian taste.

Crosby Place was the most important domestic edifice which adorned the city of London in the fifteenth century; and although it would require some labour to obtain a tolerable idea of its original plan, data exist for such an undertaking. Portions of its groined vaults remain, I believe, under several of the houses in the present Crosby Square; and in a cellar, on the right of the outer approach towards the hall, is a crypt and some architectural remains; these, perhaps, belonged to an entrance-gate. My idea of the building is that it consisted of two courts, divided by the hall, the outer one the smaller, the inner about 30 yards in depth by 20 yards in breadth,† placed a little to the south-east of the outer. The entrance to the inner court was, as at present, under that portion of the south end of the hall which was anciently appropriated as a music gallery. The modern buildings in Crosby Square in all probability occupy the line of the original apartments and offices which surrounded the quadrangle. Access from the mansion to the priory precinct and church was had by a doorway, which still remains.

The founder of this building (as I have observed in another publication,‡ which I shall freely quote) was a rare exception in the class of persons who generally constructed these costly mansions.

The term does not here appear to be employed in its strict classical sense of a secret apartment, shut with a lock and key.

* The late Mr. Hamper, in the treatise to which we allude, produces numerous very early examples of the term being applied to a porch, and this was therefore probably its primary and original acceptation. He adds an instance of its appropriation to the porch of a dwelling-house of humble description. The Latinity of the document is exceedingly amusing: "Item, Thome Brown pro dawbyng unius muri voc. a French walle, et pro floryng unius dimid' bay, et pro dawbing unius *Oryall*, et pro underpynning unius scanni novi, ad tem. in quo Wills Adcock manet, iijs. viid." ("Archæolog.," vol. xxiii., p. 110).

† I form a rough guess at the dimensions from recollection.

‡ Letterpress for Stothard's "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," by Alfred John Kempe, F.S.A.

Sir John Crosby was no patent tenant *in capite* of the Crown, but an eminent grocer and wool-merchant of the city of London. He accumulated a large fortune by his commercial pursuits in the reign of Henry VI. and Edward IV. A current tradition, arising perhaps from the passion of the vulgar for the marvellous, was that he was a foundling, and derived his name from his being taken up near one of those public crosses so common formerly in our highways; hence he was called Cross-by. Stow rejects the story as fabulous, and thinks he might be the son of one John Crosby, a servant of Henry IV., to whom he granted the wardship of Joan, the daughter of John Jordaine, a wealthy fishmonger. This John Crosby might have married his ward, and thus established himself as a person of consequence in the city. His son, of whom I am speaking as the founder of Crosby Place, was an Alderman of London, and one of the Sheriffs for that city in 1470. In 1471 he met Edward IV. on his entry into the city, and was then knighted. In the following year he was a Commissioner for treating with the Hanse Towns, relative to some differences in which the Duke of Burgundy was concerned. Having obtained, in 1466, of Alice Ashted, the Prioress of the Convent of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, a lease for ninety-nine years of certain lands and tenements adjoining the precinct of her nunnery, at the rent of 17 marks (£11 6s. 8d.) per annum, he erected for himself the magnificent mansion on which we are treating, died in 1475, and was buried in the chapel of the Holy Ghost, near Agnes his wife. Their effigies, beautifully sculptured in alabaster, remain in the church at this day, and his helmet is suspended from the wall in the vestry. The state of repair in which this parish church, and the monuments which it contains, are kept is highly creditable to its official guardians.

Sir John Crosby is said to have been a zealous Yorkist, and it is very remarkable that round his neck he does not wear the Lancastrian badge, the collar of SS., a very general distinction for persons of gentility or noble blood, but a collar composed of roses and suns alternately disposed; the white rose and sun being the badge adopted by Edward IV. after the ominous parhelion which appeared in the heavens on the day of the victory at Mortimer's Cross. After the death of Sir John Crosby, his house was occupied as a residence of Richard III., and perhaps at that period, if not at the suppression of the monasteries, became the property of the Crown, by whom it was afterwards alienated, and is now in the possession of the grandson and heir of the late Admiral Williams Freeman, the succession of whose title-deeds to this estate must be, I imagine, exceedingly curious.

Nothing can be conceived in finer style than the interior ornaments of the roof of the hall which now remains of Sir John Crosby's mansion. The floors which were added to convert it into a warehouse

at present intersect the building in its height, which is about 40 feet, and destroy the light effect of its long and closely-disposed range of windows. This noble hall, like that of the abbots described by Matthew Paris, had its "caminus," or chimney, and its elegant embowered conclave, or oriel, which remains at this day. By means of the upper floor of the warehouse we are enabled to take a very close inspection of the elaborate carved work of the roof, which has been in places richly gilt. It is composed of chestnut or oak, perfectly sound at this day. In its centre was a lantern opening, or "l'ouvre." The Pointed arches of the roof are much depressed, and are broken with dropping corbels studded with fret-work and tracery. The facility of access afforded to the roof by means of the modern floors has tempted some "stealthy" hand to purloin from several of the open quatrefoils of the carved cornice the fanciful and varied rosettes with which they were filled up. I should regret to find, and do not believe, that this has been the work of any person who has really a refined taste, and a feeling for the beautiful details of the Pointed style. To the small fry of collectors and relic-mongers we would say, "You rob our hall of

> 'that which not enriches you,
> And makes us poor indeed!'"

The damage, however, is not at present extensive or irreparable, and the timely interference of the Crosby Hall Restoration Committee will effectually prevent the repetition of these pilferings.

On the eve of demolition, threatened on all sides, like many other venerable foundations, to be swept away by the springtide of reformation and improvement, Crosby Hall has been fortunate enough to find in an intelligent literary lady, its near neighbour, and in various other public-spirited individuals, a timely and energetic protection. A public subscription has been entered into for the purpose of securing an interest in the hall on a term of lease equal in point of possession, to a freehold, and for restoring its architectural details to their primitive splendour. A clever exposition of the views of the committee has been composed by one of its members, from which I make the subjoined quotation; and I trust if the Government does not yet (as it will, I again state, in all reasonable expectation ultimately) contribute its effective aid towards the preservation of these public national monuments, that the collection in aid of this particular object, so interesting in the general catalogue, will proceed with the same spirit and success in which it has commenced.

"The chief celebrity of Crosby Hall," says the printed circular sanctioned by the Restoration Committee, "has resulted from its rare architectural beauties, being undoubtedly the finest and purest specimen of the domestic architecture of the fifteenth century existing in the metropolis, perhaps in the empire. Some of the most striking

features of its magnificent and graceful style have been adopted in various modern edifices.

"Beautiful, however, as may be the borrowed excellencies of recent imitations, the original will always retain an interest in the sight of the antiquary, and in the estimation of the man of taste, which a copy can never possess; and it cannot, therefore, but be a subject of regret, that the purposes to which Crosby Hall has been latterly appropriated, were calculated to accelerate the hand of time in the work of almost unheeded destruction. There is reason to believe that in a very few years every vestige of the interesting fabric would have been swept away, and the ground occupied by modern houses, had it not been for the zealous interference of two or three neighbouring families. Desirous to avert such a loss to the arts, and such a discredit to the age, a few gentlemen met together, and resolved to make an appeal to such individuals of taste and influence as they thought likely to co-operate with them in the work of preservation. That primary appeal has been answered in the most encouraging manner. A committee has been formed, and subscriptions have been opened with a spirit that promises a satisfactory result. Nor let it be supposed to be a matter of light importance, whether that which some may regard as merely 'an old building,' be demolished or preserved. It is only by cherishing such specimens of pure and refined taste as are within the reach of public observation, that we can direct the attention of the people to the beauty and the excellency which they would otherwise pass by without notice; regarding with equal indifference the faultless model, or the incongruous deformity."

When the building shall have been restored, it will be for the committee and the subscribers at large to judge of its due appropriation, and I am decidedly of opinion that a better use could not be formed than to make it a gallery for the reception of such specimens of art as would claim a place in a "museum of national antiquities," such, indeed, as has been suggested to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Markland, and the idea of which is, I know, most favourably entertained by several of the members—it may be said, I believe, by all—but that the ways and means offer a very rational impediment in the eyes of some, under present circumstances.

Fine portions of Gothic sculpture, armour, Celtic, and Romano-British relics, would find their proper home in such a depository; and the objection that it stands too remote from the west, or court end of the Metropolis, would be completely obviated by the consideration that the view of Crosby Place alone, without the superadded attraction of the archæological objects which it would contain, would be quite a sufficient motive to induce the intelligent inhabitants of the squares to leave the modern court end of the town to visit the

ancient, and, to use the language of our great poet, who has mentioned this spot incidentally four or five times in his "History of Richard III.," "repair to Crosby Place."* A. J. K.

[1834, *Part I., p.* 400.]

By a reference to the "Architectural and Historical Account of Crosby Place," lately published by Mr. Blackburn, your correspondents may ascertain the exact date of Sir Thomas More's removal to Chelsea from Crosby Place, where he resided prior to 1523.

Mr. Blackburn has been enabled, through the kindness of Mr. Williams Freeman, to trace the descent of the property from the time of Sir John Crosby to the present day, and to give facsimile autographs of the ancient possessors from the original title-deeds and leases. Among the most interesting of these autographs is that of Sir Thomas More, attached to a deed of sale to Antonio Bonvisi, A.D. 1523.

Mr. Blackburn says, on p. 24—"The East side of the Hall now shows eight windows, the oriel being here omitted; nor is there any appearance of a repetition of the double window at the south end, though it probably existed." Mr. Blackburn will be gratified to learn that it is still in existence. Some alterations a few years ago in the apartment, from whence I address these lines to you, brought it partially to view; and having been protected from the injuries of the weather for nearly two centuries, it was found to be in a much better state of preservation than the other windows.

"We find Crosby Place assigned to one Bartholomew Reed, A.D. 1501" (p. 51).

Mr. Blackburn is apparently not aware that Bartholomew Reed was Lord Mayor the year following. His splendid hospitalities are recorded by Grafton. M. H.

[1836, *Part II., pp.* 241-245.]

In 1835 the discovery of extensive Roman pavements and foundations,† occupying the area of Crosby Square, carried back the appropriation of this site as the habitation of persons eminent in society, to the earliest period of British civilization. It has been observed to me by a well-informed correspondent on this head that the "more elevated part of ancient London, afterwards known as the Quern-hill [Cornhill], seems to have been the favourite site for the principal Roman edifices. It was bounded on the south and west by two small rivulets, which formerly added beauty and fertility to the then rural spot, the Langbourn and the River of Wells, or Wallbrook.‡ They form a junction near Sherburn-lane, and still

* Richard III., Act i., Scene 3.

† See "Londiniana," No. IV., *Gentleman's Magazine*, New Series, vol. v., part i., p. 369.

‡ Ancient records and topographers have left us in some confusion about the identity of this river of Wells. The charter of William I. to the church of

pursue their unheeded course beneath the ashes of fifty generations." The buildings of St. Helen's Priory are stated by the same authority to have been raised upon the site of Roman foundations; they consisted of a chapter-house, hall, dormitory, refectory, cloisters, garden, and an extensive cemetery. Human bones are frequently dug up beyond the limits of the present churchyard, and a skeleton, nearly perfect, was lately found under the cellars at the corner of the gateway leading to Great St. Helen's. The old Roman foundations on this spot are observed to lie due north and south, east and west, while the more modern are inclined about 25 or 30 degrees towards the south-east and north-west. The reason of this is, probably, that the Roman edifices had relation to the "ways" which issued from the Prætorian station, and that when London arose from the ruin to which she had doubtless been consigned when the Britons yielded to the Northern invaders, the original ichnography was disregarded; and, with the exception of some of the eminent highways which had their course through the city, the streets and lanes of the London of the Middle Age and "Londinium Romanum" had little coincidence of direction.

Under these circumstances it were inconclusive, though not improbable, to suppose that the dedication of the priory to St. Helen arose out of some traditional record that the pious and noble Helena, the wife of Constantius Chlorus, the mother of Constantine the Great, and, according to the most credible statements, the daughter of a British Prince, had herself been resident on this spot, and founded a Christian church contiguous to her own dwelling. She was styled "Venerabilis Piissima Augusta" in ancient inscriptions; and legendary accounts state that, at the advanced age of eighty, she visited the Holy Land, desirous of contemplating the place which had been sanctified by the death of the Saviour, and by His miraculous resur-

St. Martin-le-Grand mentions the river of Wells as having its course near the *northern corner* of the city wall: "Preterea vero ex mea parte dono et concedo eidem ecclesiæ pro redemptione animarum patris mei et matris meæ totam terram et moram extra posterulam quæ dicitur Cripelesgate, ex utraque parte posterulæ, viz., ab aquilonari cornu muri civitatis sicut *rivulus fontium ibi prope fluentium* ipsam a muro discriminat usque in aquam currentem quæ ingreditur civitatem" ("Historical Notices of St. Martin-le-Grand," p. 174). Stow, who is followed by Maitland, considers that this river of Wells was the same as is otherwise known as the Fleet, which was navigable until the Templars erected certain mills upon its course. The Old-bourn had its rise near Middle Row, Holborn, on which highway it conferred its name, and ran into the river Fleet at Holborn Bridge. The Wallbrook entered the city wall between Bishopsgate and Moorgate, near the east end of the site of the now demolished hospital of Bethlehem, and, flowing across the city, discharged itself into the Thames at Dowgate, perhaps *Dwr* Gate, the water gate, but by old writers frequently called Dowrgate. The Langbourn had its rise near the east end of Fenchurch Street, ran in a rapid course westward to Sherbourn Lane, then inclined southward, and was lost in the Wallbrook near Dowgate. These were the principal London rivulets.

rection from the grave. The Emperor Hadrian had built a chapel dedicated to Venus on the spot, which she caused to be levelled with the dust; and, it is added, that deep in the ground beneath were found the three crosses on which the Divinity in human form had suffered, and the malefactors crucified with Him. The tale is as idle and absurd as that of the miracles which the innumerable fragments of the real cross afterwards were said to work. By such inventions of blindness, barbarism, and cunning, the memory of many a pious Christian of the primitive age has been turned into a jest. There is scarcely any part of holy truth or revelation on which the lust of dominion or of worldly advantage has not contrived to throw some scandal in order to answer its own temporary purposes.

The authority for Stow's statement that Crosby Place was erected by Sir John Crosby has been questioned, on the ground that, in the original lease granted by the Prioress of St. Helen to that eminent citizen, it is described as a great tenement formerly in the possession of Catanei Pinelli, a Genoese merchant. And although it is true the crest of Sir John Crosby occurs in the keystone of the ceiling of the overarched oriel of the hall, that this and the south gallery appear to be additions to the original design; that the windows, however, in these portions of the building, and in the apartment called the council-chamber, correspond so nearly with those of Eltham Palace as to make it probable that the same architect was employed for both. Now the above circumstances afford presumptive evidence in favour of Stow's account that the opulent London merchant before named, was the builder of Crosby Place; he was a zealous Yorkist, and flourished in the reign of Edward IV. The Great Hall at Eltham, which is stated so much to resemble Crosby Hall, was built in the reign of Edward IV. and is decorated with that monarch's badge or device, the white rose in the blazing sun. Sir John Crosby, the reputed builder of Crosby Hall, is represented in his effigy in Great St. Helen's Church as wearing the same distinction of his royal master round his neck.* Thus the Hall at Eltham, and the assumed founder of Crosby Hall, are each characterized by the party token of the House of York. I have therefore little doubt but Stow's relation is correct as far as refers to the building of the present great hall, which might be an addition to the mansion occupied by the Genoese merchant, of whom it would, by-the-by, be very desirable if any of your correspondents versed in Italian literature could afford us some particulars. The residence of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, at Crosby Place, is sufficiently marked by the stage-notes, and passages in the text of Shakespeare, and Shakespeare himself derived his authority for such notice from Hall's Chronicle, which he seems chiefly to have followed

* *Vide* Stothard's "Monumental Effigies," p. 99.

in his "Histories," or "Historical Dramas," relating to his native land.

It may not be uninteresting here to quote the passage of Hall, in which mention of Crosby Place occurs under the year 1483 :

"When the Cardinall and the other lordes had receyved the younge Duke, they brought him into the Starre Chamber, where the Protectoure toke hym into his armes and kissed hym, with these wordes : 'Now welcome, my lorde, with all my verie herte !' and he saied in that of likelehod even as he inwardely thought ; and thereupon furthwith brought hym to the Kyng his brother into the bishoppes palace at Paules, and from thence through the cytee, honorably, into the Tower, out of which, after that daie, they never came abrode. When the Protectour had both the chyldren in his possession, yea, and that they were in a sure place, he then began to thrist to see the ende of his enterprise : and to avoyde al suspicion, he caused all the lordes which he knew to be faithfull to the Kynge, to assemble at Baynardes castell to com'en (commune) of the ordre of the Coronacion ; while he and other of his complices and of his affinitee, at Crosbies Place, contrived the contrary, and to make the protectoure Kyng ; of which counsail there were, adhibite, very few, and they very secrete. Then began here and there some maner of mutterynge emongst the people, as though all thyngs should not long be well, though they wyst not what they feared, nor wherefore ; were it that before suche great thyngs mennes hertes (of a secret instinct of nature) misgiveth them, as the south wynde sometyme swelleth of hymself before a tempest—or were it that some one manne, happely perceivyng, filled many men with suspicion, though he shewed few men what he knewe—howbeit the dealying it selfe made men to muse on the matter, thogh the counsail were close ; for, little and little, all men drew from the Tower where the Kyng was, and drewe to Crosbies Place ; so that the Protectoure had all the resorte, and the Kynge in maner desolate."*

The following summary recapitulation of the occupants of Crosby Place after this period may not be unacceptable. The property (in the original demise by lease, I suppose) remained in the hands of Sir John Crosby's widow and executors till the beginning of the sixteenth century, when it was held successively by Sir Bartholomew Reed, who in 1502 kept his mayoralty in Crosby Hall, and after spending a princely fortune during a life marked by hospitality and beneficence, made provision for the continuance of his bounty by the bequest of large estates to the Goldsmiths' Company for charitable purposes. Sir John Rest, the son of William Rest of Peterborough, was, like his predecessor in this mansion, a member of the Grocers' Company. Sir Thomas More, the celebrated Chancellor, resided here for many years, and is here supposed to have composed some of his eminent literary works. On removing to Chelsea, he sold the

* Hall's Chronicle (reprint), p. 358.

lease to Antonio Bonvisi, a merchant of Lucca; it was afterwards held by William Roper and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas More, then successively by Sir Thomas Darcy, William Bonde, and William Russel. At the dissolution of the priory the estate was surrendered to the Crown, and in the reign of Elizabeth became the property of Germayn Ciol and his wife Cecilia, the daughter of Sir John Gresham. Crosby Hall was purchased by Sir John Spencer on the eve of his mayoralty in 1594, and it passed through his daughter and heiress Elizabeth to Sir William Compton, Lord Northampton. Among the subtenants, under three successive Earls of Northampton, may be particularized Monsieur de Rosny, afterwards Duke of Sully, the able minister of Henry IV. of France,* Henry Frederic, Prince of Orange, and Henry Ramelius, the Danish Ambassador. Mary, Countess of Pembroke, 'Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother," Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, and her daughter, the Lady Isabella Sackville, the wife of James, Earl of Northampton, are also among the historic names which connect Crosby Hall with so many noble English families.† The estate was sold A.D. 1678 to Edward Cranfield, from whom it was purchased by the ancestor of the present owner. The principal part of the mansion was destroyed by an accidental fire A.D. 1674, and the site was occupied by modern buildings, but the Great Hall fortunately escaped without injury, and was preserved for another century by its appropriation as a place of worship for the Independent or Congregational Dissenters. In the year 1778 the venerable structure was let for a packer's warehouse, and from this period it fell rapidly to decay.

Since the formation of the Committee of Restoration in 1832 the work has been going on steadily, but somewhat slowly, for want of sufficient funds; the floors of the packer's warehouse have been cleared away; the elegant oriel, which perhaps exceeds in beauty of design, if not in magnitude, the oriels on either side the daïs at Eltham, has been completely restored, its windows filled with appropriate coats and badges, designed by Mr. Thomas Willement, F.S.A., and those which flank the upper portion of the hall adorned with the bearings of the subscribers to the restoration. The admirers of our ancient national architecture will, I doubt not, cheerfully respond to any further appeal which it may be necessary to make in favour of the completion of the work.

On June 27 last I had the pleasure to see some further steps taken towards the consummation of this praiseworthy undertaking, when the Right Honourable William Taylor Copeland, M.P., Lord Mayor

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1832, part ii., p. 436.

† William Russell, who held Crosby Hall at a rental of £200 per annum under the first Lord Compton, was, it is presumed, the son of William, Lord Russell of Thornhaugh, and grandson of Francis, Earl of Bedford, and the cousin of Anne Clifford, whose mother was Margaret Russell, daughter of the same Earl Francis.

of London and Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward, laid the first stone of the exterior restoration of this beautiful edifice (being of that portion represented in the plate *) with a silver trowel prepared for the occasion, assisted by the architect, Mr. E. L. Blackburn, and the members of the committee, the Master (G. Dolland, Esq., F.R.S.) and Wardens of the Grocers' Company, etc. An hermetically sealed bottle was deposited by the Lord Mayor's eldest son in a cavity formed in the stone, in which vessel were enclosed the architectural plans, the reports of the Restoration Committee, the List of Subscribers, and the following inscription in gold letters on vellum:

"The north wall of this quadrangle
was rebuilt on the original foundation
A.D. M,DCCC,XXXVI.
The first stone of the new work was laid
on Monday, June xxvii. by the
Right Hon. William Taylor Copeland, M.P.,
Lord Mayor of London."

The ceremony took place amid the acclamations of the numerous and respectable company assembled, whom the Lord Mayor addressed in an appropriate speech, embracing a general historical view of the edifice as connected with its successive occupants, at the conclusion of which he said that he anticipated with much satisfaction that the stone which he placed there on that day would be the foundation-stone of Gresham College. His lordship then led the way into the noble old hall, where a banquet was prepared in the old English style; the floor was strewn with rushes; the royal standard, the banners of St. George and of the City, depended in the place of ancient tapestry under the long range of Gothic windows, intermingled, here and there, with branches of laurel; so that one was reminded of the banqueting houses decorated with green boughs for the summer festivities of the Court in the olden time.† The whole scene was surmounted by the richly-wrought and lofty oaken roof, the effect of which will be complete when the open lantern or louvre shall be restored, so that a greater portion of light may fall upon its elaborate ornamental parts. A noble baron of beef, duly decorated with banners and pennons, national, civic, and domestic, supplied the place of the "boar's head enarmed" of ancient days, and the "good sherris sack" and ipocras ‡ went gaily round. The dejeuner,

* The two windows north of the oriel, as represented in the view, have been completed in strict accordance with the original windows; the repairs of the council-chamber are rapidly advancing; it is intended to form an appropriate entrance from Bishopgate Street in the ensuing spring, and the north wall, abutting on St. Helen's precinct, will be commenced as soon as subscriptions equal to half the estimated expense shall be received.

† See Stow's Chronicle, 4to., p. 1179. Loseley MSS., p. 49.

‡ The Hippocras or Ipocras was so called after Hippocrates, because the wine which composed it was medicated with spices:

"He drinkith Ipocras, Clary, Vernage,
And spices hot."—CHAUCER: *Merchaunt's Tale.*

dissimilar in this point to those of early time, was prolonged by song and minstrelsy until the evening twilight glimmered through the richly-mingled hues of blazonry that deck the windows of the Hall.*

The idea thrown out by the Lord Mayor of devoting this spacious building to the purpose of the Gresham lectures is deserving of support, especially if, by the aid and concurrence of the trustees (the Civic Magistrate, we believe, for the time being, and the Mercers Company), some arrangement can be made to give the Gresham foundation that permanent interest in the site which appears necessary for all public institutions for general instruction. I consider the suggestion which I made for its appropriation as a museum of antiquities strictly Romano-British and old English† as secondary to so desirable a purpose ;‡ and, indeed, both might be made to concur, for Gresham College had, it will be remembered, its museum. At no juncture of time could the patriotic intentions of Sir Thomas Gresham for the promotion of science be likely to be made more duly efficient. The present Gresham lecture-room is at once dirty, incommodious, and inconveniently placed ; in the midst of the bustle and turmoil of mercantile affairs the Muses take their flight—the embowered roofs of Crosby Place would invite the mind to study and the sources of instruction. . . . And it is, in my opinion, more important to preserve to our children's children these monuments of our country's history, and of the piety and taste which illuminated the darker ages of its annals like brilliant cressets in the deepest night, than to raise those structures of the Brobdinag school of modern Gothic, by which, if ever carried into effect, Westminster Abbey would be reduced comparatively to a humble chapel, and the hall of Rufus to a homely chamber.§ The battled wall, the flanking tower, the long-drawn claustral arcade, the spacious feudal hall, are coeval landmarks in the stream of time, pointing to the most remarkable passages of our history, to the origin of the most estimable of our religious and civil institutions. These, like those institutions, may from time to time by patriotic care be repaired and restored, kept up, and appropriated to the useful requirements of existing

* Two clever drawings were exhibited in the hall, one by Mr. Blackburn, of the council-chamber, in its original state, with the citizens of London offering the crown to Richard, Duke of Gloucester ; the other, by Mr. Davies, of the interior of the Great Hall, with Sir Thomas More introducing Holbein to Henry VIII.

† *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. cii., p. 508.

‡ The following premiums have been announced to be awarded at Crosby Hall under the head of Archæological Essays: An honorary premium of ten guineas will be awarded, in October, 1836, for the best essay on the Life and Institutions of the English Legislator, Offa, King of Mercia; and in October, 1837, for the best essay on the Life and Times of Robert, Baron Fitzwalter, Castellan of London, in the reign of King John. The conditions may be obtained at Crosby Hall.—EDIT.

§ See design for a tower to accompany re-edification of the Houses of Parliament.

times, but they will never, I trust, by the hand of the reckless spoiler, or the cold-blooded speculations of the mere utilitarian, be swept entirely away. A. J. K.

[1831, *Part II., pp.* 498-499.]

I know not how far I am justified by fact in saying that in France a commission is appointed under the sanction of the Government for the preservation of the national antiquities of that country, but I recollect reading something to that effect in the periodical press; I have, however, better authority in saying that in the State of Hesse Darmstadt the Ducal Board of Works was ordered, by a proclamation of the Grand Duke in 1818, to take under its protection the national antiquities of the State.* In our own country such treasures are either allowed to moulder under the hand of time, or fall a sacrifice to the ignorance of any mercenary proprietor. Within a few years what a catalogue of dilapidated or destroyed buildings of antiquity has accumulated in your pages! In some instances, perhaps, the sacrifice might be palliated; in others it was needless and unnecessary; and only in the instances of Henry VII.'s Chapel and Eltham Palace has the hand of the Government been raised to arrest the devastations of Time.

The present letter is intended to bring into notice the precarious situation of all that remains of that once celebrated residence, Crosby Hall, near Bishopsgate Street, which is now advertised to let upon a building or repairing lease.

This once elegant building, the only considerable relic of the ancient domestic splendour of the Metropolis, has long been an object of interest, not only to those who regard it as one of the antiquities of London, but even to the casual spectator, who might be drawn by business or curiosity to visit it. Though the interior was seen under the disadvantages attendant on its conversion to a packer's warehouse, and encumbered with floors set up for the convenience of the occupant, there were few, I add, even of the latter class of spectators, who were not impressed with admiration at the beauty of its elaborately decorated ceiling. To the tasteful architect, to the antiquarian spectator, to anyone capable of viewing its many beauties with a critical eye, it is a perfect treat. The ceiling of oak which covered this noble room differed from the class to which Westminster, the Temple, Lambeth, and Gray's Inn belong in regard of the main timbers of the roof being concealed by an inner ceiling, whereas in those buildings the rafters and principals were left naked, and being richly and tastefully decorated, showed what is seldom met with in modern architecture, a union of the useful with the ornamental. I can shortly describe it as a coved ceiling, the

* Essay on "The Origin and Progress of Gothic Architecture," by Dr. George Moller, first architect to the Grand Duke of Hesse, etc.

section showing the Pointed arch, struck from four centres, now known by the name of the Tudor arch. The soffit is made into panels with moulded styles, having bosses at the intersections, and again divided by ribs or bands, running both longitudinally and crossways into compartments or divisions, each division comprising four panels. At the intersections of these ribs are pendants of beautiful construction, every pendant forming the nucleus of four pointed arches, with pierced spandrils. These flying arches are merely decorative, but they gave the whole design somewhat the appearance of an open-worked timber roof, and at the same time varied the tasteless monotony which the ceiling would have possessed if unaccompanied by this or any sort of ornament; and I am inclined to think, from the excellent construction of such a ceiling as the present for the conveyance of sound, that the architect comtemplated the effect it would have when on splendid banquets the minstrels' gallery poured forth its full tide of melody. It would form an excellent model for a church ceiling, if the architects of the new churches would condescend to take lessons from antiquity.

In Mr. Allen's "Survey of London," vol. iii., p. 155, you will find a short notice of the present state of the hall and its appendages. It is there said that "the late Duke of Norfolk occasionally visited Crosby Hall, and was so much pleased with the roof, that he employed an artist to make several drawings of the whole, and built his celebrated banqueting-room at Arundel Castle precisely on the model, of mahogany." This is, however, at variance with the description in Mr. Dallaway's "History of Arundel." It is there said that "the Duke had accurate sections made of the celebrated roofs in the halls of Westminster, Eltham, and Crosby Place, London, for the purpose of composing from them a plan for this of Arundel, and (with certain deviations) that which was adopted resembles the last mentioned. It is entirely of timber frame, of Spanish chestnut. The corners at each termination are canted off, and thus describe a semi-octagon, a form certainly not usual in any ancient example. The dimensions are 70 feet by 34 feet, and 36 feet 6 inches to the centre of the roof" (Dallaway's "Rape of Arundel," p. 163). I am inclined to give credit to the latter authority, and cannot help regretting the manifest want of taste which is shown in the alteration of the design.

Mr. Allen goes on to say that "in the spring of 1816, the council-chamber was plundered of its beautiful masonry by the proprietor, Strickland Freeman, Esq., who removed it to his seat at Henley-upon-Thames, and there erected with the misused materials a dairy!" and this brings me back to what I set out with in the commencement of my letter—viz., the probable destruction of the hall. If the proprietor at the present time is the same as the despoiler of the council-chamber, I fear there is little chance of its preservation; for, of all the enemies of real antiquity, those are the greatest who are

the patrons of modern antiques. I trust, however, that this is not the fact; and I hope, further, that some of your numerous correspondents will suggest some plan which may save and preserve it. To destroy such a building would be an act of true Gothic barbarity; its preservation would be an honour to the age. We have a chartered Society of Antiquaries, a numerous and wealthy body: can it do nothing for the preservation of an historical monument of such value as the present? Let us hope, Mr. Urban, that the feeling which has been excited in many instances in favour of some of the most interesting of our national antiquities will not lie dormant, when the existence of a relic of old times, so endeared by historical associations as well as intrinsic merit, is in peril of termination. E. I. C.

[1833, *Part I., p.* 256.]

We understand that various ornamental fragments connected with this building, have within these few days been discovered, in consequence of some repairs of the adjoining houses which are in progress. We shall not fail to notice these discoveries more particularly in our next, if we find them on ocular inspection to be of an important character.

[1833, *Part I., pp.* 257-258.]

Our readers will be glad to learn that all impediments to the restoration of Crosby Hall are now removed. The proprietor of the estate having attained his majority, has been able to execute a lease of the premises on very moderate terms, and the committee have entered into contracts for such repairs as are absolutely necessary to preserve the venerable fabric from further injury and dilapidation. The workmen have begun to renew the outer roof where it was decayed, and have succeeded in screwing up the same where it was out of the perpendicular, near the oriel window. The beautiful carved inner roof will be the next object of attention. The intermediate floor is partially removed, and the great height of this noble room is now seen to advantage. The committee, keeping in view the application of the Great Hall, when restored, to some object of public utility connected with science, literature, or the arts, and considering that it will be expedient to insure a convenient access from Bishopsgate Street, have been induced to enter into a separate treaty for a lease of the throne room, or council-chamber, and two small shops in Bishopsgate Street abutting thereon. The whole design, including an appropriate entrance from Bishopsgate Street, may be carried into effect for about £3,000, and it is incumbent on the friends of the undertaking, by whose prompt and liberal support the work has been commenced, to exert their influence in obtaining such additional funds as may be required for its completion.

[1834, *Part II., pp.* 628-629.]

A handsome oriel window has just been completed by Mr. Willement in Crosby Hall. In the upper tier of lights, No. 1 contains the figure of St. Helen, to whom the adjoining priory was dedicated. No. 2, the arms of Sir John Crosby, by whom the hall was erected in the reign of Edward IV. No. 3, the arms of the Grocers' Company, who have been liberal contributors to the restoration. No. 4, the arms of Richard III. and his well-known badge, the white boar. No. 5, the arms of King Richard impaled with the rich emblazonment of his wife, and the white bear, the ancient cognizance of the Nevilles. No. 6, the arms of Sir Thomas More, who held the lease of Crosby Hall, under the prioress of St. Helen's, and was chiefly resident there for some years prior to 1523, when he removed to Chelsea. No. 7, the arms of Lord Darcy, who obtained the freehold by grant from Edward VI. after the dissolution of the priory. No. 8, the City arms. Beneath the royal arms are the falcon and fetterlock, and the white rose, the badges of Edward IV., to whom Sir John Crosby was a faithful adherent. The armorial bearings of Sir John Spencer and William Bond, and of their respective companies, conclude the series of ancient proprietors, who are thus commemorated. (See the Table of Possessors and Occupiers of Crosby Hall in Mr. Blackburn's Architectural and Historical Account.) Among the proprietors omitted by Mr. Willement are Sir Bartholomew Reed, who kept his splendid mayoralty in Crosby Hall, A.D. 1502; Germayn Cyoll and his widow, the daughter of Sir John Gresham; Sir William Compton, and three successive Earls of Northampton.

The arms of the present proprietor, and those of the committee, subscribers to the restoration, will occupy the other windows opening into the quadrangle.

[1835, *Part II., p.* 632.]

We observe with much pleasure that the works at Crosby Hall have been resumed. Three of the windows, on the western side of the banqueting room, have been lately enriched with the armorial bearings of the committee, including those of the Lord Mayor, the Marquis of Northampton, the Hon. and Rev. H. C. Cust, the Hon. George Vernon, the Rev. Dr. Russell, Messrs. Capper, Cotton, Jones, Nichols, Saunders, Turner, and Wigram, and other gentlemen whose names appear among the subscribers to the restoration. The oriel window, the splendid gift of Mr. Willement, we have already described;* and he is now proceeding with the windows on the eastern side of the hall, which will commemorate the chief proprietors and occupiers from its erection to the present time—namely, Sir John

* See *Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1834, p. 628.

Crosby, Sir Barthomew Reed, Sir John Rest, Sir Thomas More, and his daughter, Margaret Roper, Lord Darcy, the Duc de Sully, Sir John Spencer, and his daughter, Lady Compton, the Earl of Northampton, the Countess of Pembroke, Sir James Langham, and the present owner, W. P. W. Freeman. A few blank spaces still remain unappropriated.

Crutched Friars.

[1787, *Part II.*, *p.* 565.]

I have procured lately some pieces of the tessellated pavement discovered on May 4 last at Crutched Friars. There is nothing particularly remarkable except its considerable extent. The tesseræ are of a composition as hard as marble, disposed in fanciful lines; the greatest part are white, with lines of black and red; a large piece is deposited in the British Museum, and another is in the possession of Mr. Goram, architect. I do not hear of any other pieces having been preserved except those which I have, which were given me by one of the workmen. G. M.

Drapers' Hall.

[1778, *p.* 585.]

I have long thought a regular account of the various paintings in public buildings in this city a thing much wanted, as so few even of the curious know what they are, or where to find them. In some measure to forward such a scheme, and as an inducement to others of your correspondents to insert in your valuable repository similar accounts of such pieces as may come to their knowledge, I hope you will give a place to the enclosed description of a painting by no means void of merit, whether considered with respect to the drawing, grouping of the figures, keeping, or colouring.

There are only two other pieces of this artist's that I know of in any public building, which are two portraits in Drapers' Hall, one of John Smith, Esq., clerk of the company, and solicitor to the Right Honourable the East India Company, over the chimney in the court of assistants' parlour; the other of Mr. Thomas Bagshaw, upper porter to the company, in the public office of the hall: the former, perhaps, not equal in merit to the latter, as being rather larger than life, and having a certain stiffness in the body, most probably owing to too great a use of the layman in finishing it; and, if I am not mistaken, the whole would be much more pleasing were it placed several feet lower. The other portrait is by no means so much laboured, and from its freedom has a much better effect.

This artist has also been employed by the Drapers' Company to clean and repair their other paintings, which he has done with great skill and judgment, and which seems to be an art he excels in. The paintings cleaned by him are: an original picture of Mary, Queen of

Scots, (from which he has also taken a drawing, now engraving, by Bartolozzi), one of the most capital pictures in this Metropolis; King William, King George I., King George II. when Prince of Wales, whole lengths, but very indifferent; Sir John Sheldon, Lord Mayor, a whole length—the drapery good, but the face repaired by some unskilful artist, and very indifferent; and two portraits of benefactors to the company, in the court of assistants' parlour; Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor, a whole length, by Kneller, over the chimney in the Ladies' parlour; and a half length, on a panel, of Henry Fitz Alwin, the first Lord Mayor, a good painting, at the upper end of the dining-hall. Besides these, the Drapers' Company have only two paintings, one his present Majesty, by Dance, in the court of assistants' parlour; and a portrait of their late clerk, Thomas Hardwicke, Esq., over the chimney in the wardens' court-room, by Webster. There are, however, some other things worth notice in their hall, which are two ceilings designed by Richardson and modelled by Nolikens, the only defects of which are that the compartments are too small, and there is no provision made for hanging lustres from them, which seem necessary for such large and elegant rooms; a bust of his present Majesty, a cast from Nolikens, on the staircase, the company's arms, carved in wood, over the gate, by the same artist, and the ornaments in the pediment by Sheemaker.

B. W.

[1778, *p.* 629.]

In your Magazine for December, p. 585, Mr. Thomas Bagshaw is called upper porter instead of beadle of the company, which should be rectified; the upper porter's name being Bagwell may have occasioned the error. The list there given of the paintings is exact, but it might have been proper to have said Mary Queen of Scots, with her son, afterwards James I. then a child, standing before her. The two benefactors, which are only three-quarter portraits, are, Sir William Boreman, an officer of the Board of Green Cloth in the reign of the Charleses, who left his estate to endow a free school at Greenwich for twenty boys, children of poor watermen and fishermen of that parish, where they are entirely maintained as well as clothed and taught; but this school, owing to the estate not having fully answered the purpose for which it was bequeathed, is, by mutual consent of the company and parish, shut up for five years, in which time it is calculated the debt now incurred will be cleared off: Henry Dixon, Esq., of Enfield, who left lands in that parish for placing boys apprentice, and for giving a sum to such as were bound to freemen of London at the expiration of their apprenticeship.

This writer only says a portrait of his present Majesty, by Dance. On this picture allow me to observe that it is by no means one of his best performances; the figure is placed in such an attitude as it is impossible any man can stand in without leaning, yet the table it

should have leant upon is much below the elbow, and the left arm is much too short.

The observation on the want of lustres in the dining-hall and court of assistants' parlour is just, and will prevent those otherwise noble rooms from ever appearing to advantage by candle-light; nor can I help agreeing in opinion that the compartments in the ceiling are much too small, and appear very like the painted sugar-work of a confectioner in some of the ornaments for a dessert.

This writer has omitted the wood-carving with which the wainscot is ornamented, which is certainly worth attending to, and a tablet in the chimney-piece of the court-room, carved by a Dutch statuary, representing the delivering of the charter to the company by King John. The pedestal on which the bust of his Majesty stands is also the work of the same statuary, and is said to have cost between £20 and £30.

There is one thing more which at this time should be taken notice of, and which I mention for the information of my countrymen of the Romish communion; that is, the very elegant silver head of the beadle's staff, an image of the Virgin Mary with an angel on each side in the posture of adoration. This by an inscription on it appears to have been purchased with a legacy of £50 left the company by their late clerk, Thomas Hardwick, Esq. T. Jones.

East Smithfield.

[1806, *Part I.*, *p.* 472.]

About two o'clock this morning, the neighbourhood of East Smithfield was alarmed by a dreadful crash, like the rolling of thunder, when it was immediately discovered that a stack of chimneys, in the centre of two very old houses, in Back Lane, near the extremity of Rosemary Lane, had fallen in, carrying along with it the houses themselves, down to the ground-floor, and overwhelming the unfortunate inhabitants in one common ruin. Every assistance was instantly procured, but not less than fifteen persons, male and female, suffered more or less. It is supposed that there were not less than fifty or sixty persons within the walls at the time. One woman was dug out of the rubbish quite dead; another so much bruised that she has since died.

Fleet Hithe.

[1854, *Part I.*, *pp.* 490-491.]

In the third folio (*recto*) of that ancient book the "Liber A sive Pilosus," containing the ancient evidences of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, appears a notice of Fleet Hithe, perhaps the most ancient that is now extant. Stow does not notice this ancient

Hithe, which is my apology for referring you to the meagre account that is preserved of its origin and application, as evidenced by the following process of recognition:

"Henricus Rex Angliæ vicecomiti Lond' salutem precipio quod recognosci faciatis per probos homines de wardâ in quâ est hitha* illa de fleta quam Henricus Arborarius tenet, ubi naves Sancti Pauli solent cum petrâ applicare, an illa hida sit Sancti Pauli an Henrici? Et naves Sancti Pauli solent et debent ibi esse quieti de thelonio et consuetudine. Et quod Sanctus Paulus et Episcopus juste ibi habere debuerunt secundum quod recognitum fuerit, sine dilacione eis faciatis habere in omnibus rebus. Ne super hoc audiam inde clamorem. Teste W. de pont' apud Wintoniam."

This writ of recognition is of the time of Henry I., as appears from the style of the King, and from the *teste* of the writ. The name of Henricus Arborarius, Henry the Woodmonger, occurs on the Great Roll of the Pipe for the 31 Henry I. (London and Middlesex), and also in the Registrum de Clerkenwell,† as one of the earliest donors to the nunnery of Clerkenwell.

The circumstance of Henry Woodmonger's name appearing upon so ancient a process is also confirmatory of the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Hunter with regard to the true age of the Pipe Roll 31 Henry I.

The process itself shows that Fleet Hithe was in the possession of Henry the Woodmonger (probably occupied as a wood-wharf); that the ships or barges belonging to the Dean and Chapter laden with stone were wont to unship their lading at that place; and that they sought to be quit of an ancient toll and custom exacted from them.

In all probability some of your intelligent readers may be able to inform me at what particular point on the stream the "Hithe" was situate—whether at Fleet Bridge or Holborn Bridge, or at the locality where this river in later days is said to roll "its large tribute of dead dogs to Thames," viz., at the mouth of the river. Stow is corroborated in his recital of the averment in the complaint made in Parliament, 1307, "That whereas in times past the course of water, running at London under Oldeborne Bridge and Fleete Bridge into the Thames, had been of such breadth and depth, that ten or twelve ships (naves) at once, with merchandise, were wont to come to the foresaid Bridge of Fleete, and some of them to Oldeborne Bridge," by the words "ubi naves Sancti Pauli solent cum petra applicare," which ships and vessels, laden with stone and Kentish rag for the repair of their church, must have drawn some depth of water.

T. E. T.

* This is written hi*d*a in the original, but the *d* was constantly used long after the Saxon times for *th*. The monastery of Louth, or Luth Park, is constantly written as Mon. de Parco Lu*d*e.

† MSS. Cott. Faustina, B. 11.

Gerard's Hall.

[1784, *Part II., p.* 733.]

This hall, where Mr. Gisors, when Lord Mayor of London, used to transact the business of the city, is now made use of as a cellar to an inn, known by the name of Gerard's Hall, in Basing Lane. You descend eighteen steps in that part, belonging to the inn, that lead you to the entrance of the hall, which is a curious building, having a stone roof supported by pillars, and a floor paved with extraordinary hard white bricks.

The length of the hall, in that part of the inn, is about 18 feet, and the breadth about 21 feet. The roof, in perspective, resembles much that of a church.

There are nine pillars in this part of the building, seven of which are fixed, and serve as supporters to the walls, and two central ones, that measure about 3 feet in circumference.

The pillars are about 14½ feet in height, and the hall is about 16 feet in height from the floor to the roof.

The hall runs from north to south, the west side fronting the inn yard.

On the right hand, at the bottom of the stairs leading to this hall, through a narrow brick arched passage, is an entrance into the burying vault under Bread Street Church.

There are two pair of stairs from Basing Lane that lead into that part of the hall belonging to Mr. Harvey, glover, in Cornhill, one pair of thirteen, and the other of sixteen steps, measuring about 7 inches deep each step of the latter pair; and a pair of winding stairs, of nineteen steps, that lead into the inn yard, to which there is a door of entrance, now nailed up. There are eight pillars in this part, two of which are central ones.

The length of this part of the hall is 16 feet to the foot of the stairs leading into Basing Lane.

One part of the inn is built over this hall, and a house in Basing Lane is built over that part of it belonging to Mr. Harvey.

The whole length of both parts of the hall is 34 feet.

A London Antiquary.

P.S.—I have been favoured lately with the sight of an impression in isinglass of the seal of St. Anthony's Hospital in London, about the size of a half-crown, representing St. Anthony supporting the cross, and preaching the Gospel to a numerous congregation; under St. Anthony a pig. Legend:

"✠ Sigill' Mag'ri & Frat'nitatis D'ni Sc'i Antoñ London."

The seal itself is supposed to be in some gentleman's hands in Nottinghamshire.

[1794, *pp.* 121-122.]

Having lately visited the very curious cellars of Gerard's Inn Hall, so accurately described by a London Antiquary in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. liv., p. 733, I send you a drawing (Plate III., Fig. 1), which, I flatter myself, will convey to your readers an exact idea of the place. T. P.

[1852, *Part I.*, *p.* 590.]

The ancient crypt at Gerard's Hall, falling in the way of the new street from London Bridge to St. Paul's, for the preservation of which the Society of Antiquaries endeavoured to mediate, at their recent anniversary (as mentioned in our last number), has been doomed to destruction. A report presented to the City Commission of Sewers by Mr. Haywood, their surveyor, stated that it would be necessary, in order to its preservation, to raise the surface of the ground about 4 feet, which would occasion an objectionable gradient in the roadway, and, moreover, that its roof was not in a state of repair to endure long the vibration of a large and rapid traffic. On the reception of this report Mr. Deputy Lott moved, "That the stones of this interesting structure be removed to Guildhall," which was unanimously agreed to. We fear the stones are not likely to tell their story very efficiently after their removal; but this must be done by means of some excellent drawings, which have been made by Mr. Scharf for the Society of Antiquaries, and which were exhibited at Somerset House on St. George's Day. They show that this crypt was a much finer structure than was heretofore supposed, the views already given in works on London topography having been taken when its floor was raised by the accumulation of 3 or 4 feet of soil.

Goldsmiths' Company.

[1853, *Part II.*, *p.* 39.]

Mr. Herbert, in his "History of the London Companies" (vol. ii., p. 185), gives some curious notices of the legal expenses of the Goldsmiths' Company in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. From one of the older memoranda it appears that the legal advisers of the mystery were not retained without being freemen of the same: "24 Henry IV. (Sept. 3) Robt. Blounte, wth the assent and consent of the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Goldsmiths, was received into the freedom of the same mystery, and was retained to be of counsel for the aforesaid mystery." The yearly fee paid by the company to Sergeant Wood in 1505 was 10s. Most of the lawyer's bills contain charges for meat and drink, and for breakfasts at Westminster. We give the following as a specimen of a lawyer's bill in the time of Edward IV.:

8 Edw. IV. 1469.

Costs in the Chancery for Recovery of a Counterfeit Diamond.

	£	s.	d.
For boat-hire to Westminster and home again, for the suit in the Chancery, begun in the old Warden's time, for the recovery of a counterfeit diamond set in a ring of gold	0	0	6
For a breakfast at Westminster, spent on our Counsel ...	0	1	6
To Mr. Catesby, Sergeant-at-law, to plead for the same ...	0	3	4
To another time for boat-hire in and out, and a breakfast for two days	0	1	6
Again for boat-hire, and one breakfast	0	1	0
To the keeper of the Chancery door	0	0	2
To Timothy Fairfax, at two times	0	8	4
To Pigott, for attendance at two times	0	6	8
To a breakfast at Westminster, 7d.; and boat-hire, 4d. ...	0	0	11
	1	3	11

F. M. N.

Gresham College.

[1857, *Part I., pp.* 68-69.]

Being well aware of the interest which you always take in anything that savours of education, I am induced to call your attention to what I cannot help terming a great grievance. I allude to the ill-usage that Gresham College has suffered at the hands of the Government of this country.

The celebrated endowment of Sir Thomas Gresham was intended by that eminent man to spread a knowledge among the citizens of London of the noble sciences, as astronomy, law, divinity, music, and geometry. The college, in which the lectures on these subjects were originally held, occupied a spot of ground situate between Broad Street and Bishopsgate Street; but, in the year 1768, during the administration of the Duke of Grafton, and soon after the dissensions between the Court and the city, an Act of Parliament was passed, whereby the Gresham trustees were forced to give up to the Government the site of their college for a rent of £500 a year.

The lectures were after this delivered in a room in the Royal Exchange, capable of holding not more than fifty persons. At last the trustees, with a public spirit, for which they cannot receive too much credit, determined on rebuilding the college, and that in such a manner as to afford far greater accommodation than hitherto. The situation which the college at present occupies was chosen, and those of the public who have attended the various lectures are the

best judges as to whether the intentions of its munificent founder are fully carried out as far as is in the power of the trustees.

But we must now see what the Government has done with the property on which it had seized in 1768 for the purpose of building a miserable Excise office. Three years ago it was determined that this office should be removed to Somerset House, in consequence of which the old site of Gresham College was sold. By this transaction the Government realized a sum of £109,500; or, in other words, by selling that for which it had given five hundred a year, it raised a capital which would bring in, at a moderate interest, nearly £5,000. One would have thought that some assistance might have been afforded by the Government towards an endowment which it had so much ill-treated in former times, and by which it had profited so largely especially as the funds now in the hands of the trustees are by no means sufficient for doing justice to the institution. A good library is required, and the lectures on astronomy and geometry are not complete without suitable apparatus for the purpose of illustration.

In fact, a very large sum is needed to place this venerable establishment on a footing worthy of the name of its founder. And I am sure, Mr. Urban, you will agree with me in saying that Gresham College has very large claims on Government.

A commissioner was sent down a short time since to inquire into its present condition. Whether the Government intends to make some reparation for its past conduct, or to utterly annihilate the college and carry off the professors bodily, I am unable to say. Time will show. Certain it is that the fate of Sir Thomas Gresham's legacy to his country is awaited by many with the greatest anxiety.

AN OLD FRIEND.

GUILDHALL.

[1807, *Part II.*, *p.* 1114.]

This hall appears to be a work coeval with Westminster Hall (1411); that is, those particular parts substituted on the original erection of Rufus by Richard II. in the north and south fronts, tiers of windows on east and west sides, etc., the walls below being of the first design. In Guildhall, then, we trace the hand of the same architect in his larger decorations, and the detail of smaller parts, in the mouldings and ornaments, still more forcibly corroborate the similitude of design. The grand porch or façade of entrance on the south front, erected in the reign of Henry VII. (of which on its exterior nothing now remains but the columns and arch to the entrance), was also a noble elevation. It certainly is a subject of wonder, considering the first injury this hall sustained in the Great Fire, 1666, next its hasty repair within three years, and lastly its worse than repair, the improvements done since the year 1788, that

we have the least particle left of the old fabric, either as some confirmation of its former state, or to afford documents of the style of architecture which prevailed in the fifteenth century.

[1751, *p.* 8.]

The structure at first called the hall was begun in 1411, and finished in ten years. But it being soon found insufficient to contain the city offices, the Lord Mayor's court on the north side was begun in 1425, to which soon after was added the mayor's chamber, at present the orphan's court, and the council-chamber adjoining, and the stately stone porch seen in the front. Some time after a kitchen was added, and in 1501 Sir John Shaw kept the first feast of mayoralty there. Another council-chamber and a gallery at the east end were erected 1614, where the Lord Mayor and Aldermen hold a weekly court (here we follow Maitland).

At the east end of the hall, which is 153 feet long, 48 broad, and 55 high, is held the court of hustings weekly, and occasionally that of the exchequer; before the hustings is held the court of conscience. At the west end is held alternately the sheriff's court for the Poultry and Woodstreet counters. On the walls are the pictures of the judges who were instrumental in accommodating the differences that arose after the Fire in 1666, several of our kings and queens, and many standards won in Queen Anne's wars, and by her given to the city.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 495, it is computed that the hall will contain near 8,000 persons to stand to vote by holding up their hands.

On each side the steps ascending to the Mayor's Court are the hall-keeper's offices, and under them two prisons, called "Little Ease," from the lowness of the ceiling, by which prisoners are obliged to sit on the floor; these prisons were intended for city apprentices, who, upon complaint, are committed thither by the chamberlain, whose office is at the head of the steps on the right hand. Opposite to this is the office of auditors of the city accounts, within which is the mayor's court office, where the Lord Chief Justice occasionally sits in trials by *nisi prius*.

On the west side of the mayor's court office is the court of orphans, where the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas occasionally sits. Adjoining to this court on the north is the old council-chamber, now used by the commisioners of bankrupts. Contiguous is the new council-chamber; beneath the Mayor's Court are the town clerk's office and the city archives. To the east and north are the residences of the chamberlain and town clerk; on the north and east are two rooms wherein the business of bankrupts is despatched; contiguous to the north-west is the kitchen; in the porch is the comptroller's office, and over it the Irish chamber, so called from the

city committee of the Irish lands meeting there. Over the piazzas on the west are the common sergeant's, remembrancer's, and city solicitor's offices.

[1751, *p.* 57.]

"This Guildhall was destroyed by the Great Fire, except the stone walls of the hall: The maiors court, orphans court, council chamber, the porch, chapel, and some other buildings, which remained in their ruins. But the roofs, the floors, and what else was therein were consumed. These rooms, courts, and offices, are appropriated to the same places wherein they were kept formerly; but much more regular, and loftier, and more substantially built: The great hall being formerly in height as to the upright of the walls not above 30 foot, which now are raised 20 foot higher on either side, and at both ends; where there are fair windows, and eight large windows on either side, of 16 foot high each window; where their were none before. And over all, the flat roof and platform leaded with battlements about it; whereas, before the roof did meet at the top as in common buildings.

"The rebuilding of this hall, since the Fire of London, 1666, with the courts, offices, and chambers thereto belonging; and courtyard, and chappel, did amount to above £40,000." This hall is in length, from east to west, 170 foot; and in breadth 68 foot.*

[1820, *Part II.*, *pp.* 116-118.]

As the ancient chapel adjoining the south front of Guildhall is now consigned to destruction, the following particulars of its foundation and present state may be thought worthy of a leaf in your miscellany.

* This part about the rebuilding is from Stow's "Survey," as corrected and improved by Strype, but how it happens to make the length of the hall 17 feet longer and 20 feet broader than Maitland is not to be accounted for; even taking in the walls and foundations, and the whole ground covered, these dimensions must be too high, but Maitland's are exact to the inside measure, which we procured to be taken (deferring our description for that end). The view or cut of this hall and the adjacent buildings are not exact either in Stow or Maitland. Our plate is not copied from either, but from the building itself.

The *Reviewer of Public Buildings* says: "Guild Hall is situated very happily in sight of the most frequented thoroughfare in the whole city, and at the end of a very tolerable vista, which shews the building in the most favourable manner: but the front of it has not much title to this advantage: 'Tis old and Gothique, and has no great matter in it either of design or execution. The hall within, I acknowledge a very fine room, allowing for the taste 'tis built in; but then the entrance should have been at the lower end, and not in the middle; for by this means all the beauty of the perspective is lost. Another material defect in it, is this: The ascent of steps on the other side, is not exactly opposite to the gate, as it ought to be, for the sake of regularity and beauty; and if those two execrable Giants on each side were taken down, 'twould argue more taste in those who destroyed them, than those who set them up."

Our last description was taken from Maitland, who, though he copies much from Stow, has entirely omitted this paragraph about the burning and rebuilding of the hall.

Stow * and Speed † say this chapel was founded as early as the year 1299, by three pious citizens—Peter Fanlore,‡ Adam Frauncis, and Henry Frowicke. But Newcourt § considers both these authorities are mistaken, and post-dates the foundation sixty-nine years. The charter of the founders bore date on the Morrow of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, 1368 (42 Edward III.). It was under the seals of Frauncis and de Frowicke, the other co-founder having been dead some time, and was confirmed on the day of the execution by Simon Sudbury, Bishop of London.

The chapel, which was collegiate, had been previously consecrated by Bishop Michael Northburgh, Sudbury's predecessor, to the honour of God and the Blessed Virgin, Mary Magdalen, and All Saints. It was founded for five chaplains, one of whom was to be custos, who were to celebrate the divine offices for the health of the founders and their kindred, the Royal Family, the Bishop, and the mayor and sheriffs, while living, and for their souls when dead.‖ It was originally endowed with a house in the parish of St. Vedast, and another in St. Giles', Cripplegate. And in the 20 Richard II. by Stephen Spilman, mercer, with one messuage, three shops, and a garden, in the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard.¶ The mayor and chamberlain were appointed by the founders' supervisors of their college after their decease. The custos was to receive thirteen, and the four priests each twelve marks out of the revenues, and the overplus was to be expended in the repairs of the college. The mayor was to retain forty pence, and the chamberlain half a mark yearly for their trouble.**

King Henry VI., in the eighth year of his reign (1430), gave license to John Barnard, custos, and the chaplains, to rebuild and enlarge the chapel by adding to it the site of the house of the custos and priests, and in the twenty-seventh year of his reign the parish clerks of London founded a guild of it for two chaplains, and to keep seven alms-people. Henry Barton, skinner, Mayor 1428, founded a chaplain there, as also did Roger Depham, mercer, and Sir William Langford, Knight.†† The mayor and chamberlain were the patrons, and the Bishop of London ordinary. In October, 1542, Bishop Bonner ordained statutes for the government of the college.‡‡

At the dissolution this college had a custos, seven chaplains, three clerks, and four choristers. The revenues were valued at £12 8s. 9d. per annum, and was at that period, in the general plunder of the Church, surrendered to the Crown. In the succeeding reign the Corporation purchased the Chapel, and divers messuages, lands, etc., valued at £40 6s. 8d. annually, for the sum of £456 13s. 4d. The date of the patent was April 10, 4 Edward VI. 1560.

* "Survey," Strype's edit., 1754, i. 560. † Chron. 812.
‡ Speed has "Peter Stamberry." § Repertorium, i. 361. ‖ Newcourt, *ibid.*
¶ Stow, *ibid.* ** Newcourt, 362. †† Stow. ‡‡ Newcourt.

For many years service was regularly performed in it once a week, at the election of the mayor, and before the mayor's feast, "to deprecate," says Mr. Pennant, "indigestion and all plethoric evils." The Lord Mayor and Aldermen at that time had seats appropriated to them, and the walls were covered with tapestry.* In Mr. Pennant's time the service was discontinued, and the chapel used as a justice-room. Its last change was into a court of requests, which continued to the present time; thus the citizens of London, like the Jews of old, prostituted the house of prayer to the most opposite and degrading purposes. In the year 1815 an Act of Parliament was obtained to enable the Corporation to build courts of justice on the site of this chapel and the adjacent buildings.

The monuments, in Stow's time, were the following, but all defaced: John Wells, grocer, Mayor 1431, south side chancel. His effigy was on the tomb, vestry-door, and in other places, and in the windows, "all which," says Stow, "do shew that the East end and the South side of the Choir and Vestry were by him both built and glazed."

Thomas Knesworth, fishmonger, Mayor 1505; died 1515. Two others, one of a draper, the other of a haberdasher, names unknown.

John Clipstowe, priest, custos of the library, 1457.

Edmund Allison, priest, custos of the library, 1510.

Sir John Langley, goldsmith, Mayor 1576.

And of later times:

William Avery, comptroller, 1671.*

William Fluellin, alderman, 1675.*

William Lightfoot, attorney of the Lord Mayor's Court and register of the charter-house, 1699.*

Catherine, his wife, 1673.*

Of the above, those only remained when Mr. Maitland wrote his History (1772) which are marked with an asterisk. In addition, he adds that of William Man, Esq., swordbearer, 1659; died 1705.

The architecture is of the Pointed style, of that period when it was rebuilt, temp. Henry VI. The plan gives a nave and side aisles and west entrance, but no tower. The west front is in two stories. First story a series of oblong upright panels, with arched heads, having five turns, separated by buttresses, siding a doorway of one Pointed arch; architrave enriched with mouldings springing from two columns on each side. Capitals formed of oak leaves interspersed with animals; square architrave, upon a similar column, and sweeping cornice. In the spandrils, inscribed in quarterfoils, are angels holding shields of arms—a beautiful and elegant design, but wantonly defaced within the last twelve months.† South aisle, modern doorway; north, the like, a thoroughfare through the aisle, angle built

* Maitland, ii. 885.

† A tolerable copy of this doorway was placed in the great hall in the last restorations.

against by the return end of the front of the hall. Second story, large west window of seven lights. Heads of the mullions contain two series of Perpendicular divisions, with arched intersecting heads, panelling as in the lower story, continued to the springing of the arch of the window. Parapet, modern brick work, finished with stone coping. In the lower divisions of this story are statues of Edward VI., Charles I. and his Queen, Henrietta, in niches of the Corinthian order; one fixed on the mullions of the window, the pedestals to the side niches enriched with various mouldings, and supported by carved figures of angels, are evidently coeval with the edifice. They are each placed at the foot of a large panel, and once had a more appropriate canopy than at present. They then supported effigies of saints, no doubt destroyed as superstitious by some furious iconoclast. North side, nearly in its original state. Walls very perfect. Aisle, four divisions visible, first cut away to make the aforesaid thoroughfare. Second, third, and fourth contain windows of three lights, mullions with pointed heads taking five turns; perfect arches, obtuse, with sweeping cornices. Buttresses destroyed. Clerestory, four divisions, containing Pointed windows of three lights, copies of the side-windows in the Hall, all perfect. The other divisions hid by a dwelling-house. East, and chiefly rebuilt with brick. Great window nearly a facsimile of the western; parapet and coping as before. South side, aisle built against by Blackwell Hall; clerestory, rebuilt with brick windows in design and number as the opposite side. The eastern division has no window.

The editor of Stow's "Survey," Mr. Strype, has led his successors into a strange mistake in the appropriation of one of the statues on the west front. He calls that of the beautiful Henrietta Maria Queen Elizabeth. It is singular so many authors should have copied after him without correcting this mistake, which a moment's glance at the effigy was sufficient to have done.

It does not appear that danger (the usual plea of innovators) has been the cause of the destruction of this chapel; on the contrary, notwithstanding its neglected state, the whole building is in a firm, substantial, and perfect condition. What necessity, then, is there for destroying it? an event which the pious founders never could have anticipated while Christianity flourished in the country and the Church made a part of the constitution. How much more honourable would it have been to the city to have voted a small sum towards embellishing and restoring this place of worship to its original and proper destination! What a glorious appearance would the West façade make if properly restored, and the modern insertions corrected and expunged! The beauties of this elegant specimen of Pointed architecture would then form a striking and pleasing contrast to the Hindoo Gothic deformity, its near neighbour, which disgraces the ancient edifice it hides and the populous street it terminates.

Your Magazine is a valuable repository of destroyed specimens of ancient art, and I am sorry to add one more to the number already too numerous; but if these lines are the means of preserving some trace of this edifice when its walls are torn asunder and its masonry scattered in distant places, it will be a sufficient gratification to one who is a fervent admirer of our national architecture. E. T. C.

[1838, *Part I., pp.* 650-652.]

A paragraph in one of the morning papers having noticed the removal of the hustings in the great hall, and the consequent additions to the east end of the structure in terms savouring of reprobation, the following notice, founded on documentary evidence as to facts, and from actual observations as to criticism, may be acceptable. Accord- to the newspaper account, it appears that "workmen have been employed some days in removing the wainscotting at the back of the hustings, and making niches for three ancient figures of British Sovereigns, which were found amongst the lumber of Guildhall, and which had been removed a great number of years ago from the Royal Exchange to the old building called Guildhall Chapel."

A few words will suffice to explain to those who are unacquainted with the civic institutions the nature of the hustings in question as a preliminary to the account of the alterations.

The hustings at the east end of the hall was a platform of timber raised on the floor of the hall, some feet above the level of the other portion, assuming, in consequence, the appearance of the "daïs or high place" of an ancient hall. It derived its name from the circum- stance of its being used for the sittings of one of the ancient courts of the city. This court Bohun* describes as "the supreme court of judicature within the City of London—a very ancient court of record, where all lands and tenements, rents and services within the city and liberties of London are pleaded, at the Guildhall of the said City, in two hustings, whereof one is called, 'Husting of a Plea of Land,' and the other 'Husting of Common Pleas';" in truth, answering to the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, the local courts of the Corporation having been modelled closely after those of the realm. In early times it was held on the site of the platform in question, and is still periodically adjourned every court day on which it ought to sit, such sittings having constantly been regulated by some very ancient calendar, probably as early as the period of the Conquest. The etymology is thus given by the above writer.

"'Hustings,' derived from 'Hus' (a house) and 'thing' (*causa*), *i.e.*, a house where causes are tried; or, according to Mr. Somner, from the Saxon word 'Hyhst' or highest, and 'thing,' *Judicium quasi*"†—in this respect agreeing with the origin of the name of the

* "Privilegia Londini," third edition, p. 35. † *Ibid.*, p. 53.

hundred of Thingoe, in Suffolk, which the learned Director of the Society of Antiquaries derives from the Saxon "thing-how"; as that was the mount, this was the house of justice.

It will not be deemed superfluous to give this account of the origin of the hustings, as many probably only know the place by the popular use made of it during the election of members for the city.

Latterly, the platform in question was anything but an ornament to the hall; the wall at the back was lined with wainscotting ornamented in the Italian style, but not with any great degree of taste. In an old print of the hall without date, but which is probably of the time of George I., the space in question was parted from the remainder of the interior by a screen, with an arch in the centre, much in the style of the chancel-screens of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and Allhallows, Thames Street. This screen had long since disappeared. Upon the recent removal of the oak lining the wall showed plain masonry beneath the great window—no uncommon arrangement, as tapestry in ancient times was hung over the surface, and therefore no ornament was required. It was necessary to do something to hide the blank wall, and this gave rise to the works now in progress. What was the motive which occasioned the levelling of the platform is not necessary to inquire, as the works alone are now under consideration. These do not appear to have been adopted without due consideration. On December 14 last the City Lands Committee recommended that the east end of the interior of the Guildhall should be made to correspond with the west end, as regards the architecture thereof, by forming Gothic panelling at an expense of £230, which was agreed to by the Court of Common Council, and referred back to the committee for execution. A second report was presented on March 15 last, in which the committee, after referring to the former direction, add that "the clerk of the City's works having since reported that the three statues, formerly in front of the chapel in Guildhall Yard, were in the possession of the Corporation, and might in his opinion be put into a state of repair at an expense of about £60, and be introduced at the east end of the Hall in niches agreeably to a design prepared by him for that purpose, the Committee directed him to apply to several parties for tenders for the works accordingly; and having received a proposal from Messrs. Robson and Estall for the execution of the said works, amounting to £452 6s. exclusive of the expense of the restoration of the said figures, the Committee was of opinion that the introduction of the said statues would add much to the effect and general character of the building, and recommended therefore, that they should be authorized to execute the said works, and to draw on the chamber for payment of the expense thereof."

The increase in the amount required for the proposed alterations led at the time to some discussion, and the consideration of the

subject was in consequence adjourned, but on March 30 the report was again read, confirmed, and referred for execution. Since then the works have proceeded.

The account we have before alluded to goes on to give some further particulars of proceedings which have arisen in consequence of the report, which are deserving of attention. After referring to the proceedings of the court, it is said that

"Several of the members of the Corporation are determined to protest against what they consider to be the mutilation of the ancient workmanship of the building. It is well known, they say, that in all halls of this description one end has been planned as the 'daïs' or hustings end, the level of which is always raised, and expressly adapted for those who are to be seated in the view of the assembly. For the absurd purpose, however, of making uniform the two ends of a building, which (as also in the case of a church) ought manifestly to be different, the city architects are now employed in woefully mutilating the original fabric; and an appeal is made to the society of architects, who hold their annual meeting on the 7th instant, and who are requested to examine, while they still may, the remaining traces of the original design, the raised seats having formed a part of the original masonry, the wall above them having been left plain up to the frieze, evidently to be lined with wainscotting or tapestry. When that wainscotting was torn down at the time of the late royal entertainment, the objectors knew not; but it should, in their opinions, have been restored in wood-work suited to the building. They regretted that the Corporation could not be deterred from wasting many hundred pounds upon such a work of Vandalism. They regretted to add that the foundation had been improperly cut into, and one of the circles * of the beautiful crypt broken, and the workmen are busy in hacking the stone work in order that the new partly Gothic enrichments might have a chance of adhering to it. To these objections Mr. Montague, the clerk of the works, replies, that the wainscotting had neither elegance nor antiquity to recommend it; that the east end of the hall will be made to correspond with the west end (which it is admitted has been greatly improved), without being exactly similar; that the necessary elevation of the former will be maintained; and that the general effect will be enriched by the placing of the statues, one of which (that of Queen Elizabeth) cost 600 guineas, in the niches. The matter will, it is believed, be taken up in the Court of Common Council."

The statues which are made to travel from the Exchange to the Guildhall Chapel, and now to issue forth from the prolific lumber-room, from which not long since an original painting of the Battle of Agincourt was gravely said to have made its appearance, it is well known, ornamented the front of Guildhall Chapel, which the citizens

* Arches most probably are meant.

first desecrated and then destroyed; they were removed to some place for safe custody, and the appropriation of them to the decoration of the east end of the hall is by no means a bad idea. In their former situation these statues have been described in a communication by E. T. C. to the *Gentleman's Magazine.** At that period they occupied their former and without doubt original situations; these "British Sovereigns" were Edward VI., Charles I. and the Queen of the latter, although it was generally styled Queen Elizabeth, to whose portrait it bore not the least resemblance; the statues are well executed and highly deserving of preservation. It is idle to suppose the addition of those statues will injure the effect of the ancient fabric; unfortunately, accident and innovation have already done all that can be done to deface this once handsome structure. The ancient roof destroyed, and its place occupied by a ceiling of a totally different character, the little which was left of the architecture of the old hall, repeatedly cut up to let in huge monumental groups, and lastly bedecked with a quantity of ornament in the veritable carpenter's Gothic style, possessed small claims on the admiration of the antiquary, and left him little cause to regret any alteration which can now be made. As to the proposed niches, whatever may be their character, they can add but little injury to the pile, as they are placed against a plain wall, and cannot be lower than the modern detail which disfigures the inside. A ledge or shelf of masonry projects from the face of the old wall, which is the only indication of a high pace, and this, it is apprehended, will not be obliterated. The statues, if creditably restored, will certainly be ornamental to the hall; and so far from blaming the spirit in which the additions are made, they ought, as involving the preservation of the statues, to be considered to reflect credit on the Corporation. Let us hope that it may be but the beginning of a series of improvements which may end in putting the hall into somewhat like its original state. The porch is still perfect—a fine piece of architecture, apparently left to render the ugliness of the front the more conspicuous. If the ceiling is removed and an oak roof substituted, the Guildhall would assume a totally different appearance, and, as it preserves the bones and sinews of the old building, might still be restored and rendered a handsome structure. The inner chamber (the old King's Bench Court) is a room possessing great capability for improvement; and it is not too much to expect that, as the Corporation are now awake to the question of the improvement of the hall, that body may effect somewhat in time to render the building creditable to them and the nation at large. Much, it is true, is wanting; but certainly the improvement would be sufficiently important to warrant any expense which might be bestowed upon the structure. E. I. C.

* Vol. xc., part ii., p. 116 [*ante* p. 277].

[1822, *Part II., pp.* 3-4].

In consequence of the demolition of Guildhall Chapel, and the preparations of the ground to receive some new buildings which are about to be erected, an interesting discovery has taken place. On digging near the north-west angle of the chapel, just without the walls, the men came to a sepulchre between 12 and 18 inches below the surface of the floor large enough to contain a coffin, which was found entire, covered with its lid, but containing no relics of bones. The coffin is plain, smooth on the outside, but rough on the inside, and of the usual form to accommodate the head and shoulders of a deceased person. In the bottom, near the foot, is a hole for the purpose, it is supposed, of carrying away moisture. The lid is ornamented with a cross between two tapers, which are engraved on the stone, the cross being raised, and its shaft resting on three steps. In a cavetto of the sloping edge is this inscription:

"✠ GODEFREY : LETROVMPOVR : GIST : CI : DEV : DEL : EALME : EIT : MERCI
(Godfrey Letroumpour lies here. God have mercy on his soul.)"

The dimensions are as follows: Extreme length, 6 feet $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; width at the head, 2 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width at the foot, 1 foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The material of the lid and coffin is the same, and appears to be a kind of Purbeck stone. The former has suffered no important injury, and is of the usual gray colour; but the latter is of a reddish colour, partially mutilated, which may be attributed to its long concealment under ground. Wherever this ancient and curious monument was originally fixed, I have no doubt that the ledger-stone was exposed to view on the floor of the building. It is impossible to conjecture at what period its concealment took place, but there is reason to believe that, if the sepulchre was not coeval with the coffin, it was of considerable antiquity. Each of its sides were decorated with a red cross inscribed within a circle $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter.*

As the Longobardic style of writing, which was introduced into England about the time of the Conquest, was disused, at least for a time, in the reign of Edward III., and as the letters are without those ornaments which distinguished the Longobardic on its revival, we may safely ascribe this monument to the thirteenth century. The unaffected piety and humility of the inscription is worthy of remark. I have met with inscriptions of this kind still more concise, some few longer, but I never saw one that contained a panegyric on the deceased.

* Two of these crosses, in almost perfect preservation, and of a brilliant red colour, are preserved by Mr. Mountague, who has also the care of the coffin, and to whom the writer of this article is indebted for his polite attention in showing these antiquities, and his useful information on the subject.

The owner of this tomb was an ecclesiastic, and buried in the chapel to which he probably belonged, which it is usually supposed was founded in the year 1299, and called London College. On its re-erection towards the close of the fourteenth century, when perhaps the college, and consequently its buildings, were curtailed, this monument, which was laid under the north wall, was excluded from the new building; and reluctant to disturb ashes which had long reposed on this spot, the builders vaulted over the coffin to secure it alike from injury and observation. But it was very rarely the practice of ancient times to appear thus indifferent to the monuments of their pious and distinguished brethren. On the contrary, we know that the translation of tombs and their ashes was a work of peculiar care and ceremony at all periods, and ornamented and inscribed as was this memorial to admonish the living and perpetuate the name of the dead, its concealment is indeed surprising and unaccountable.

At what period this tomb was violated and deprived of its mortal remains is unknown, but there are grounds for supposing that its existence was ascertained when the large brick house near the hall was built, as one of its angles rested on the arched roof of the sepulchre.

With a pious, proper, and laudable feeling, it has been ordered that the pavement of Guildhall Chapel, bearing in many places the arms and inscriptions of the thickly-peopled ground beneath, shall not be disturbed, but covered with a floor of wood to preserve the graves from premeditated or accidental injury.

It were to be wished that the chapel itself had been spared demolition. With a few skilful alterations and additions, its triple aisles, which were of noble dimensions and handsome architecture, would have formed again a sacred edifice (for of sacred uses it had long been deprived) of uncommon beauty and interest. Its destruction, too, at a time when new churches are demanded and our best efforts are exerted in the defence of antiquity, as well as to effect the adoption of its style in all its purity and excellence, is deeply to be regretted.

Time and ill-usage often reduce our ancient churches to an alarming state of decadency. But till they become dangerous and irreparable their removal should never be permitted to take place, since experience proves that our age has not yet acquired the taste, if it possesses the science, to erect churches agreeable to their solemn appropriation. B.

[1783, *Part II., p.* 728.]

Your correspondent "Observer" requests any information concerning the giants in Guildhall. The following is an extract from the *London Spy* for February, 1699:

The author having described his own and his friend's progress through the City to Guildhall, and, speaking of the giants there, says: "I asked my friend the meaning or design of setting up those two lubberly preposterous figures, for I suppose they had some peculiar end in it? Truly, says my friend, I am wholly ignorant of what they intended by 'em, unless they were to show the city what huge loobies their forefathers were, or else to frighten stubborn apprentices into obedience; for the dread of appearing before two such monstrous loggerheads, will sooner reform their manners, or mould 'em into compliance of their master's will, than carrying of 'em before my Lord Mayor, or the Chamberlain of London; for some of them are as much frighted at the names of Gog and Magog, as little children are at the terrible sound of Raw-head and Bloody-bones." If I am not misinformed, immediately under these giants is a place called "Little Ease" for confining unruly apprentices. Whether it is ever made use of for that purpose I know not; but I believe that such a vile durance is more likely to have its intended effect than the mere sight of the pasteboard champions—at least in these days, whatever might be the case in 1699.

[1783, *Part II.*, *p.* 847.]

The Guildhall giants having been twice inquired after in your collection, I have taken the liberty to transmit you a remark of an ingenious foreigner upon them, whose name is already too distinguished in the republic of English literature to require mentioning on so trivial a subject as this. He observed that in almost all the imperial cities of Germany a similar colossal statue is erected in the courts of judicature, to which is given the name of Charlemagne or of some of the knights who composed his round table, especially Rolando, otherwise called Orlando. To these giants he therefore attributed an origin as ancient as the Saxon era of English history; and he conceived that this was confirmed by the titles of Gog and Magog usually conferred upon them, those names being the Hebrew prototypes of all the northern nations. I confess myself not so fond of the spirit of antiquarian etymology as to bestow much credit upon the latter circumstance. The appellations of Gog and Magog have been prostituted through all the ages both of past and future times —from Noah and Prometheus to the Antichrist of the day of judgment—they stick up at Guildhall in pasteboard, and have united to find a name for a range of hills near Cambridge. This truly antiquarian proof is, however, not without its share of plausibility; and perhaps the black German eagle on the shield of the armed figure may be adduced as a similar corroborating evidence, though the nominal character of the figure as a Saxon is sufficient cause for that bearing. If these remarks are just, the giants have a more

authentic claim to be the representatives of a Briton than a Saxon than perhaps has hitherto been conceived. Many of the ornaments about them are indeed evidently modern; but the spiked ball or rattle in the hands of the British figure, which resembles those still preserved among the engines of the Artillery Company, is certainly of British origin, for Xiphilin describes a similar British weapon in his abridgment of Dion Cassius: "Their weapons," says he, speaking of the Britons, "are a shield and a short spear, having a piece of brass at its lower end shaped like an apple, designed by its shaking to terrify their enemies." H.

[1783, *Part II.*, *p.* 1028.]

In your September Magazine, p. 727, is a quotation from Ned Ward's *London Spy* wherein mention is made of a place at Guildhall called "Little Ease" for confining unruly apprentices, but expressing a doubt whether it had ever been used for that purpose. Whatever might be the case in Ward's time, it has certainly been appropriated to that use since, as on June 2, 1747 (I have a particular reason for remembering the day), I saw a very refractory lad put in there by order of the chamberlain (Sir John Bosworth) about two in the afternoon, and who had not been released when I returned about five. W. E.

N.B.—Besides the pieces already mentioned, Ward, I think, wrote "England's Reform'd," an abusive burlesque on that happy revolution in religion brought about by Queen Elizabeth; and "The Wooden World Dissected," a scandalous description of a ship of war, her officers and men.

[1784, *Part II.*, *p.* 741.]

To what is said of the giants in Guildhall may be added the following extract from the "New View of London," vol. ii., p. 607:

"This stately hall, being much damnify'd by the fire in 1666, was rebuilt in 1669, and extreamly well beautified and repaired, both in and outside, which cost about £2,500; and two new figures, of gigantick magnitude, will be as before."

[1788, *Part I.*, *p.* 37.]

I have discovered a fountain of knowledge, which has opened my eyes on this occasion, and will, I hope, be serviceable to all such readers as delight in knowing matters not worth knowing. This spring of sapience, Mr. Urban, is a thin 4to., ycleped "Joannis Gryphiandri J. C. De Weichbildis Saxonicis, sive Colossis Rulandinis Urbium quarundam Saxonicarum, Commentarius, etc.": Argentorati, 1666.

From many authorities he proves that, in the middle ages, a stone,

a cross, or some such sign, was erected in towns to denote (1) the power of holding a fair or market; (2) the power of judgment lodged in the magistrates, and the privilege of the inhabitants to be judged only by their own municipal or "weichbildic" law. These two privileges were, indeed, the chief distinctions of a burgh or free city.

In the time of the Emperor Otho II., or about the year 980, we find that the people of Magdeburg, in gratitude to that prince, who gave them great privileges, erected a colossal statue to him in the court of judgment. The same plan was followed by Brandenburg, Bremer, Hal, Northous, Halberstad, etc. Sometimes one, sometimes two, or more, of these statues are found, as the city had one great benefactor or more. These statues are seen in the places of judgment, where the colossal prince seems to preside.

These statues came, in time, to be regarded as types of municipal power, and adopted, as would seem, by many cities lately, merely as symbolic of their privileges, as gigantic genii of the town, and protectors of its freedom and laws. In Germany they are called "Weichbilds" and "Rolands": "weich" is a town ("wic," Anglo-Saxon); "bild," a privileged or secure place.

Of this later kind, Mr. Urban, I should suppose the giants at Guildhall, not erected to real persons, but merely symbolic patrons of the city, in perfect imitation of the German Weichbilds. They indeed correspond to the descriptions of Gryphiander; "nam vestiti erant sagis, et armati longis lanceis, et subnixi stabant parvis scutis, habentes ad renes cultellos longos." But many varieties are found.

Of the giants at Guildhall, he on the right as you enter bears the long weapon, and leans on a small shield. The former is the "lang bard," of which another kind, used in guarding the halls of the great, was called "hal-bard," or "hall-axe" (our halbert). The Lochaber axe of Scotland belongs to the former class (see Pennant's "Tour," 1769). The shield bears a black eagle on a field or—if I mistake not, the arms of Saxony.

He on the left has a sword by his side, and a bow and quiver on his back. In his right he holds a singular weapon, namely, a pole with a pricked ball suspended from its top. This weapon escapes my memory at present, but it is hoped some of your antiquarian correspondents will give information concerning it.

Both giants are in the Roman war-like dress, and have laurel crowns. I know not if the figures in Germany have ever such dresses, but suspect not, and take this dress to signify that London was a city adorned and enlarged by the Romans, and a Roman colony. But it suffices to have opened the tract, and I hope some of your antiquarian friends will give more illustrations on it.

PUSILLUS.

[1782, *Part I., p.* 68.]

The city of London, in testimony of gratitude to the judges who settled (without expense of law-suit) the properties of the citizens after the Fire in 1666, caused their pictures, painted at full length, to be put up in Guildhall. Sir Peter Lely was to have painted these portraits, but refusing to attend the judges at their chambers, Wright, a Scotchman, got the business, and received of the city 60 guineas a-piece.*

As to the general character of the judges appointed immediately after the Restoration, it is remarked by a very learned† historian, that "the Lord Clarendon put the justice of the nation into very good hands, and employed some who had been on the bench in Cromwell's time, and the famous Sir Matthew Hale in particular." [Biographies omitted.] O. R.

[1781, *Part I., p.* 408.]

Guildhall itself contains the portraits of those reverend judges who divided the several properties of the citizens after the Fire of London in 1666, concerning whose assiduity Sir Edward Turnor, the then Speaker of the House of Commons, when he presented the Bill to the throne, for erecting a court of justice for that purpose,‡ thus expressed himself: "Though I persuade myself no Englishman would be exempted from making some offering to carry on this pious undertaking, yet the exemplary charity of your Majesty's twelve reverend judges, is fit with honour to be mentioned before your Majesty; they are willing to spend all their sand that doth not run out in your Majesty's immediate service of dispensing justice in their several courts to your people in hearing and determining those controversies that may arise upon old agreements, and making new rules between owners and tenants for their mutual encouragement in this glorious action."§ O. R.

Hermitage on the Wall.

[1825, *Part I., pp.* 401-402.]

Capella Sancti Jacobi de Inclusario, Hermitage on the Wall, or Lambe's Chapel.

At the north-west corner of Monkwell Street, Cripplegate, is an area of some extent, in which stood the little oratory, for many centuries known by the name of the "Hermitage on the Wall," from its situation close to the City Wall, and since the dissolution of religious houses distinguished by the appellation of Lambe's Chapel.

The recent demolition of the upper part of this edifice, for the

* See Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting in England."

† Burnet's "History of his Own Times," fol. 1724, vol. i., p. 175.

‡ Rebuilding the city.

§ *Vide* Sir Edward Turnor's Speech to the King, February 8, 1666, printed for Rob. Pawlet.

purpose of rebuilding it, has rendered accessible a curious crypt, which occupied the space beneath. Descending a narrow flight of about ten or a dozen steps, we enter a low, vaulted chamber, 26 feet in length from east to west, and 20 feet in breadth. Nine short columns, six of which now remain, supported the groined roof of this apartment. The capitals of these columns are of the Saxon or Norman style (I do not pretend to make a distinction which is perhaps merely nominal), and of a form with any parallel examples of which I am unacquainted. The angles of these columns are elegantly ornamented with a leaf (on some placed upwards, on others inverted), or with a volute. Some of the intersecting ribs of stone, which spring from the columns, are adorned with mouldings, carved with a zig-zag or with a spiral ornament. The mouldings running from the columns at the angles, and from the lateral columns to the centre column in a right line, were, I conceive, thus distinguished. Thus an interior of much elegance was formed. The capitals of the columns at the four corners are placed diagonally with the square of the building. They are formed of a freestone of a reddish hue, the surface of which is considerably decomposed. At a few paces from the eastern end of this building is the base of a round tower, which strengthened the north-west angle of London Wall, the spot, in all probability, mentioned in the charter of William the Conqueror to the Canons of St. Martin-le-Grand as the "Aquilonare cornu muri civitatis."*

The architecture of the Hermitage on the Wall seems to afford ground to conclude that it was of much higher antiquity than the reign of Henry III., when it appears first mentioned in existing records.

The rise of Eremites, or solitary monks, was among the early errors which sprung up in the Christain Church, converting the "perfect law" of rational liberty to a gloomy and ascetic mode of life.

Hermits, under the reign of monachism in this country, were not, however, strictly dwellers in solitary places. A cell for the residence of one or more monks was built in some recluse spot, or near some remarkable spring of water, and annexed to an abbey. The chief monk of this cell was styled the hermit, and to it was attached a small chapel or oratory, in which the customary orisons and vigils were performed. Edward III. addresses his letters to a monk of this description: "Nicholao Heremitæ Custodi Capellæ beati Johannis Baptistæ." The appellation of Monkwell to the street near "the Hermitage on the Wall" authorizes the conjecture that the hermit was guardian of some celebrated fountain over which the chapel and its crypt might have been erected.

* See my "Historical Notices of the Collegiate Church and Sanctuary of St. Martin-le-Grand," p. 12, now in course of publication.

In a donation by Nicholas Frowick, an ex-Sheriff of London, made in the year 1253, a taper is directed to be offered on St. James's Day to the Chapel of the Close, "Capella de inclusario," by which it appears that St. James was the patron saint of the chapel and the hermitage.

The next notice I find of the "Hermitage on the Wall" is in the reign of Edward I., when, from its unprotected state, the King thought proper to appoint the Mayor of London as its guardian. This deed affords us the name of one of the hermits in the preceding reign, and proves, not that it was founded by Henry III., as some have supposed, but that it existed in his reign.

"The King to all men, &c., health. Forasmuch as the chalices, books, vestments, images, bells, and other ornaments, and goods, of the Hermitage near Cripplegate (which is of our advowson, and which our father the Lord King Henry gave with all its appurtenances to Robert of St. Laurence, Chaplain, to inhabit for life), are frequently, after the decease of the hermits, abstracted and carried off by ecclesiastics, as well as laymen, because the Hermitage is not placed under sure custody and protection of any one; We, willing to remedy and avoid all danger and loss to the aforesaid place in future, have deputed our Mayor of London, for the time being, Custos and Protector, that he may protect and defend in our name the Hermitage aforesaid, its inhabitants, revenues, and all other things thereunto pertaining: and if they have forfeited any thing, let them have remedy without delay. Witness, &c., at Kenynton, the 12th day of July, in the ..... year of our reign." *

Six years after, the custody of "the Hermitage on the Wall" was transferred from the Mayor of London to the Constable of the Tower; and in 1299, the 28th of Edward I., we find it recognised as an appendage of Garendon, an abbey of Cistercian monks in Leicestershire. Two brethren of that monastery were deputed for the service of the Chapel of "St. James at the Hermitage on the Wall" to pray for the souls of Aymer de Valence and Mary his wife. This Aymer de Valence was the half-brother of Henry III. by the marriage of his mother Isabella d'Angoulême with William de Valence, the celebrated Earl of Pembroke, and in all probability a benefactor to this little cell. An Earl of Pembroke might indeed have been its founder.

In 1311, the 5th of Edward II., a fanatical monk seems to have been the hermit of this place. He took upon him, on hearing confessions, to grant indulgences for five hundred days to all comers, without any lawful authority; he was therefore proceeded against by Ralph Baldoc, Bishop of London, warned not to seduce the people, and to submit to the episcopal mandate within fifteen days, under pain of excommunication.

* Nichols' "History of Leicestershire."

At the dissolution of monasteries, "the Hermitage on the Wall' was granted by the Crown to William Lambe, a rich citizen and cloth-worker, who bequeathed it to his Company for their use, and as the place for distributing various charitable donations, the particulars of which may be seen in Stow or Maitland.

The Cloth-workers are now rebuilding the ancient chapel; but, with a laudable respect for the curious remains described, have caused them to be preserved, and supported by new work where necessary.

It remains for me now only to solicit the attention of your antiquarian readers to these subterranean vestiges, and to request their favourable acceptance of the accompanying etching, to which numeral references and explanations are subjoined. (See Plate II.)

No. 1. Column and groined arch, with ornamented mouldings in the centre of the west end of the building. The scale of 1 foot by the side is applicable to this column only.

No. 3. Capital of this column enlarged.

No. 5. Section of part of the ornamented mouldings.

No. 2. Capital and volute in the north-east angle.

No. 4. Capital in the south-east angle.

No. 6. Ground-plan of the building.

A scale of 10 feet is placed at the west side. The entrance-door and steps are marked, and the situation of an arched recess in the wall. The portions of ornamented mouldings in the groined arches which remain are marked with a zig-zag line. The centre, north-west, and north columns no longer remain; the situation of these is marked with a darker shade on the plan; several modern brick walls intersect the building; these are not noticed in the plan.

A. J. K.

[1783, *Part I., p.* 27.]

Lamb's Chapel is a place which perhaps not one in a thousand of your numerous readers hath ever visited. It is situated in an obscure court, to which it gives name, at the north-west corner of London Wall. It was founded in the reign of Edward I., and dedicated to St. James, when it was distinguished from other places of religious worship of the same name by the denomination of St. James's Chapel, or Hermitage, on the Wall,* from its being erected on or near the city wall in Monkwell Street. At the dissolution of religious houses, King Henry VIII. granted this chapel to William Lamb, a rich

* "The abbey of Gerendon had an hermitage or cell, in the corner of Monkeswell-street, called St. James on the Wall, near Cripplegate, belonging unto it, whither the abbot and convent sent two chaplains of their house and order, to celebrate divine service for the souls of Audemare de Valence Earl of Pembroke, and the lady Mary his wife" (see Burton's "Leicestershire," p. 113). The Earl died in 1393; the Countess (who was his third wife, and foundress of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge) died April 17, 1377.

clothworker, who bequeathed it with other appurtenances to the company of which he was a member, and from him it received its present name.

The inhabitants of the tenements belonging to this chapel are parishioners of St. Olave, Silver Street, which, however, was a contested matter till 1660, when it was determined by an ancient deed, first printed by Strype (in his edition of Stow, 1720, vol. i., p. 91), by which Lawrence de Frowyk demises in 1253 that particular part of land now called Lamb Chapel yard to Richard of Clerkenwell, on the annual payment of twenty shillings to himself, a wax-candle of a pound weight to the church of St. Olave, and a wax-taper of three-quarters weight to the chapel of St. James.

In this chapel the clothworkers' company have four sermons preached to them upon four principal festivals in the year—viz., upon the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, March 25; on the Feast of St. John Baptist, June 24; on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, September 29; and on that of St. Thomas the Apostle, December 21—upon which days the master, wardens, and livery of the company, in conformity to the above Mr. Lamb's will, go in their gowns to the chapel and hear a sermon, after which they relieve twelve poor men and as many women by giving one shilling to each; and every Michaelmas they give to each a frieze gown, a lockram shift, and a good pair of winter shoes.

In this chapel is a fine old bust of the founder in his livery gown, placed here in 1612, with a purse in one hand and his gloves in the other. Here are also four very delicate paintings on glass of St. Peter, St. Matthew, St. Matthias, and St. James the Apostle,* of all which you receive herewith an accurate delineation (see Plate II., Figs. 1 and 2).

It was my intention to have accompanied them with some memoirs of the charitable founder from notes I had near three years ago collected for that purpose; but I am happy to find that I am anticipated by an excellent memoir in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, No. XXIII., under the title of "An Account of Lamb's Conduit, and Lamb's Chapel, and of William Lamb, by whom the same were erected, and the latter also endowed, by Sir John Hawkins," whence I shall transcribe some short, but exact, particulars of the chapel:

"It is in length from east to west thirty-nine feet, and in breadth from north to south fifteen. In it are a pulpit, a font, a communion-table, with the portrait of Moses holding the two tables of the Decalogue, and a half-length carving of the founder, represented by the engraving† placed before this account. The chapel is furnished

* The bottom of this figure has been at some time broken out and put in again reversed, as it appears in the engraving.

† A portrait of Mr. Lamb accompanies the narrative of Sir John Hawkins. That which is here presented to the public was engraved before it was discovered that the learned Knight had honoured the subject by his judicious investigations.

with seats, benches, and other accommodations for the master, wardens, and liverymen of the clothworkers company, and also with seats for the almsmen and women. There are also a few gravestones: from some the brass plates are taken away, but on others they remain." The only inscriptions now legible are one to Henry and Elizabeth Weldon, of Swinscombe,* in Kent, 1595; and another to Catherine Hird, daughter of Nicholas Best, of Grays Inn, 1609. On a third is a small brass plate, a lion rampant in a lozenge.

The personal history of Mr. Lamb shall be the subject of a future letter from A London Antiquary.

Holyday Yard.

[1851, *Part II., p.* 106.]

Holyday Yard is situated on the west side of Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, near to St. Paul's Cathedral. The name of this yard pretty clearly indicates its origin. Little either of holy day or holiday marks the spot now. It is a colony of workers, and every room in every house is most likely a distinct domicile. Indeed, the whole locality is a strange network of courts and alleys, which your correspondent S. J. would find it rather difficult to thread without a guide. That a spot so insignificant as Holiday Yard now is should have escaped Mr. Cunningham's notice is not very wonderful. There can be little doubt, however, that had Dr. South's ownership of property there presented itself to Mr. Cunningham's memory or research, Holiday Yard would have been duly gazetted in his most valuable volume, for he has taken especial pains to identify those parts of London which are in any way connected with our literary celebrities. A glance at its index will show that Dr. South has not been forgotten, as well as indicate the surprising amount of labour which must have been undergone by Mr. Cunningham.

Ironmongers' Company.

[1797, *Part II., pp.* 649-650.]

Grants of Arms to the Company.

"To all manner people, these present letters seeing or heering, we Lancastre, king of arms, sende gretyng in oure Lord the Everlastyng. Know ye, we the forsaide Lancastre to have given and granted unto the honurable craft and fellaship of the fraunchised men of Iremongers of the citee of London a token of arms, that is to sey, Silver, a chevron of Gowles sette bytwene three gaddes of stele of Asure, on the chevron three swevells of golde with two lizardes of theire own kynde encoopeled with Gowles on the helmet; to have, to holde, and receive, the forsaide tokyn and armes to the saide

* Not noticed by Mr. Hasted.

crafte and felaship therof, and to their successours, enfraunchised men of the same craft in the said citee, for evermore to cowpie the said armes on all maner service of our soverayne lord the king, and in banners to the honour and service of God in holy churches; and all these in eyther places convenient and nedefull, and atte all tymes in honour and defence of the said citee of London, yf and whan cause requyre hit. Willing and grauntyng also, that he which shall bere the baner of the saide crafte for the time of such nede be enarmed in the same armes for the same day and tyme, in defalte or for defaute of his p'pre armes in tokenyng of the honour and worship of the saide crafte and felaship, and arte all tymes to have and renew the same in the maner aforsaide for evermore.

"In witnesse of which thing, we the said Lancastre king of armes to these present l'res have putte oure seall of armes and signe manuell. Wreten atte London the first day of the moneth of September, the xxxiiij^{t} yere of the regne of oure soverayne lorde King Henry the Sixt.

"LANCASTRE."

By a note at the left corner (but not very legible) this grant is confirmed by Thomas Lovell, Clarencieux King-at-Arms, the 16th day of October, in the 26th year of King Henry VIII. (see Figs. 2, 3).

"To all and singuler, aswell kinge heraulde and offycers of armes, as nobles, gentylmen, and others, which these presente shall se or here, Willi'm Hervy, esq. otherwise called Clarencieulx, principall heraulde and kinge of armes of the South-east and West parts of this realme of Englond, sendyth due comendac'ons and greeting. Wheras one Lanaster, by the name of Lancaster king of armes, hathe hertofore assigned unto the worshipfull company and fellashipe of the Iremongers of the citee of London armes and crest as aperythe in a patent unto them assigned; and fyndyng the same to be w^{t}out good awtoryte, I the sayd Clarencieulx king of armes, being requyred of Maister Edward Bryght and William Dane, of the said company or fellashipe of Iremongers, to ratefy and confyrme the said armes, helme, and crest, unto the company and fellashipe of Iremongers as they heretofore have used and borne the same, and so successyvely unto their successors after them, and that they may use and beare the same w^{t}out contradyxcyon of any p'son or p'sons; in consideration whereof, and fynding their request so just and lawfull, I the said Clarencieulx king of armes, by power and awtoryte to my offyce anexed, and grawnted by the quene's ma^{te} 'tres patente under the great seale of Englonde, have ratyfyed and confyrmed, and by these presents do ratyfy and co'fyrme the said armes, helme, and crest, in the same manner and forme as in the old patent is depicted, that is to say, unto Maister Alexander Avenon, esquier, and alderman of London, and at this present maister of the corporac'on company and

com'unalty of the Iremongers, and to Clement Cornwall and Thomas Browne, wardens of the same corporac'on company and comonalty of Iremongers aforsaid, within this said citie of London, and to their successors, and to the holle assystants of the said corporac'on company and comonalty, and to their successors for evermore; and they it to beare and shewe in shylde, banners, standerd, and otherwyse, to their worships at their lyberties and pleasures, without impediment, lett, or interuption, of eny parson or parsons.

"In wytnes wherof, I the said Clarencieulx king of armes have subskrybed this present with my hand, and put thereunto the seal of my office, and the seale of myn armes. Given at London the 28 day of Maye, in the yere of our Lord God 1560, and the seconde yere of our most drade soveraigne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God quene of Englonde, France, and Ireland, defendor of the faythe, etc.

"W. Hervy, al's Clarencieulx,
"King of Arms." (See Fig. 4.)

"Seen and approved in the Visitation of London made by Sir Henry St. George, knt. anno 1634.

"Hen. St. George, Richmond."

Leadenhall Street.

[1826, *Part I., p.* 209.]

The accompanying view of an old house, formerly situated on the south side of Leadenhall Street (see Plate II.), is from a sketch made by me in February, 1820, a short time previous to its demolition.

The long range of windows on the first floor, and the obtusely pointed arches flanking the projecting windows in the second story, show that the building was erected about the middle of the sixteenth century. The corbel shown in the view is now in my possession; I cannot discover any traces of arms upon the shield. The house was destroyed soon after I made the sketch, and a new one has been built on the site. The room on the first floor was wainscoted with small-framed panels in the style of the age I have assigned. The other portions of the interior, as well by the back front, were so disfigured by alterations and repairs as to present no feature of the original structure worthy of particular notice. Domestic architecture after the period to which I have attributed the present specimen received great attention in point of ornament. Round arches and deformed termini, with hideous representations of the human form applied as brackets to the angles of the projecting stories, are the characteristic features. Buildings of this class are more common than earlier specimens, which, together with every relic of ancient art

in the metropolis, are now every day lessened either by the hand of improvement or innovation. On this score the present sketch may be worthy of preservation in your Magazine. With the exception of a slight notice by Mr. Malcolm ("Londinium Redivivum," vol. iii., p. 321) and an incorrect view given in the *European Magazine*, I cannot find that any notice has been taken of the subject.

The arch on the right of the doorway leads to the hall of the Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company, which for many years has been used as a synagogue. E. I. C.

Leathersellers' Company.

[1798, *Part II., p.* 924.]

Another remnant of what London was is to be taken down and then forgotten. Age, that great enemy to every thing earthly, has made such ravages on the hall of the Worshipful Company of Leathersellers, that a few years more and it would, perhaps, have crumbled into dust. This fine old structure fronts on the inconsiderable passage from Bishopsgate Street, called Little St. Helen's. There is nothing worthy of notice on this side, which consists of an arched way, the principal entrance, the kitchen on the right, and some apartments on the left. There are two enormous chimneys in the kitchen, the date on one 1623; a small room adjoining is furnished with stoves. The roof is vaulted the whole height of the building. On entering the court, you encounter a large pump decorated with winged figures, and surmounted with a mermaid, mutilated by time. On the right, a grand porch on thirteen steps, consisting of two Ionic pillars with pedestals and entablature, and statues of Charity and Justice. Over the arch, a coat of arms with supporters, etc. There is a range of offices round two sides of the court, with a terrace above them. The great hall has three large windows to the court, plain. Those on the south side are three in number, and ornamented with keys, borders, and small pilasters: above, a frieze and cornice with windows and alternate circular and triangular pediments. The north side has two rows of windows, ornamented as the south side. The frieze and ceiling of the porch is stuccoed with a variety of scrolls, devices, etc. The hall is a most superb one, having one of the most beautiful galleries (in wood), I believe, in London, of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, with caryatides, scrolls, and busts, the King's arms, and Prince's feathers. The ceiling is enriched with a variety of devices, arms, and pendant ornaments, H. P., Leathersellers' arms, crown and thistle, etc. There are four large windows on the east, and three with a bow on the west. The floor is raised one step at the south end, in which is one window. At the upper end of the hall is a statue of Edward VI. Leaving this room, a passage leads to another

spacious apartment with a fine ceiling in compartments, with the date "1567, E. R.," red rose, fleurs-de-lis, lions' heads, arms, etc., a heavy Doric chimney with caryatides. The east end is one vast window; there are three on the south side. From this room there is a flight of steps to the garden. A small room at the end of the above passage has in the corners of the ceiling some grotesque, and rather indecent, figures. There is a lobby, closed by a massy door of rude Gothic workmanship, that appears to lead to a crypt, or vaults; but I had no means of exploring them. The whole edifice is of brick, except the porch; but part of the great hall on the west is built of the same materials as the adjoining church. I do not profess myself sufficiently informed on the subject at present, to say how much, or what part of the hall, has or has not been part of the monastery. The garden is an oblong square, with one solitary tree, two grass plots, and a few shrubs.

The two large and venerable windows at the east end of St. Helen's church, with the whole extent of antique buildings, form a most interesting scene, viewed from the opposite gravel-walk.* The painted glass was removed before I saw the hall. There is to be a crescent on the site. J. P. MALCOLM.

[1799, *Part I.*, *p.* 211.]

This day I went to see the last of that curious specimen of the style of architecture in Elizabeth's reign, Leathersellers' Hall,† in Bishopsgate Street. While I stood and witnessed the scene then going forward of tearing down the several decorations of statues, etc., in consequence of the premises being sold piecemeal by public auction, I could not but reflect on the following words in "The Pursuits of Architectural Innovation," No. v., "more than a barbarous joy seemed to possess the souls of these innovators," etc. This kind of joy seemed to possess the souls of the several purchasers, and those employed by them to destroy the various objects around.

I had some discourse with a Mr. Ditchman, who has purchased the beautiful religious building contiguous to the hall, and abutting against St. Helen's church. Joy was lighted up in his countenance, and his words told the pleasure of his heart, when he exultingly said, "I shall soon level to the ground this religious architectural piece of antiquity, which you seem to say so much in praise of!"

AN ANTI-WYATIST.

[1799, *Part I.*, *p.* 298.]

The foundations are widely extended, and reach under the kitchen belonging to the hall as well as beneath the withdrawing room;

* See the cover of *Gentleman's Magazine*, November, 1798.

† Of which three good views have been lately published by Mr. Malcolm.

the whole exhibiting an idea of extent and magnificence. The removal of the terrace near the porch has shown two massy buttresses, about ten feet above the pavement, with small pointed arches and doorways, which prove the ground to have been much raised. The builder of the hall very judiciously left those supports, and had artfully concealed them. I entered the crypt from the wine-merchant's door, who had occupied it as vaults, and found that the roof was the floor of the great hall. The labourers had broken through the arches, which are of great thickness and strength. The first division has four pillars in the middle that range north and south. The arches spring from plain capitals and brackets. To the west is a grated door, and near it a piscina. Another door leads into a small room or closet without light; and beneath it is a vault, which I dared not explore on account of the rubbish. There is an air of lightness in this portion of the place, not common, I believe, to such buildings. A thick wall of brick goes across, east and west, perhaps as a prop to the wall above. Near it, on the west, are three elegant pillars in the wall, slender, with pointed arches. In this part the capitals are ornamented with scrolls. Second wall separates this from another space. Hence was the entrance to the church of St. Helen's consisting of three doors, and thence to one to the west. The capitals are plain, which the groins are throughout. There are various slender pillars and niches the whole extent of the crypt. The dimensions of the convent were very considerable, as many fragments of old stone-work are visible almost as far as Bishopsgate Street. On one, which formed the foundation of the withdrawing-room ot the hall, is painted in black and white, heightened with yellow, a most masterly sketch (ay, Mr. Urban, one that would do honour to any artist). I am grieved to say it was too much mutilated when I saw it to form a correct idea of what it was intended to represent, nor could I find what apartment it was in, or whether it had been enclosed from view; I can only bear testimony that it is on plaster, and done in with water-colours; but, whether painted by ancient or modern, I will venture to affirm it is possessed of infinite spirit, especially one principal figure. J. P. MALCOLM.

[1848, *Part II., pp.* 35-36.]

I enclose for publication in your pages the following extracts from the books of the Leathersellers' Company, relative to some remarkable persons who have been members thereof. WILLIAM VINES.

1. *Praise-God Barbone.*

"Freemen admitted xx^mo^ Januarij, 1623, coram M^ro^, Wardian', & assistan". Praysgod Barbon, by John Atwood, his M^r^."

"1630, June 16:

John Stone,	John Wright,
Richard Steele,	George Denham,
Richard Turner,	Thomas Tayler,
Praisegod Barbone,	Symon Selby,"

presented for the election of Wardens of the Yeomanry.

"1630, July 6.—Praisgod Barbone elected one of the Wardens of the Yeomanry."

"1634, October 13.—Praisegod Barbone admitted a Liveryman of the Company."

Freemen: "James Goff, by Praise god Barbone, 19 January, 1635."

"John Barlee, by Praise god Barbon, 15 April, 1646."

"1648, June 16.—Praise god Barbone elected third Warden."

"1648, Augt. 1.—Mr. Barbone" sworn into office; and his name occurs as attending the court several times in that year and the next.

Apprentice: "John Shorter, son of John Shorter late of Wickham, in the county of Bucks, Gent. dec^{d}.—to Prase Barbone, citizen and leatherseller of London, for 8 years, from our Lady-day last. Dat. quarto die May, 1651.

"Nathaniel Whetham de Portsmouth, in com. Southampton, Armiger, Mag'ro in 100*l.* pro veritate apprenticii."

Freeman: "John Shorter, by Praise Barbone, 2nd May, 1661."

2. *Robert Cleypoole.*

In Noble's "Memoirs of the House of Cromwell," 1787, vol. ii., p. 374, it is stated that Robert second son of John Claypoole, died an infant.

In the Leathersellers' "Register of Apprentices" is the following entry:

"Robert Cleypoole, sonne of John Cleypoole of Norborough, in the county of North. Esqre. po. se apprentice to Thomas Andrews, jun^{r}, cittizen and leatherseller of London, for vij. yeares from our Lady-day next. Dat. decimo sexto Februarij, 1645.

"Pater teneri Mag'ro in 400*l.* pro veritate apprenticii."

Freedom: "Robert Clepoole, by Tho. Andrewes, 26 April, 1653.

This Robert Claypoole was the brother of John who married the daughter of Oliver Cromwell.

3. *The Ancestors of the Rev. George Gaskin, D.D.*

"John Gaskin, son of Thomas Gaskin, late of the town and county of Bedford, fisherman, deceased, doth putt himself apprentice to George Bishop, jun., for seven years from the date dated the 8th day of November, 1699."

"John Gaskin, apprentice of George Bishop deceased, sub testm° Samuel Gaskin goldsmith and John Dokins goldsmith, (admitted a freeman) November 19, 1706."

"John Gaskin, son of John Gaskin, (admitted a freeman) by patrimony 3rd Sept. 1734."

"John Gaskin, brasier and exciseman, Newington Green," was a liveryman of the Company in 1748.

In the churchyard of Islington is the following inscription:

"Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of John Gaskin, citizen and Leatherseller of London, who died Oct. 27th, 1766, aged 56; and of Mabel Gaskin, who died April 19th, 1791, aged 84; the honoured parents of George Gaskin, D.D. Lecturer of this parish."

See a long memoir of Dr. Gaskin, who died Prebendary of Ely, Rector of Stoke Newington, and of St. Benet Gracechurch, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xcix., part ii., pp. 183, 280, 643. It was written by his son-in-law, the Rev. — Parker.

London Bridge.

[1822, *Part II.*, *p.* 326.]

As Parliament have determined that London Bridge should give way to a successor, perhaps an account* of that ancient structure may be acceptable to our readers.

London Bridge seems to have been first built of wood, between A.D. 993 and 1016, not by the Convent of St. Mary Overy, but at the public charge, and perhaps in a different place from the present, since the Conqueror's Charter to Westminster Abbey mentions Buttolph's gate and wharf, then at the head of London Bridge. It was burnt 1136, temp. Stephen, but afterwards repaired, and 1163 rebuilt of timber by Peter Colechurch, according to Stow, who presently subjoins, that Peter begun it of stone 1176, west of the other. Whether he died or became incapable of finishing it, King John appointed Isenbert of Xainctes, 1202, to finish it, which he did in 1209. In 1282, five arches were carried away by snow; and in 1320, it being dangerous to pass over, a collection was made among the clergy and laity to repair it. In 1395 was a tournament on it, whence Stow infers it had no houses on it. The tower at the north end of the draw-bridge was begun 1426.

About 1436, two arches of the south end fell down, with the bridge gate; the ruins of the latter still remaining, one of the locks or passages for the water is almost rendered useless; whence it has received the name of the rock lock, which has occasioned it to be taken for a natural rock; these ruins, though they have lain under

* Compiled from Stow, Maitland, and Vertue's note, under his curious Print of the Bridge.

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water three centuries, are still as impenetrable as a solid rock. At every uncommon low neap tide, such as happened 1716, many hands are employed to remove them, but to no purpose.

At what period houses were built on it seems not exactly known, probably not for two centuries after its first completion in 1209; but the houses being found a great inconvenience and nuisance, they were removed in 1758, the avenues enlarged, and the whole made more commodious; the two centre arches were united into what has since been called the great arch, by removing the middle pier; and the whole was repaired at the cost of above £80,000.

The lovers of antiquity must regret the demolition of that singular, and perhaps unparalleled monument, the Chapel of St. Mary Colechurch, in the alterations of London Bridge. Two views of it were given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, September and October, 1753. It was 65 feet by 20 feet, and 14 feet high, divided into two stories; the upper, in modern times, serving for a dwelling-house, the lower for a warehouse. It was in the ninth pier of the bridge. Under the staircase was found the tomb of Peter the chaplain and architect, who began London Bridge 1176.* It might easily have been preserved as a watch-house.

The water-works at London Bridge (now removing) were first erected in 1582.

[1832, *Part I. pp.* 201-206.]

The demolition of this most ancient bridge in the metropolis, however necessary for the embellishment and convenience of the city and river Thames, cannot fail to excite the regret of the antibuary who still clings to the reliques and ruins of other days.† The work of removal commenced on November 22, 1831, at daybreak. As this bridge is one of the links of that fast-decaying chain which connects our modern architecture with the works of our rude ancestors, and as the site will soon be lost in empty space, we presume it will not be uninteresting to lay before our readers a short history of this structure, with some remarks as to the mode of its construction, which has developed itself during the period of its removal.

The original structure had nineteen arches, together with a draw-
1176 { arch, making twenty openings, at the period it was first erected
in 1176; the largest span or opening was then 35 feet, with piers averaging as they do now, from 25 to 34 feet in thickness. In

* Gough's "British Topography."

† For these observations we are indebted to the experienced eye of Mr. William Knight, the resident engineer of the new bridge, whose communication to the Society of Antiquaries on the removal of a portion of the old bridge in the years 1825-26 was quoted in the *Gentleman's Mazagine*, vol. c., part i., p. 294.

1759 the year 1759, the pier in the middle of the river was removed, and the present centre arch turned, the old houses removed, and the roadway widened to its present state.

1826 London Bridge, up to the middle of the year 1826, contained nineteen arches; the largest span of the centre was 70 feet, and 48 feet wide. The water-way between the piers, above the starlings, was 524 feet; the solids occupied by the piers 407 feet. The water-way between the starlings at low water was 231 feet. The space occupied by the piers and starlings was 700 feet.

In the middle of the years 1826 and 1827, it became necessary to remove two piers, one on each side of the river, north and south, for the purpose of clearing the water-way at the period the cofferdams

1831 were up for the construction of the new bridge, and there consequently then only remained seventeen openings, whose width of water-way above the starlings was 562 feet, and the space occupied by the piers 369 feet.

The water-way below the starlings at low water is 299 feet, and the space occupied by the starlings is 632 feet. The water-way at high water spring tides of the old bridge was 485 feet.

The new bridge has a water-way of 690 feet clear at all times of tide, and the piers occupy 92 feet. The annexed is a plan of the old and new bridges.

It appears from historical documents, that the original London Bridge was of wood, and was erected in the place of a ferry which was under the care of the priests of St. Mary Overies. The precise period when this bridge was built remains in much obscurity. The first mention of it is in the laws of Ethelred, which fixes the tolls of vessels coming to Billingsgate, or *ad pontem.* William of Malmsbury says it was standing at the time when Swayne King of Denmark besieged the city of London, A.D. 994. That a bridge existed about 1008 is manifest, from the old Danish history, which states it to be composed of piles driven down into the bed of the river; and to have been wide enough for two carriages to drive past each other; and on the sides of the bridge which fronted the stream were block-houses on redoubts of wood, and parapets breast high. It is stated by Stow that this bridge originated from the public spirit of the College of Priests of St. Mary Overies; but this seems improbable, as, from the very nature of the work, it must have been a very expensive undertaking and perfectly beyond the means of the revenue of a small nunnery. It is the more probable to have been defrayed out of the public purse, as we find in Henry I.'s time a grant of lands to have been appropriated for the repairs of London Bridge. In the reign of Stephen, in 1136, it was partly destroyed by fire, after which it was repaired; but in 1163 it was found so ruinous that it was found necessary to rebuild it. The maintaining of the wooden structure having been found to be very burthen-

some to the people, it was resolved to erect a stone bridge in its stead.

This ancient structure, which has agitated the minds and called into action the talents of our scientific men for more than half a century, was commenced in the reign of Henry II., in the year 1176. The architect was Peter, the priest of St. Mary Colechurch. It was the work of thirty-three years, and finished in the reign of King John, in the year 1209. About four years previous to its completion the architect died, and we are informed that another clergyman, Isenbert, master of the schools of Xainctes (who had built the bridges of Xainctes and Rochelle), was recommended to the citizens by King John for the honour of finishing it; but for some unknown reason they rejected their prince's choice, and committed the work to three merchants of London, who completed it in 1209. The expense of its erection was partly defrayed by a tax upon wool. The king contributed towards this great work; and we find that Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, gave 1,000 marks towards its expense. This bridge, as was usual in many structures of the kind built at this period, had a chapel upon it.* In Stow's time it was partly covered with houses chiefly occupied by needlemakers.† It had three openings in different parts of the roadway, with stone parapets and iron rails over, to afford a view of the river; these were over the three widest arches, called the navigable locks. About four years after the completion of the work a fire broke out in Southwark,

* The chapel on the bridge, dedicated to St. Thomas, stood on the east side, in the ninth pier from the north end, and had an entrance from the river as well as the street, by a winding staircase; it was also said to be beautifully paved with black and white marble, and in the middle was the tomb supposed to contain the remains of Peter of Colechurch. The lock next the pier has always retained the name of the Chapel Lock, and the pier itself is of an enormous thickness, being 30 feet. The report that the remains of Peter of Colechurch were lately found here is incorrect; but some human bones were found in the fifth pier.

On clearing away the ground of the roadway during the removal of the old bridge, a few days ago, the remains of the old chapel presented itself, together with a few of the winding steps leading to it from the original roadway. The building appears to have been a very beautiful structure, with a groined roof springing from clustered pillars. The workmanship of the masonry, moulded ribs, caps, bases, heads, etc., was of a very excellent description; this, together, with a number of fragments of mullions of windows, door lintels, caps, bases, and regal heads, proved we had workmen in the twelfth century of no ordinary description. The stone with which it was built was of the same nature as the bridge was originally erected—viz., fire-stone; but all the chief parts, such as caps, bases, heads, etc., where it was desirable to keep a sharp arris, was of the Caen Norman stone, with the exception of the ribs. The bottom of the chapel was paved with Dutch clinkers, neatly jointed; this probably took place at the period the lower chapel was turned into two stories for warehouse purposes; as the holes where the ends of beams were inserted to support the floor were visible towards the west end.—W. K.

† Large concreted burnt masses of pins and needles were found in the excavation for the works of the south abutment, fallen over from dwellings during the fire.—W. K.

which destroyed the church of St. Mary Overie and several houses on the bridge, and by the interception of the passage way upwards of three thousand persons perished. By this accident the stone-work of the bridge was so much injured that we are told the king granted a brief to the bridge-keeper to ask subscriptions of his subjects towards its repair, but this plan not succeeding, he granted a toll to defray the expense.

In the year 1282 the bridge was rendered completely useless by the destruction of five of its arches, which were borne away and destroyed by the breaking up of a most severe frost.* After its restoration to the year 1426 nothing material appears to have taken place; but at this period the navigation was found to be insufficient for commercial purposes through the then existing very narrow locks, and in consequence a drawbridge was constructed to admit a free passage of vessels, with a tower on the north side. This drawbridge was constructed over the seventh opening or lock from the Surrey shore, and always retained the name of the draw-lock. The tower over the lock proved an excellent defence against Fauconbridge, the bastard, in 1471, in the wild attempt upon the city at the head of a lawless banditti, under pretence of rescuing the unfortunate Henry VI., at that time a prisoner in the Tower of London. Sixty houses on the bridge were burned in the desperate attack, and no less desperate defence. It also served to check, and in the end annihilate, the ill-conducted insurrection of Sir Thomas Wyatt in the reign of Queen Mary. The check which that rash adventurer received in endeavouring to force the bridge brought on a series of disasters, which ended in the total destruction of his disorganized force.

In those unhappy times the top of this tower formed the shambles for human flesh, and was covered with the heads and quarters of wretches inhumanly butchered on a scaffold by the prevailing party. So late as the year 1598 Hentzner, the German traveller, enumerated above thirty heads, which he had counted with apathetical accuracy, and the old map of the city (1597) represents them in a horrible cluster.

About ten years after the appropriation of the draw-lock, two arches at the south end, together with the bridge gate, fell down, and the ruins of the latter remaining in one of the locks rendered it completely useless; hence it received the name of the Rock Lock, which it retained.†

* Stow's "Chronicles." "Anno 1282, from this Christmas till the Purification of our Lady, there was such a frost and snow as no man living could remember the like, where through five arches of London Bridge and *all* Rochester Bridge, were borne down and carried away with the stream, and the like happened to many bridges in England."

† During the removal of the pier and arches in January, 1832, and the rock-lock on the south side, this old work showed itself. The foundations of the second pier from the shore had evidently been rebuilt, as there were piles over the whole

On February 13, 1632, the buildings on the north end of the bridge on both sides, containing about forty-two houses, were destroyed by fire.* The Thames at this period was frozen over, and there was consequently a great scarcity of water, this disaster causing the burning wreck to continue for more than a week. From this period till 1646 the bridge remained in a most desolate state. Deal boards were set up on each side to prevent passengers from falling into the Thames; many of these by high winds were often blown down, and the passage was very dangerous. In 1646 the buildings were reconstructed in what was then termed a very substantial and beautiful manner, but of timber. The houses were three stories high besides the cellars, which were within and between the piers.† Over the houses were stately platforms surrounded with railings, with walks, gardens, and other embellishments. The south side did not receive these convenient additions, but appeared a mass of awkward structures and narrow passages, the street at this end being not above 14 feet and in some places 12 feet broad, whilst that at the other side was 20 feet wide.

This bridge again suffered in the general conflagration of the city in the year 1666, when most of the buildings on the north end were demolished, whilst the old erections built in the reign of King John again escaped destruction, after having continued four hundred and ninety years. By this disaster the stonework was much injured; but we find that in the space of five years it was completely renovated,‡ the houses rebuilt, and the street made of its accustomed breadth of 20 feet; and arrangement having been made with the lessees of the other houses, the south side was finished in a corresponding manner. It thus continued until the year 1756, when the corporation came to the conclusion of removing all the houses, for which purpose they obtained an Act of the Legislature. The bridge was then widened from 20 feet to 48 feet by what might be termed additional bridges erected on each side of the old structure (as

surface, which did not prove to be the case in the two piers removed in the year 1825-26. See Mr. Knight's letter extracted from the "Archæologia," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. c., part i., p. 294. The work both of the arches and piers was evidently of a better description than the original structure; and the foundations of this pier were with much difficulty removed, owing to the old work having been cramped and cemented together, and having remained so long under water. The third and fourth piers had no piles under their original foundation, and correspond in construction with those removed in 1825-26.—W. K.

* A curious contemporary account of this fire was published in the *Gentlman's Magazine*, vol. xciv., part ii., p. 387. [See *post*, pp. 307-309].

† These cellars have shown themselves during the demolition.

‡ Four of the arches on this side of the bridge appear to have been rebuilt partly with Ketton stone, Purbeck and Merstham fire-stone. On the keystone over the seventh arch from the north side, in the middle of the present bridge, and what was the original old bridge, was the date of 1684; this was doubtless the period of its renovation.—W. K.

shown in the view which accompanies this article); on these additions were formed foot pavements, which were guarded with stone balustrades, and recessed alcoves with seats were placed over the piers. Another important alteration was the throwing the two small arches in the middle of the bridge into one large arch. By this alteration it was necessary to remove one of the starlings, which, of course, increased the waterway to a considerable extent. This acted most powerfully upon the bed of the river under the great arch, and the greatest fears began to be anticipated for the bottoms of the starlings.* The late Mr. John Smeaton was consulted, and he recommended that no time should be lost in immediately depositing a large quantity of rubble stone; and, amongst other things, he also advised that the city gates (which had been lately taken down) should be obtained and thrown in the gulf below to break the force of the current.

During these very important alterations it was found necessary to erect a temporary wooden bridge, which was consumed by fire on April 11, 1758, at eleven o'clock at night, supposed to have been destroyed by incendiaries, which caused considerable consternation in the city, but by the greatest exertion it was made passable again in three weeks. This disaster entailed a considerable loss upon the city, and the Government in consequence advanced £15,000 towards defraying the expense of the work, and placed a toll upon the bridge until the expenditure was liquidated.

A view of this very deformed structure without a knowledge of the many revolutions it has seen naturally excited surprise how and for what reasons so irregular a fabric should have been put together, for upon examination it was observed that no two arches were similar in width, and scarcely so in form. The piers in like manner were of a most irregular form and, compared with the size of the openings of the arches, of an enormous substance; indeed, so much so that we find the solids or piers were nearly equal to the voids at high water, and at low water the solids or spaces occupied by the piers and starlings exceeded the voids or waterway as three to one.†

* The same occurrence, arising from precisely the came causes, happened to the chapel starling. Upon removing the eighth pier and arches from the city side, for the purpose of relieving the waterway during the execution of the new bridge, the bed of the river between the two starlings deepened from 4 feet to 23 feet. The most prompt measures were obliged to be taken to prevent the total destruction of the chapel pier, a part of the starling round which was already washed away by the current.—W. K.

† This formed a bar of considerable magnitude to the navigation of the river Thames, and its removal has given rise to many chimerical ideas as to the probable result. For our part, we are not inclined to join in any of these alarming dissertations, as we know from experience in more than one instance that where tidal rivers have been allowed an enlarged section of waterway, that beds have been deepened and improved. Indeed, it would be ridiculous for a moment to suppose that the admission of a larger waterway than at present exists at London

[1824, *Part II.*, *pp.* 387-388.]

I trust that no apology is necessary for occupying a page of your valuable miscellany with the following very curious particulars of a fact noticed by Stow, vol. i., p. 61.* It is faithfully copied from an original manuscript journal of remarkable providences from 1618 to about 1636, kept by one Nehemiah Wallington, a Puritan citizen and turner of London, who lived in Little Eastcheap, and who was evidently a friend of Prynne and Bastwick, having been examined concerning them before the Star Chamber. This manuscript, which is in my possession, is a quarto volume of 517 pages, written in the small print hand of the seventeenth century, and is entitled "A Record of the Mercies of God, or a Thankfull Remembrance." On perusing it, I discovered several curious circumstances relating to his time; but the following narrative appearing to possess a singular interest, I have much pleasure in recording it in the volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine.*

WILLIAM UPCOTT.

On the xi of February (being Monday), 1633, began by God's iust hand a fearefull fire in the house of one Mr. Iohn Brigges neere tenn of the clocke att night: it burnt doun his house and the next house, with all the goods that were in them, and as I heere that Briggs, his wife, childe, and maid, escaped with their lives. The fire burned so fearcely, that it could not be quenched till it had consumed all the houses on both sides of the way from St. Magnus Church to the first open place. And although there was water

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Bridge would be otherwise than desirable and beneficial in every respect to the river generally.

Upon examination of the depths of the foundation of the different piers, which appear upon the average to have been laid at about 3 feet above the present low-water mark, it would lead to the conclusion that the bed of the river originally at this place was higher than it is at present; and it is also fair to suppose that the variation in the width of the piers and arches may be accounted for by the probability of the workmen finding the ground firmer in some places than others, which determined the dimensions of their work.—W. K.

* He states that "at the latter end of the year 1632—viz., on the 13th of Feb. between 11 and 12 at night, there happened, in the house of one Briggs, a needle-maker, near St. Magnus Church, at the north end of the bridge, by the carelessness of a maidservant, setting a tub of hot sea-coal ashes under a pair of stairs, a sad and lamentable fire, which consumed all the buildings before eight of the clock the next morning, from the north end of the bridge to the first vacancy on both sides, containing forty-two houses: water being then very scarce, the Thames being almost frozen over. Beneath, in the vaults and cellars, the fire remained glowing and burning a whole week after. After which fire this north end of the bridge lay unbuilt for many years; only deal boards were set up on both sides, to prevent people's falling into the Thames; many of which deals were, by high winds, blown down, which made it very dangerous in the nights, although there were lanthorns and candles hung upon all the cross-beams that held the pales together."

enough very neere, yet they could not safely come at it; but all the conduittes neere were opened, and the pipes that carried water through the streets were cutt open, and ye water swept doun with broomes with help enough, but it was the will of God it should not prevaile. For the three engines, which are such excellent things, that nothing that ever was devised could do so much good: yet none of these did prosper, for they were all broken, and the tide was verie low, that they could get no water, and the pipes that were cut yielded but littel. Some ladders were broke to the hurt of many: for several had their legges broke, some their armes, and some their ribes, and many lost their lives. This fire burnt fiercely all night and part of the next day, till all was destroyed and pulled down to the ground; yet the timber, wood, and coales in the sellers could not be quenched all that weeke, till the Tuesday following in the afternoone the XIX of February: for I was then there my selfe, and a live cole of fire in my hand which burnt my fingers. Notwithstanding there were as many night and day as could labour one by another to carry away timber, and brickes, and tiles, and rubbish cast doune into the liters [lighters]. So that on Wednesday the Bridge was cleared that passengers might goe over.

At the beginning of this fire as I lay in my bed and heard ye sweeping of the channels and crying for "water—water"—I arose about one of the clocke and looked downe Fish-street Hill, and did behold such a fearefull and dreadfull fire, vaunting it selfe over the tops of houses like a captaine florishing and displaying his banner, and seeing so much means and little good it did, it made me think of that fire which the Lord thretneth against Jerusalem for the breach of his sabbath-day. Jeremiah xvii., verse 27.

I did heer that on the other side of the bridge the brewers brought abundance of water in vessels on their draies, which did much good. Had the wind been as high as it was a weeke before, I think it would have indangered ye most part of the Citie: for in Thames-street there is much pitch, tarre, rosen, and oyle in their houses. Therefore as God remembers mercy in justice, let us remember thankefullnesse in sorrow.

The Names and Trades of those Houses that were Burnt upon the Bridge.

1. William Vynor, Haberdasher of small wares.
2. John Broome, Hosier.
3. Arthur Lee, Haberdasher of small wares.
4. Johane Broome, Hosier.
5. Ralph Panne, Shewmaker.
6. Abraham Marten, Haberdasher of hatts.
7. Jeremiah Champney, Hosier.
8. John Terrill, Silkeman.

9. Ellis Midmore, Millinor.
10. Frances Finch, Hosier.
11. Andrew Bouth, Haberdasher of small wares.
12. Samuel Petty, Glover.
13. Valentine Beale, Mercer.
14. Mrs. Chambers, senior.
15. Jeremiah Chamley, Silkeman.
16. The Blew Bore, emptie.
17. John Gower, Stiller of strong waters.
18. John Wilding, junior, Girdler.
19. Danniel Conney, Silkeman.
20. Stephen Beale, Lyning draper.
21. Mrs. Jane Langham, Mercer.
22. James Dunkin, Woolen Draper.
23. Matthew Harding, Salter.
24. Abraham Chambers, Haberdasher of small wares.
25, 26. Lyne Daniell, Haberdasher of hatts ; a double house.
27. Mrs. Brookes, Glover.
28. Mr. Coverley, Hosier.
29. John Dransfielde, Grocer.
30. Mr. Newman, emptie.
31, 32. Edward Warnett and Samuell Wood, partners, Haberdashers of small wares.
33. John Greene, Haberdasher of hattes.
34. Hugh Powell, Haberdasher of hattes.
35. Samuel Armitage, Haberdasher of small wares.
36. John Sherley, Haberdasher of small wares.
37. John Lawrymore, Grocer.
38. Timothy Drake, Woolling draper.
39. John Brigges, Needle maker.
40. Richard Shelbuery, Scrivener.
41. Edward Greene, Hosier.
42. Mr. Hazard, the Curate at St. Magnus Cloyster.
43. Mr. Hewlett, the Clarke at St. Magnus Cloyster.

In the same manuscript volume are likewise some interesting particulars of the great plague in London in the year 1625.

[1767, *pp.* 337-339.]

An Account of the Late Proceedings of the Committee for Letting the City Lands, so far as those Proceedings relate to London Bridge and the Waterworks under the Bridge.

A committee was appointed on November 28 last by a Court of Common Council to examine the allegations of a petition from the proprietors of the London Bridge Waterworks for liberty to erect a wheel in the fifth arch of the north side of London Bridge, and to

report their opinion thereon to a subsequent court to be holden for that purpose.

The petition of the proprietors sets forth that the first arch of London Bridge was granted to one Peter Morris so long ago as the year 1582 for the term of five hundred years, with leave to erect an engine of his own construction for conveying water into the houses of the inhabitants of the city, and for the better service of the city in case of casualty by fire, which having performed to satisfaction, the second arch was granted for the same term and for the same purpose; that the fourth arch was granted in 1701 to the grandson of the said Morris for the remainder of the term that was to come of the former lease; that the third arch was granted to the present proprietors in the year 1761 for the like term and purpose; and that the petitioners, being yet unable to furnish the citizens and others with a sufficient supply of water at all times, were desirous of leasing the fifth arch, by which and the use of their fire-engine the petitioners humbly apprehended they should be enabled, not only to supply the common exigencies of their tenants, but also the extraordinary demands for water whenever the dreadful calamities of fire should require it.

This petition naturally brought on other petitions, and the committee found it necessary to take a view of the present state of the bridge, in which they desired to be attended by the rulers of the Watermen's Company, both lightermen and watermen, who accordingly did attend; and, having found the said fifth arch dammed up, were unanimously of opinion that if the dam was taken away and a wheel fixed in the room of it the navigation, instead of being hurt, would be greatly benefited by that alteration. But finding many other defects, the committee thought proper to summon the petitioners to attend, to whom they represented the imminent danger they apprehended the bridge to be in by the flux of water through the joints of the stones in several of the arches, proceeding from the leakage of the iron pipes laid over the bridge for serving the inhabitants of the Borough, and insisted on their taking some speedy and effectual method to put a stop to that alarming circumstance; and at the same time acquainted them with the heavy complaints of the navigators of the river, on account of the two arches called Long Entry and Chapel Locks being stopped up, to give force to the current in the arches where their engines were erected, which caused so great an eddy at the ebb-tide at the great arch that craft or vessels passing through were whirled round for a long time before they could get disengaged, and in the utmost danger of being dashed to pieces against the starlings, overset in the vortex, or staved against each other in case more than one should be there at a time, whereby great damage might be sustained as well as lives lost, for remedy whereof application had been made to the Court of Common Council to have the said locks opened, which was referred to the consideration

of the committee. Other complaints were likewise preferred; and as a condition, on which the success of their petition would in a great measure depend, it was asked whether they would, on forfeiture of their lease, undertake to keep their fire-engine at work during the times of dead, high, and low water when their wheels lay still, provided leave was given them to raise their tenants one shilling a year a house. Time was then given them to consider of all these matters and to give their answer.

At a future meeting the petitioners attended, and by way of remedy to the first complaint proposed taking away the pipes that lay over the bridge, provided the first arch on the Surrey side was stopped up; and the second granted them to erect a wheel for the supply of the Borough with water, against which there seemed no material objection, as these arches were rather hurtful than of use to the navigation. To the second, the eddy at the great arch, they said they were ready to do all in their power to remove it; and as to the proposition of keeping their fire-engine to work at dead, high, and low water, they engaged to perform that very expensive part of the agreement, provided they had leave to raise their tenants two shillings a house by the year instead of one.

The committee then proceeded to give their opinion on the several matters that came before them, and concluded that blocking up the first arch, and granting the second on the Surrey side to the petitioners, was the most practicable, if not the only, expedient for getting rid of the pipes on the bridge; that the opening Long Entry and Chapel Locks was the most probable means of lessening, if not entirely removing, the eddy; that taking away the dam and erecting a wheel in the fifth arch would be a manifest advantage to the navigation; and that the keeping the fire-engine to work at the times mentioned would be highly beneficial in case of fire.

This being the substance of the committee's report to the Court of Common Council, the court, unwilling to form a hasty judgment on matters of such consequence, caused the original report to be printed, and copies of it directed to four eminent surveyors, Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Yeoman, Mr. Mylne, and Mr. Brindley, desiring their opinion of the several matters contained therein with the utmost expedition, the substance of which was as follows.

Mr. Brindley's opinion:

1. If the locks or dams were removed from the two arches on each side the great arch, it would considerably lessen the eddy and assist the navigation.

2. The fixing a wheel in the fifth arch, and another in the second arch on the Surrey side, would not retard the flux of the water so much as the dams do now, but would increase the supply of water on both sides the river, and render the pipes on the bridge unnecessary.

3. Fire-engines are machines liable to many accidents, and therefore not to be trusted. Mr. Brindley therefore recommends a reservoir in some convenient part of the city, to be always ready in cases of emergency.

Mr. Smeaton's opinion:

1. That the substitution of a wheel instead of a dam in the fifth arch will increase the waterway in that arch at the time of the greatest fall, when waterway is of most consequence, is not to be disputed.

2. It is equally clear that the placing a wheel in the second arch will diminish the waterway there.

3. But the waterway of the fifth when opened being greater than the waterway of the second, there will be an increase of water upon the whole by that change.

4. In like manner the waterway of Long Entry and Chapel Locks when opened being greater than the waterway of the first arch proposed to be shut, there will be an increase by this alteration also. It therefore follows that an increase of waterway upon the whole will be of advantage to the safety and navigation of the bridge.

5. Three locks being stopped on the north side of the great arch and none on the south appears to be the greatest artificial cause of the eddy, and the changes proposed are the most likely means to remove it.

6. A large reservoir in a proper situation is certainly the only effectual means of having water at all exigencies of fire, and till that can be had, working the engine as in the report the best provision that can be made.

Mr. Yeoman's opinion:

1. That the stopping up of Long Entry and Chapel Locks is the cause of the whirlpool below the bridge on the north side of the great arch at the ebb of tide, as well as the cause of the increase of the velocity of the water through all the open arches at that time, and other evils; if, therefore, these locks are opened, the navigation will be much more safe and easy.

2. By substituting a wheel for a dam in the fifth arch, the velocity of the water through all the arches will in some degree be decreased.

3. The stopping up the first arch on the Surrey side and erecting a wheel in the second will be some compensation to the waterworks for opening Long Entry and Chapel Locks, and no detriment to the navigation.

4. With the other particulars in the report Mr. Yeoman entirely agrees.

Mr. Mylne's opinion:

1. He admits that the placing a water-wheel in the fifth arch, opening the small locks on each side the great arch, and clearing

the pipes on the bridge, are alterations very beneficial, but thinks it highly imprudent in the city to make the proprietors any farther grants.

2. He rather advises totally to stop up such a number of arches on the south side as would make a body of water equivalent to that which now runs through the space formerly occupied by the pier, which was removed to enlarge the great arch, by which the eddies will be removed, the just claims of the petitioners satisfied, and the navigation improved.

3. That the petitioners could not supply the citizens with water on all emergencies if they were in full possession of the four-and-twenty arches; and as to the proposal of a fire-engine, the profit will by no means answer the expense.

4. With respect to a reservoir of water, the only way of providing an effectual supply in the calamity of fire, the city has no void space within or near it of sufficient height to answer the intended purpose, and he wonders the corporation have flattered themselves with such an idea so long.

5. That an agreement with Henry Thale, Esq., and the other proprietors of the Borough waterworks, would be the only remedy for the evils complained of.

By such agreement the superstructure of the bridge will be freed from the slow but certain ruin which must be the consequence of the constant leakage of the pipes; the passage over it relieved from the frequent stops occasioned by repairs; the navigation under it will be greatly benefited by the opening the waterway in the navigable part of the river; the wharfs and stairs at the south end thereof will be preserved from the rapidity of the tide, and the expense of repairs caused thereby greatly lessened; the use and approach to the said stairs and wharfs considerably improved; the London Bridge Water Company will not only be amply compensated for their loss, but be in full possession of that power and those wheels, etc., which enable them to serve thirteen hundred houses on the Surrey side, and which, applied to the service of the city, will enable them to do it in a better and more extensive manner; and the said company would not be obliged to raise their prices two shillings per annum, which (considering the rivalship of the New River Company) they could not do without the danger of in time losing their whole trade.

This is an impartial account of the proceedings on this momentous affair till March 13 last, when the Court of Common Council desired the gentlemen already mentioned to take into their consideration the state of London Bridge, of the navigation under the same, and of the London Bridge Waterworks, and also the proposed alteration suggested by the committee, and to give their opinion in writing, under all the circumstances of the case, what will be most advisable for the

court to do therein; which order of court produced another set of opinions, of which an account shall be given in our next.

[1767, *Part II., pp.* 407-408.]

Mr. Yeoman's opinion:

That in order to obtain a power great enough to produce the necessary effect of raising a sufficient quantity of water by the engines erected under the several arches, the general waterway throughout the whole is evidently contracted, which of consequence increases the rapidity of the stream, heightens the fall, enlarges the excavations, and prejudices the navigation; he does not, therefore, hesitate a moment in declaring that, the better to preserve the foundations of London Bridge, and to render the navigation through it safe and easy, the waterworks ought to be removed immediately.

But, as he apprehends the starlings must remain, which will, at all events, occasion a fall, and as the waterworks are of great use to the inhabitants of the city of London and the Borough, he refers the honourable court to his former opinion, which see, p. 338 [*ante*, p. 312].

Mr. Smeaton's opinion:

Mr. Smeaton, likewise, refers to his report of February 5; but adds that if the fall at the bridge was considerably reduced, the navigation above bridge would be proportionably retarded. Whether the original construction of the bridge was intended to act as a dam to deepen the river, for the benefit of the navigation above bridge, or whether in the course of time the stoppage may not have occasioned the bed of the river there to rise, he does not pretend to determine; but he insists that if the bridge was now to be taken wholly away, or the fall to be entirely removed, the navigation would be impeded for hours each tide. If, says he, the bed of the river above bridge was originally proportionably higher than below it, as it is at this day, were the bridge to be taken away, it would undoubtedly remain so; but, if an effect, the cause being removed, the river would gradually restore itself. But as this would require a series of seven or eight hundred years to accomplish, the work of restitution would go on far too slow to answer the demands of the present generation. Mr. Smeaton, therefore, concludes that as the stoppage at London Bridge, in the present state of the river, is as necessary for the navigation above it as for the waterworks within it, then the more useful purposes the head of water occasioned by such stoppage is applied to, the more beneficial it is for the community.

Mr. Wooler's opinion:

This gentleman does not appear to have been consulted before; his opinion, therefore, comprehends the entire state of the bridge, in which he is very particular.

By an actual survey, he found that when the surface of the water became level with the tops of the starlings the solid parts of the bridge (exclusive of the three arches or locks stopped up) occupied seven-ninths of the whole breadth of the river, and the waterway was reduced to two-ninths; in consequence of the rapidity occasioned by this reduction, he found, by sounding, that the bed of the river was gulled on each side the bridge, in some places, to the depth of 30 feet, and in others, particularly the east front of the great arch, to the depth of 37 feet. Hence, he says that if the manner of founding the pier that was taken up may be admitted as a specimen of the foundations of the rest, this excavation must be 20 feet lower than the points of the piles upon which the solid parts, or piers, of the bridge are erected.

Another consequence that follows from the rapidity of the stream, is that the earth that is driven from these excavations is again deposited in heaps, when the water becomes still, and forms hills, or ridges, that divide the current at low water, and as they are continually accumulating, give it a direction detrimental to the works of the bridge, dangerous to navigation, and ruinous, in the last degree, to the whole fabric. This gentleman, therefore, earnestly recommends the opening of three locks that are now dammed up for the sake of the waterworks, and laments that the safety of the bridge and the interests of so useful an undertaking as the London Bridge Waterworks should be so diametrically opposite that the one must be the absolute ruin of the other. In this dilemma, however, he recommends, by all means, the removal of the pipes over the bridge, the opening the locks near the centre, the supplying the Borough by a horse or fire-engine, and the shutting up the three arches on the Surrey side of the river, as the least hurtful means of complying with the terms of the late Act of Parliament in favour of the waterworks; and by no means to grant leases for occupying any more arches, as those already occupied are attended with such ruinous effects.

[1831, *Part II., pp.* 121-126.]*

The advantages which the public gain by the sacrifice of this ancient friend is a passage across the river 54 feet in width instead of 45, and of somewhat less ascent in itself and less declivity in its approach. These slight accommodations have incurred an expense of two millions! The firmness of the old bridge was least doubted by those best acquainted with ancient works; that the approaches

* An engraving accompanies this article. This is one of two views which were published in that very popular newspaper the *Observer* on the day before the opening of the bridge. The water procession is not exactly represented, but the bridges and surrounding buildings are very correctly delineated.

might have been improved and the passage widened* without involving the destruction of the edifice will find no disputant. It is well known that we should be the last to object to public works, not involving unnecessary destruction, on the mere ground of their expense; for we consider that money spent upon our own artificers, and diffused through them in our own country, to its present and future honour, ornament, and advantage, is expended in a manner most commendable and most desirable.† But the disadvantages, independent of expense, which are anticipated in the present case are startling and alarming. As the waterway between the piers of the old bridge was only 524 feet, and between the starlings at low water only 231 feet,‡ whilst the waterway of the new bridge will be 690 feet at any period of the tide, it is concluded that the removal of this bar will produce very serious alterations in the state of the river above bridge. The late Sir H. C. Englefield, in his "Observations on the Probable Consequences of the Demolition of London Bridge," infers, in the first place, from the different distances to which the spring and neap tides now flow, that the removal of London Bridge would occasion the tide to flow about three miles higher than it does at present. He deduces that the bridge, considered as a bar, has become from lapse of time an essential part of the river; that it prevents the tide from ever attaining so high a level above bridge as it otherwise would do; that it checks in a considerable degree the velocity of the flood tides; that the velocity of the reflux is in like manner checked, and that the water above bridge never ebbs out so low, by nearly the quantity of the whole fall, as it will do when the dam is removed. He remarks that any additional depth at high water would be perfectly useless to the navigation, and that an increased velocity would not be beneficial; for while it added to the hazard of navigation, it would also increase the difficulty now experienced by wherries and small craft in making way against the stream; that a quicker outfall would so far injure the navigation, as it would leave the bed of the river nearly dry at the ebb of spring tides, and the silt from the sewers would thus have a much greater extent of shore to deposit itself on; and, if the flood tide ran stronger, the upper parts of the river would be choked up with mud carried up from London, and less would be carried east-

* A bridge at Glasgow, the whole of which is devoted to the roadway, has galleries attached to the sides, which answer every purpose for foot passengers.

† We are at length happy in the information that the new palace in St. James's Park is about to be completed, the estimated expense of making it fit for habitation being £70,000. It were not worthy the Metropolis of Great Britain to be destitute of a palace in some measure correspondent to the grandeur of the Empire, even if there were not immediate or constant occasion for its use. Temporary circumstances and the convenience of the moment have too much influenced the arrangements of our palaces.

‡ Survey made in 1824 by William Knight, Esq., F.S.A., assistant engineer to the works at the new bridge.

ward, as at present a more than ordinary rapid current occasions a more than ordinary deposition of filth. To these ill effects anticipated in the river itself are added fears that the deepening stream will undermine the wharfs and embankments and the foundations of some of the other bridges, particularly Blackfriars, Waterloo, and Westminster; and what is worst, that the low lands from Rotherhithe to Battersea, including St. George's Fields, Vauxhall, and Lambeth, may be rendered uninhabitable or unhealthy from damps and stagnant waters. On the Westminster side of the river, where the shore from Privy Gardens to Ranelagh Gardens was anciently an island (as may be easily perceived on a map of sewers), similar injury may be dreaded in the low parts, as well as generally on the low lands on each side the river as high as Kingston.

The erection of a new bridge having been agitated at different periods for more than twenty years, but suspended during the progress of Southwark Bridge, the first serious step towards the structure now completed took place in 1821, when a committee of the House of Commons recommended a Bill for that purpose to be presented in the next session. Premiums were then offered for designs—viz., £250 for the best, £150 for the second in merit, and £100 for the third. After several changes in the decision,* these premiums were adjudged to Mr. William Fowler, Mr. T. Borer, and Mr. Charles Aug. Busby; but one of the designs of the late John Rennie, Esq., F.R.S.,† was ultimately adopted, on the recommendation of a committee of the House of Commons. "An Act for the Rebuilding London Bridge, and for the improving and making suitable approaches thereto," received the royal assent July 4, 1823. The Government agreed to lend the city £150,000 and the remaining expense was to be raised from private sources on the credit of the bridge house estates.

The site of the new structure having been fixed to be about 100 feet westward of the old one, the first pile was driven on March 15, 1824, opposite to the second arch on the Southwark side of the old bridge; and the first coffer-dam having been completed within fourteen months of that time, the first stone was laid on June 15, 1825 (the tenth anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo), by the Lord Mayor (Garratt), in the presence of the Duke of York, the president, and a committee of the Royal Society, and other distinguished visitors, as well as all the city senators and official characters.‡

* On which a pamphlet was published by Joseph Gwilt, Esq., F.S.A., the candidate in whose favour Messrs. Nash, Soane, and Smirke had given their award.

† It is worthy of remark that one of the designs engraved in the report of 1800, furnished by Robert Mylne, Esq., the architect of Blackfriars Bridge, was for a bridge of five arches, the width of the central one being 150 feet, the same as that of the bridge now erected.

‡ See a description of the ceremony in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xcv., part i., p. 557.

Since the death of Mr. Rennie in 1826, the works have been carried on under the superintendence of his son, now Sir John Rennie,* and by William Joliffe, Esq., and Sir Edward Banks, as contractors. The original amount of the contract made by those gentlemen was £426,000, and £30,000 for the alterations and repairs necessary to the new bridge during the works. The amount was increased to £506,000 by the addition of £8,000 for additional centring, and of £42,000 granted by the Lords of the Treasury in 1825 for making the bridge 6 feet wider—namely, 2 feet in the roadway and 2 feet in each footpath.

The outline of the surface of the bridge, as proposed in Mr. Rennie's original design, was a very flat segment of a circle, which has been rendered still more flat by an increase in the height of the arches near the banks, and the present ascent is not more than 7 feet. The design of the bridge displays five very beautiful elliptical arches, the two outwardmost of which are 130 feet in span and 24½ feet in height; the two next 140 feet in span and 27½ feet in height; and the central one 152 feet in span and 29½ feet in height—the largest elliptical stone arch in existence.† The piers on each side this magnificent opening are 24 feet in width; the two other piers are 22 feet wide; and the abutments are 73 feet each at the base.

The piers are plain rectangular buttresses, resting on massive plinths and pointed cut-waters; they are crowned by a bold projecting block cornice, which describes the sweep of the roadway, and is surmounted by a plain double blocking-course, receding in two heights, like the scamilli of the ancients. There are no balusters, as at the other stone bridges in London; but the architectural feature last described forms a dwarf wall, over which a grown person may look upon the river. The total height of the bridge from low-water mark is 55 feet. The width of the carriage-way is 36 feet, and of each footpath 9 feet.

On both sides of the bridge, at each extremity, are magnificent flights of stairs. They are 22 feet in width, and lead straight to the water without a turn, but are relieved by two landing-places. The number of steps is seventy-seven, about thirty of which are covered at high water. At the head of each flight of stairs stand two colossal blocks of granite, each weighing twenty-five tons.

The exterior of the bridge is of three sorts of granite, wrought in the most beautiful and scientific manner. The eastern side is faced with purple Aberdeen granite, the western with the light gray Devonshire Heytor, and the voussoirs or arch stones of both are united with the red-brown granite of Peterhead. The fillings-in of the piers,

* The honour of knighthood was conferred on this talented representative of a highly talented father on August 17, 1831.

† The iron arches of Southwark Bridge are: the side arches 210 feet, and the central one 240 feet.

spandrils, roadway, etc., are of the hard Bramby Fell (a fine indurated sandstone), Derby, and Whitby stone. The materials were roughly shaped at the quarries, and, after being carefully wrought in a large field at Mill Wall, Poplar, were finally dressed and accurately fitted to their places at the bridge. Mr. Elmes, the architect, in a pamphlet on "London Bridge," recently published (to which we are principally indebted for the present description), states that he watched the fittings-in of the keystone course of the second arch from the London side, and witnessed the anxious expression of the countenance of Sir Edward Banks at the blows on the head of the keystone, which made the whole fabric of the arch and centre tremble, but which succeeded so well that at the striking of those ponderous masses of carpentry the sinking of the arch and the consequent alteration of its curvature (a circumstance so much regretted in some of the best of the scientific Peyronnet's bridges) is scarcely perceptible.

In order to conclude our description of the bridge, we have only to notice the handsome bronze lamp-posts which are fixed on the parapet walls, one supporting two lamps at each side over the four smaller arches, and one with three lamps at each side over the centre arch. They have been cast by Mr. Parker, of Argyll Street, out of captured cannon brought from His Majesty's yard at Woolwich; their design is elegant, and is displayed to so much the greater advantage from the total absence of ornament in the masonry.

The provision of adequate approaches, attended by the necessary purchase of many valuable premises, has been the source of a vast additional expenditure. To avoid the inconvenient declivity, which was the principal annoyance connected with the old bridge, the roadway is carried from the bridge on a series of land arches, with a very gradual slope, until it meets the level of the High Street, Southwark, on the Surrey side, and the higher levels of Fish Street Hill, Great Eastcheap, and their vicinity, on the London side.

The roadway on the Surrey side is continued up in nearly a straight line, until it meets the old road near St. Thomas's Street. On the eastern side of this new road another diverges northward, and, by a similar inclined plane, meets Tooley Street. Tooley Street is itself continued westward under a peculiarly handsome and scientifically constructed elliptical arch of brick, so that carriages and passengers passing eastward and westward go under the roadway, and those going northward and southward, to and from the bridge pass and repass without crossing the others; whilst those desiring to go eastward or westward from the bridge accomplish their object by means of the new road which communicates with Tooley Street.

The road from the bridge on the city side proceeds in a straight line, over the site of the late church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, and then branches off on each side to Fish Street Hill and Eastcheap. The road from Thames Street passes under an elliptical arch, built

with Yorkshire stone, but fronted on each side with granite; the eleven other arches, as well as the twenty-two on the Surrey side, will be appropriated as warehouses, cellerage, etc. Near the Thames Street arch, both east and west, a rustic doorway is the entrance to a staircase leading to the foot of the bridge.

The ground on each side the new approaches will be hereafter let on building leases, under the management of William Montague, Esq., the Clerk of the City Works; but the designs for the elevations next the street are, by the provisions of the last Act of Parliament, to be provided by Robert Smirke, Esq., R.A., one of the attached architects to the Board of Works.

[1831, *Part I., pp.* 195-196.]

The very deep excavations which are now making for purposes connected with forming the northern approaches of the New London Bridge, between 30 feet and 40 feet below the surface of the ground on which the city now stands, must put the antiquary upon the alert. Such an opportunity, perhaps, has never before presented itself of obtaining a section of the factitious surface of the streets of modern London and its substratum, or of demonstrating some facts connected with the foundation of the city. But to speak, in the first place, of the immediate scene of these excavations, which have now approached so near as almost to undermine the south wall of the little church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, the successor of a very ancient structure, which Stow says at first was a small and homely thing, and the ground thereabout a filthy plot, being used by the butchers of East-cheap as a laystall. W. de Burgo, in 1317, gave two messuages in Candlewick Street to this church. John Lovekin, Mayor of London, rebuilt it, and was buried with his lady in the choir, under a fair tomb, bearing their recumbent images in alabaster. The bold Sir William Walworth, who made such short work with the chief of the Radicals of his day, sometime a servant of the said Lovekin (for when in England has sober worth and honesty been incapable of rising to wealth and honour?), rebuilt the choir, added side chapels, and founded a college for a master and nine priests. Sir William, dying in 1385, was buried in the chapel north of the choir. Stow says his monument was defaced, temp. Edward VI., when this college fell into the hands of the Crown, but was renewed by the fishmongers, who, from ignorance of true history, in his epitaph following a fabulous book, made him the slayer of Jack Straw instead of Wat Tyler.

The only existing traces of Walworth's college will be soon swept away: these are two Pointed arches in the wall bounding the church-yard of St. Michael, wherein, by-the-by, the disinterment of the dead (a painful desecration!) is now in progress. Stow notices an ancient

house in Crooked Lane called the "leaden porch,"* belonging, temp. Edward IV., to Sir John Merston, Knight, in his time converted into a tavern called the Swan, possessed of strangers selling Rhenish wine.† Above Crooked Lane, at the corner of Eastcheap, he says was a great house builded of stone, belonging to Edward the Black Prince, who was in his life-time lodged there; this was afterwards turned into a common hostelrie, having the Black Bell (? Bull) for its sign. This, therefore, was the city residence of the Princes of Wales, and thus the extravagancies of Prince Henry and his companions at the Boar's Head in Eastcheap, on which Shakspeare has so delightfully amplified, will be found to have taken place within a stone's throw of the Prince's own dwelling; and it is moreover probable, extraordinary as the assertion may sound to modern ears, that the riot in which the King's sons were embroiled, occurred at a cook's shop, having that ancient dainty the Boar's Head for its sign; "for," says my venerable authority, "of old time, when friends were disposed to be merry, they went not to dine and sup in taverns, but to the cook's. In the year 1410, the 11th of Henry IV., upon the even of St. John the Baptist, the King's sons, John and Thomas, being in Eastcheap at supper, or rather breakfast, for it was after the watch had broken up, betwixt two or three of the clock after midnight, a great debate happened between their men and other of the Court, etc." Lidgate's song, called "London Lickpenny," tells us, he continues, "that in Eastcheap the cooks cried hot ribs of beef roasted, pies well baked; there was clattering of pewter pots, harp,‡ pipe, and sawtrie." The customers of the cooks in Eastcheap had no doubt their wine brought them in these pewter "cannikins," from the vintner's cellars on the river-side hard by; and this arrangement had existed from a very early date; for, says Fitz Stephen, "Est in Londonia *supra ripam* fluminis inter vina, in navibus et cellis, *vinaria venalia, publica coquina.*" § Honest William Stephanides goes on then to describe the dainties which may be promptly had for money to refresh the weary traveller; and tells us, that while the meats are cooking, the table set out, and the vessels for ablution produced, one runs down to the river's bank, where all more that is wanted ("desiderabilia") are to be found; the bread and meat having been before named, these "desiderabilia" must have been the wines.

A. J. R.

* A covering of lead being in these days a costly distinction for a building, sometimes gave a name to the whole edifice; we have a striking example of this in that emporium for civic gastronomists, *Leaden*hall.

† "Survey of London," p. 404, Candlewicke Street Ward, edit. 1613.

‡ Those who quaff their wine at the Shades hard by, are at this day regaled with the clear enlivening notes of the harp.

§ "Descriptio Nobilissimæ Civit. London. De dispositione urbis."

[1832, *Part II.*, *p.* 98.]

The remains of a body were discovered a few days ago by the workmen in clearing away the remains of the chapel pier—viz., the ninth from the London shore. It may in all probability have been the body of Peter of Cole Church, the original architect, whom tradition tells us was here interred. The supposition is additionally strengthened by the fact that the place in which these bones were found was under the lower floor or story of the chapel, and an enclosure had evidently been built up in small courses of fire-stone, to contain a person of the middle stature.

[1788, *Part I.*, *p.* 225.]

The enclosed (Plate III., Fig. 2) is a drawing of a silver coin found near London Bridge. I take it to be a penny of Edward III., struck at the Bishop of Durham's mint. It reads on the obverse side

"E . . . . . DVS . . . . . GLI,"

which must be for Edwardus Rex Angli; and on the reverse

". . . . . ITAS DVREME,"

for Civitas Dureme. It has a cross pattée for a mint-mark, and on the reverse one part of the cross is formed into a crosier, to show it was struck at the Bishop's mint. B.

[1827, *Part II.*, *p.* 69.]

In excavating the foundation of the new London Bridge a considerable quantity of Roman coins—gold, silver, and brass—have been found, and one small silver statue, which has been deposited in the British Museum. A leaden figure of a horse was lately brought up, and is now in the possession of Mr. Knight, engineer. The execution of the head is admirable. The same gentleman has, amongst a considerable collection of remains, a curious specimen of ancient glazed tile, a number of rare Saxon coins, and a considerable quantity of counters and gun-money. The workmen, who at first considered all the coins they met with as being merely old halfpence, which were worth nothing because they would no longer pass, soon discovered their error, and have now all become connoisseurs. Mr. R. L. Jones, the chairman of the Bridge Committee, has zealously obtained all he could, with the liberal intention of presenting his set to the Corporation, to form the nucleus of a collection in the new City Library. He has, besides, amongst a number of indifferent coins found some time since, one Roman coin, with the inscription "PLON" (*Pecunia Londini*), which is supposed to have been struck in the Metropolis. The most frequent of the Roman coins are those of Antoninus Pius. Saxon and Old English coins have been found in great abundance, together with many ancient imple-

ments—warlike, sacerdotal, and domestic. To guard against impositions and the dispersion of the articles found, the workmen have, we understand, been directed to deposit all they discover with Mr. Knight. When the fact of the discovery is properly authenticated, they receive a fair compensation for the treasure, whatever it may be.

London Stone.

[1772, *p.* 126.]

In the "Description of London and its Environs" most writers consider London Stone as a great piece of antiquity, being mentioned by this name so early as in the time of Ethelstan, King of the West Saxons.

"This stone," continues the writer, "which stands close under the south wall of St. Swithin's church, was formerly a little nearer the channel, facing the same place; and, being fixed very deep in the ground, was so strongly fastened with bars of iron, as to be in no danger from the carriages." It seems very surprising that so great a piece of antiquity has been constantly preserved with such care, and yet so little has been said of it that the original cause of its erection and the use for which it was intended are entirely unknown. A very ingenious writer observes that, as London appears to have been a Roman city, it will be no improbable conjecture that this stone was the centre from whence they extended its dimensions, and might serve as a standard at which they began to compute their miles. Of this opinion was also Maitland and the great Sir Christopher Wren, and the reasons for this supposition of the latter are specified by the writer I allude to.

A book of some antiquity hath lately been put into my hands, which contains a description of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The author, speaking of the city of London, observes: "Her walls were first set by great Constantine, the first Christian Emperour, at the suit of his mother Queen Helen, reared with rough stone and British bricke, three English miles in compasse; thorow which are now made seauen most faire gates, besides three other passages for entrance. Along the Thamesis this wall at first ranged, and with two gates opened, the one Doure-gate, now Dowgate, and the other Billingsgate, a receptacle for ships. In the midst of this wall was set a mile-marke (as the like was in Rome), from whence were measured their stations, for carriage or otherwise, the same as yet standeth, and hath beene long knowne by the name of London Stone."

The title-page of the book from which the foregoing quotation is transcribed is torn out, and I am hence uncertain who was the author; but from a circumstance in his account of Surrey the period of this publication is more evident; for the author, after mentioning the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, says:

"Richard, by God's providence, Lord Archbishop of that see, a most faithful and prudent Counsellor unto King James, and a most learned and prouident guide of our most flourishing church, whose gracious fauour, undeservedly conferred upon me, hath beene a great encouragement to my poor endeauours." This fixes the publication near the commencement of the sixteenth century, and it might probably be the production of Speed, who wrote a history of England, etc., in the reign of King James I.

Though the writer has not quoted any authority in support of his supposition, it does not appear to me less valid upon that account. One might rather infer that the fact was so generally received at the time the author wrote that any confirmation from preceding authors was at that period unnecessary. INVESTIGATOR.

MANSION HOUSE.

[1788, *Part I., p.* 414.]

In digging the foundation of the Mansion House for the Lord Mayor of London, in April, 1739, a stone with the device and inscription represented in the enclosed drawing (Plate III.) was taken out of the remains of St. Mary Woolchurch, which was decayed by the general conflagration in 1666. It is not noticed in Mr. Pegge's "Sylloge of Inscriptions." M. G.

MERCERS' HALL.

[1794, *Part II., p.* 592.]

Against the wall of Mercers' Hall anti-chapel is a mural monument consisting of a pyramid of blue marble behind an urn, under which is a base with this inscription:

"In the adjoining vault are deposited the remains of PHILIP CHAUNCY, esq. who died April 30, 1763, aged 65 years; of Mrs. MARY CHAUNCY, who died Jan. 29, 1784, aged 52 years; and of NATHANIEL CHAUNCY, esq. who died Jan. 29, 1790, aged 73 years."

Arms: Gules, a cross flory or, on a chief, sable, a lion passant or.

The whole is the work of the late Mr. J. Spiller, whose death is recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1794, p. 485. P. Q.

THE MONUMENT.

[1831, *Part I., pp.* 311-315.]

A resolution passed at a Court of Common Council of the City of London, held on December 6 last, directed the removal from the Latin inscription on the north face of the dado of the Monument the words "Sed furor Papisticus qui tam dira patravit nondum restinguitur," and also the inscription forming a continuous line on all the four sides of the plinth, the correct reading of which

is as follows: "This Pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of that most dreadful burning of this Protestant City begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the Popish faction in the beginning of September in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their horrid plot for extirpating the Protestant religion and old English Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery." Now, Sir, how this resolution of the Common Council can be liable to the imputation cast upon it, I am at a loss to determine, and no less so, how your Correspondent can imagine that, "if this assembly had the government of Rome, we should see them directing the demolition of the arch of Titus, because it might give offence to the Jews." . . .

It may safely be affirmed that it was not till the year 1678, that this charge against the Papists obtained anything like general credence; at that period, however, by reason of the plot ascribed to the Papists by Titus Oates (since acknowledged by all to be a pretended one), it not only began to be almost universally believed,* but the public apprehension of them was excited to a very great degree; indeed to such an extent was this feeling carried, that it led in Parliament, in the year 1679, to the agitation of the question for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the Crown, and to a proclamation banishing all Papists from the City of London, the posts and chains of which were put up as in times of great tumult, and it prepared for a defence as if besieged.

To prove that the charge against the Papists with respect to the Fire of London was then first generally regarded as a fact, a multitude of authorities might be adduced. In the speech of Sir Thomas Player, Chamberlain of London, made on September 12, 1679, the following passage occurs: "It cannot be forgot that thirteen years ago this City was a sad monument of the Papists' cruelty, it being *now* out of all doubt that it was they that burnt the City."

Again, in the Votes of the House of Commons, of January 10, 1680, the following resolution is to be found: "That it is the opinion of this House that the City of London was burnt in the year 1666 by the Papists, designing thereby to introduce arbitrary power and Popery into this kingdom."†

* The disclosure made by Titus Oates, as it respects the Fire of London being the work of the Papists, will be found in the thirty-fourth article of his "True Narrative of the Horrid Plot, etc., of the Popish Party," edition 1679.

† It is worthy of remark that this was the first vote which the House of Commons came to on the subject. The Committee of that House, which was appointed on September 25, 1666, to inquire into the causes of the Fire, made a report bearing date January 22, 1667, but upon February 8 following, the Parliament was prorogued before they came to give their judgment thereupon ("A Free and Faithful Account of the several Informations laid before the Committee," edition 1667).

By a reference likewise to the pageant exhibited on October 29, being the show of Sir Patience Ward, Lord Mayor of London, as well as to "London's Defiance to Rome," and to "The Solemn Mock Procession, or the Tryal and Execution of the Pope and his Ministers" (the first of which was exhibited on November 17, 1679, and the other on the same day in the year 1680), additional evidence will be found to the same effect; in short, a fearful anxiety as to what the Papists might further accomplish, and a restless animosity, springing from the recollection of the awful conflagration which it was believed they had occasioned, almost wholly occupied the public mind, and hence most certainly the origin of these inscriptions on the Monument.

In "England's Reformation," by Thomas Ward, a poem written about this period, the disclosures made by Titus Oates regarding the Papists, and the consequences to which they led with reference to the subject immediately in question, are thus distinctly pointed out:

> "He swore,—with flaming faggot sticks,
> In sixteen hundred sixty-six,
> That they through London took their marches,
> And burnt the City down with torches;
> Yet all invisible they were,
> Clad in their coats of Lapland air.
> That sniffling Whig-mayor Patience Ward
> To this damn'd lie paid such regard,
> That he his godly masons sent,
> T' engrave it round the Monument:
> They did so; but let such things pass,
> His men were fools, himself an ass."
>
> Canto 4.

Such is a portion of the internal and circumstantial evidence by which I was convinced that these inscriptions were additions to those originally inscribed upon the Monument. To me the evidence of this kind which I had collected appeared irresistible, and for my own satisfaction I required nothing beyond; I felt, however, that, if the facts were as I supposed, other evidence of a more direct nature must be in all probability accessible, and I determined for the satisfaction of others, and to place the subject beyond all doubt, to endeavour to obtain it. For this purpose I carefully examined the City Records, and was much gratified to find that they fully established the truth of the opinion I had formed. The following are correct copies of these official documents, commencing at the period when Dr. Gale was first required "to devise a fitting inscription to be set on the new Pillar," and ending at the period when these additional inscriptions, together with the inscription on the house in Pudding Lane, were set up for the second time.

Court of Aldermen, 4th October, 1677.

This Court doth desire Dr. Gale, Master of the Schoole of St. Paul, to consider of and devise a fitting Inscription to be set on the new Pillar at Fish Street Hill, and to consult with Sir Christopher Wren, Knt., his Majesties Surveyor Generall, and Mr. Hooke, and then to present the same unto this Court.

Court of Aldermen, 22d October, 1677.

Upon intimation now given by the Right Honble the Lord Mayor, that the Inscriptions for the new Pillar on ffish Street Hill, prepared and lately presented to this Court by Dr. Gale, had been tendered to and very well approved off by his Matie. This Court doth Order that the said Inscription be forthwith made upon the said Pillar accordingly.

Court of Aldermen, 25th October, 1677..

This Court now takeing into their consideration the ingenious Inscriptions prepared and presented unto this Court by Dr. Gale for the new Pillar on ffish Street Hill, doth order that Mr. Chamberlein doe deliver unto Mr. Lane, Comptroller of the Chamber, ten guineys (to be placed on account of the cole duty), and hee to lay out the same in a handsome piece of plate, to be presented to the said Dr. Gale as a loveing remembrance from this Court.

Court of Common Council, 12 November, 1680.

It is ordered by this Court that Mr. Comptroller, takeing to his assistance such persons as he shall think fitt, doe compose and draw up an Inscription in Latin and English, to be affixed on the Monument, on Fish Street Hill, signifying that the City of London was burnt and consumed with fire by the treachery and malice of the Papists in September, in the year of our Lord 1666.

Court of Common Council, 17 June, 1681.

This day Mr. Comptroller of the Chamber (p'suant to an Order of the 12th of November last) did present to this Court an Inscripcion in Latin and English by him composed, to be affixed on the Monument or Pillar on ffish Street Hill; the Latin is in these words (Sed Furor Papisticus qui tam dira patravit nondum restinguitur), w'ch he conceives might properly be added to the p'sent Inscripcon on the north side thereof, after these words (stetit Fatalis Ignis et quaquaversum elanguit). And the English Inscripcon follows in these words (viz.): (This Pillar was sett up in perpetuall remembrance of that most dreadfull burning of this Protestant City, begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the Papists in the beginning of September in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to

the carrying on their horrid plott for extirpating the Protestant Religion and old English liberty, and introducing Popery and slavery); which said inscripcons being read, this Court doth very well like and approve of them, and doth order that the same shall be forthwith affixed on the said Monument in the most convenient parts thereof, att the direccon and appointm^t^ of the Rt. Honble the Lord Mayor and Court of Ald^men^.

And it is likewise ordered, that another Inscripc'on in English now p'sented by Mr. Comptroller, and read in this Court, and agreed on, shall be likewise forthwith affixed on the front of the house where the said Fire began, at the like appointment of the Lord Mayor and Court of Ald^men^, wch said Inscripc'on is in these words, viz.: (Here, by the permission of Heaven, Hell broke loose upon this Protestant City from the malicious hearts of barbarous Papists, by the hand of their agent Hubert, who confessed and on the ruines of this place declared the fact, for which he was hanged, viz., that here began that dreadful fire wch is described and perpetuated on and by the neighbouring Pillar).

Court of Aldermen held on the 23d day of June, 1681.

The Right Hon'ble the Lord Mayor is desired by this Court to direct the setting up the Inscriptions lately agreed to in Common Counsell touching the fireing of this City by the Papists, A.D. 1666, upon the Pillar on Fish St. Hill, and the house where the Fire began, in such manner as his Lordship shall think convenient.

A Court of Aldermen held on the 12th day of July, 1681.

It is now agreed by this Court that the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, who was desired by this Court to cause the additional inscriptions lately agreed to in Common Counsell, to be set up on the Pillar at Fish Street Hill, doe in order thereunto cause the Inscription already made on the said Pillar, or such part thereof as his Lordship shall think convenient, to be taken out and anew engraved, the better to make way for the said additional Inscription.

Court of Aldermen, 16 *September*, 1689.

It is unanimously agreed and ordered by this Court, that the two severall Inscripc'ons formerly sett up by order of this Court in the Mayoralty of Sr Patience Ward, on the Monument and the house where the dreadfull Fire began (which have been since taken down*), be again sett upp† in their former places, and that Mr. Chamb'laine and Mr. Comptroller doe se the same done accordingly.

* This was soon after the accession of James II.

† How long the inscription thus "again set up on the house where the dreadful Fire began," remained, I have not been able to ascertain. In an "Historical Narrative of the great and terrible Fire of London," W. Nicholl, London, 1769, it is stated to have been "there very lately."

Thus conclude these documents; how, I ask, was it possible for the Court to do otherwise than adopt the Resolution? Here is a Pillar erected for a certain purpose, in the words of the Act of Parliament, "the better to preserve the memory of this direful visitation."

I will only add that the course which has been adopted is that which justice pointed out, and which antiquaries (if merely judging as antiquaries) should join with the wise and good in applauding. It is in truth nothing more than the restoration of this grand national Pillar to its original state,* and thereby preventing it from being any longer made an instrument for the dissemination of falsehood, and the exciting of party spirit and religious animosity.

FREDERICK THORNHILL.

NEWGATE MARKET.

[1781, *p.* 498.]

In a quarto MS. of Mr. John Coniers, apothecary, in Sir H. Sloane's library in the British Museum, is this printed slip pasted, with the King's arms and C. R., 1682:

"At the sign of the Woolsack in Newgate market is to be seen a strange and wonderful thing, which is an elm board, which being touched with a hot iron doth express itself as if it was a man dying with groans and trembling, to the great admiration of all the hearers. It hath been presented before the King and his nobles, and hath given them great satisfaction. *Vivat Rex!*"

NOBLE STREET, ALDERSGATE.

[1860, *Part II., pp.* 535-536.]

Stow, in the "Survey of London," says, "This house was of old called 'Shelley-house,' as belonging to the family of that name. Sir Thomas Shelley, Knt., was owner thereof in the 1st of Henry the Fourth."

It was afterwards called "Bacon-house," because the same was new-built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Adjoining to it was the house of Serjeant Fleetwood, Recorder of London, who new-built it.

Fleetwood was Recorder from 1571 until 1591, and many of his letters to Lord Burleigh are dated from "Bacon-house," where he died, February 28, 1594.

In 1628 the house was purchased by the worshipful Company of Scriveners, and was used as the hall of that Company; but, about the middle of the last century, it was sold by the Scriveners to the

* The resolution of the Court of Common Council was begun to be carried into execution on the morning of January 26 last, when Mr. Charles Pearson, Mr. Richard Taylor, and the writer of this article, attended with the workmen, and were the first to commence the erasure of these inscriptions.

worshipful Company of Coachmakers, whose hall it became and now is. The front in Noble Street (except the entrance to the hall) was, however, retained by the Scriveners. The back part of the house, as rebuilt after the Fire of London, may still be seen from Oat Lane, and is now occupied as a glove-manufactory.

In the conveyance to the Scriveners, the house is stated to have been anciently called "Shelley's tenement," but then "Bacon-house," and that it had formerly been in the possession of Sir Ralph Rowlett, Knight,* afterwards of Sir Nicholas Bacon, then of Christopher and Robert Barker, Nicholas Goff the elder, and Nicholas Goff the younger, and subsequently of Sara Savage and George Egylshaw, physician; and it was conveyed by Sir Arthur Savage and Dame Sarah, late wife of George Smithies, alderman, Thomas Viscount Savage, and Richard Millard, to Charles Bostock, scrivener, I presume in trust for the Company.

Christopher Barker and Robert Barker were printers to Queen Elizabeth; and Mr. Ames, in his account of Christopher Barker, says that he had a printing-office in Bacon House, near Foster Lane, in which he printed Acts of Parliament, etc.

Christopher Barker died in 1599, and after 1588 the business was carried on by his deputies. Robert Barker, his son, who was a prisoner in the King's Bench from 1635, died there in 1645. Probably, Nicholas Goff the elder, and Nicholas Goff the younger, although neither of them are mentioned by Ames, were deputies or assigns of Christopher or of Robert Barker, and I should be glad of any information on that point.

Among the books printed by Christopher Barker, in the list given by Mr. Ames, I find the following printed at Bacon House: "Acts of Parliament, in 23rd Elizabeth, 1581; 'Christian Meditations,' by Theodore Beza, imprinted in Bacon-house, 1582; Acts of Parliament, 27th Elizabeth, 1585, imprinted in Bacon-house, near Foster-lane."

The Recorder, Fleetwood, is not mentioned in the conveyance of Bacon House to Charles Bostock; and although his letters are dated from Bacon House, Stow mentions the house of the Recorder as separate from Bacon House, which was rebuilt by the Lord Keeper. It may be that the Recorder's house was built upon part of the original site of Shelley House.

In Coachmakers' Hall were held the meetings of the Protestant Association, which, under the presidency of Lord Geo. Gordon, led to the riots of 1780. GEO. R. CORNER.

P.S.—Presuming Nicholas Goff, or Gough, and his son of the same name, to have been printers, and the name seems to sanction that notion, may I hazard a conjecture that their printing-office was

* Sir Ralph Rowlett was Master of the Mint to King Henry VIII., and he was connected by marriage with Sir Nicholas Bacon, they having married two of the daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke.

removed from Noble Street to the north side of Fleet Street, and that they gave their name to Gough Square. It is possible that they and the Barkers had a lease only of Bacon House, and that on the expiration of the term, the freehold having been purchased by the Scriveners, the Company declined to renew the lease, and converted the premises into a hall for themselves, and thereupon the printers were obliged to remove their presses to another locality.

Old Jewry.

[1811, *Part II., p.* 602.]

This elegant old mansion, which may shortly be for ever taken from the public view, was formerly the residence of several Lord Mayors, and particularly that of Sir Robert Clayton, Knight (whose title-deeds are now in the possession of the Grocers' Company, to whom the premises and ground belong). An entertainment given there by him is thus noticed by Harris, in his "Reign of James II.," 8vo., page 25:

"On the 9th of March, 1680, King Charles II. and the Duke of York did Sir Robert Clayton, then Lord Mayor, the honour to sup with him at his house in the Old Jewry: the King and the Duke, as they passed, having a lane made for them by the Trained Bands upon the guard, from Cheapside to his Lordship's house, where the said Lord Mayor, accompanied by several of the Aldermen and the two Sheriffs, received them at the gate amidst the shouts of the people."

It has since been inhabited by many respectable citizens, and, among others, by the late celebrated surgeon Sharp. At present it is occupied by "The London Institution, for the Advancement of Literature and the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," established by Royal Charter, dated January 21, 1807. The Society, however, are about to remove to a capacious house in King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street. The late celebrated Greek professor, Richard Porson, was their principal librarian, who was succeeded by Thomas Maltby, Esq.

The interior of the house is superbly finished, and the walls of the hall and principal staircase decorated with paintings, in chiaro obscuro, of Hercules and Omphale, by Sir J. Thornhill, now in the highest preservation.

This fine mansion having a plain gateway only leading to it, and being concealed from public view by the houses of the street, many pass by without knowing that such a building exists. P.

Pancras Lane.

[1795, *Part II., p.* 986.]

Enclosed (Fig. 6) is a drawing of one of the pieces of ancient pavement, found, together with some bones, burnt wood, etc., in the cellar of Clement Sam. Strong, Esq., in Pancras Lane, on June 2, 1794.

Everything (except the three pieces of pavement procured by me) were sent to the Rev. Mr. Tattersall, in Yorkshire. E. H.

Paternoster Row.

[1828, *Part I.*, *p.* 213.]

It is (I believe) pretty generally supposed that Paternoster Row derived its name from the Pater-nosters,* usually sold there in days of yore: and that might reasonably be admitted as a very probable etymology, if no other could be adduced, with stronger marks of verisimilitude. But, without the aid of the Paternosters, we find the origin of the name in the Romish processions on Corpus Christi Day, or Holy Thursday, which may be thus traced.

Let us suppose the processioners mustered and marshalled in processional array at the upper end of Paternoster Row next to Cheapside. Thence they commenced their march westward, and begin to chant the "Pater noster," which chanting is continued through the whole length of the street, thence called Paternoster Row. On their arrival at the bottom of that street, they enter what is now called Ave-Maria Lane, at the same time beginning to chant the salutation of the Virgin, "Ave, Maria!" which continues until reaching Ludgate Hill, and crossing over to Creed Lane, they there commence the chant of the "Credo," which continues until they reach the spot now called Amen Corner, where they sing the concluding "Amen." John Carey.

Play House Yard.

[1843, *Part I.*, *pp.* 635-636.]

Near the west end of Play House Yard, Blackfriars, by Apothecaries' Hall, a wall of from 8 to 10 feet in thickness has been found running north and south, and within a distance of about 100 feet two others presented themselves of the same massive character, and apparently taking a parallel course. The first is perhaps a portion of the old wall of London, which anciently extended from Ludgate to the Thames (Maitland, p. 104). The others are doubtless the remains of the monastery of Blackfriars. Strype records a very curious discovery in the year 1668 in a cellar on this spot, in clearing away the ruins of some houses after the Fire. Four human heads, preserved in pewter cases, were found in a cavity or cupboard formed in a thick wall anciently belonging to the monastery. From our author's description, which he gives at considerable length, these relics must have presented rather a hideous spectacle (Strype's Stow.—Maitland, pp. 451-959).

The ancient church of this monastery was destroyed shortly after

* "Chaplets of beads, of amber, or coral, or glass, or crystal, or gold, or silver. The nuns sometimes hung them from their necks" (Fosbroke's "Encyclopædia of Antiquities").

the "suppression." The numerous and massive fragments of sculptured stone (supposed to be Caen), and portions of columns and coffin lids of Purbeck marble, which have been disinterred, abundantly attest the zealous labours of the destroyers. I send you drawings of two fragments, one of which exhibits a few letters in Saxon capitals (on one side only). In the list of distinguished interments in this church as recorded in Stow and Maitland, the name of "Jone" occurs in several instances. The only one beginning with H is "Dame Jone Huntingfield," no date.

As the course of the excavation proceeded in a north-east direction along Church Passage, the workmen came upon a portion of the ruins of St. Anne's Church, destroyed in the Great Fire. (The parish was afterwards united to St. Andrew Wardrobe.) Among the objects of antiquarian interest disinterred were numerous encaustic tiles, fragments of sculptured Purbeck marble and sandstone (some of the latter exhibiting a very singular appearance, evidently resulting from an intense fire, portions being completely vitrified), several abbey counters; tavern penny token, "At the Canary House in the Strand, 1665"—the word Canary in a monogram; a small French coin (plated), apparently of Louis IX. minted at Tours, obv.: LVDOVICVS REX, cross in centre, rev.: CIVIS TVRONVS encircling a crown; and a small but very beautifully executed brass crucifix. Roman remains: a coin of Trajan, second size, head radiated, rev.: female figure standing, holding a cornucopia; a small one "Urbs Roma," rev.: Wolf with Romulus and Remus; another nearly defaced apparently a female head (Helena?), a few fragments of samian and other pottery, and a mutilated piece of sculpture, with inscription, apparently commemorative of a soldier in the second legion. The possessor is, I believe, about to present to the antiquarian world, a full description of the last interesting relic. E. B. P.

Pye Corner.

[1790, *Part II., p.* 1009.]

As many persons may in future inquire after the wooden effigy of the little glutton, that was fixed at the door of the Fortune of War, in Pye Corner, Smithfield, the memorial of its removal with the pulling down of the old houses upon the spot this present year, may not be disagreeable to the curious. It is said to have been purchased by the publican who kept the former house, in order for re-erection near the spot as soon as the new buildings are finished. Modernus.

Royal Exchange.

[1844, *Part II., pp.* 489-495.]

Celebrated as the name of Sir Thomas Gresham deservedly is as the founder of the Royal Exchange, it is but little known that his

grand design was hereditary, having been entertained and advocated by his father, Sir Richard Gresham.

Stow has recorded what the habits of the City were before the erection of the Exchange. He states that the merchants and tradesmen, as well English as strangers, for their general making of bargains, contracts, and commerce, did usually meet twice every day, at noon and in the evening, in that ancient seat of the monied interest, Lombard Street. "But these meetings were unpleasant and troublesome, by reason of walking and talking in an open narrow streete; being there constrained either to endure all extremities of weather, viz., heat and colde, snow and raine, or else to shelter themselves in shoppes." This inconvenience had been long felt; yet, such is the influence which localities derive from established habits, that, as in the modern case of the cattle-market of Smithfield, which has maintained its traffic in spite of its manifold inconveniences and nuisances, so the citizens were not to be persuaded to desert their long-accustomed haunts in Lombard Street. When the use of Leadenhall, a spacious and convenient edifice, was offered by the King in the year 1534 or 1535, the change was negatived by a majority of the Common Council. The only condition upon which an Exchange was to be accepted was, that it should be raised upon the site of the very shops which had already afforded their friendly shelter. To this object, therefore, the views of the promoters of the project were directed; and in 1537 Sir Richard Gresham submitted to Crumwell, then Lord Privy Seal, a design for such a structure. We gather these particulars from the following letter,* written to the same minister by Sir Richard Gresham shortly before the close of his mayoralty in 1538:

"The last yere I shewyd your goode lordsehipe a platte, that was drawen howte for to make a goodely Bursse in Lombert strette for marchaunts to repayer unto. I doo supposse yt wyll coste ii M li. [£2,000] and more, wyche shalbe very beautyfull to the citti, and allsoo for the honor of our soverayngne lord the kinge. But ther ys serten howssis in the sayd strette belongyn to Sir George Monnocks; and excepte wee maye purchesse them, the sayd Bursse cannot be made. Wherefor, yt may please your goode lordshipe to move the kyngs highnes to have hys most gracious lettyrs directyd to the sayd Sir George, wyllinge and alsoo commaundynge hym to cawse the sayd howssys to be solld to the mayer and commonaltye of the city of London, for such prices as he dyd purches them for; and that he fawte not but to accomplyshe hys gracious commandement. The

* This letter (which is preserved in the Cottonian MSS.) was published by Ward in his "History of Gresham College," but was incorrectly assigned by him, and by subsequent writers until Mr. Burgon, to the year 1531, and supposed to have been addressed to Audeley, while Privy Seal—an office which Audeley never had.

lettyr must be sharpley made, for he ys of noe jentyll nature; and that he shale giffue further credens to the mayor, I wyll delyuer the lettyr, and handyll him the beste I can; and yf I maye obtayngne to have the sayde howssys, I dought not but to gather oon M pounds [£1,000] towerde the bulldynge or I departe howte of myne office. Ther shale lacke noe goode wylle in me. And thus our Lorde preserve your good lordeshipe in prosperous helthe, longe to contynewe. At London the xxv daye of Juylly [1538]. All yours, att your lordeshipes commandement,

"RYC. GRESHAM."

The difficulties mentioned in this letter were sufficient to defer the project for many years, indeed, it may be said for a whole generation, for it was not until 1564 that it was effectively resumed by the son of Sir Richard Gresham. Another letter is preserved, foreshadowing the great undertaking. It is addressed to Sir Thomas Gresham by his factor Richard Clough, who warmly advocates the erection of a bourse in London, from the utility he had found in that of Antwerp, where he resided. The letter is dated from that city, December 31, 1561, and the subject is incidentally introduced among other topics of complaint against the London merchants.

. . . . "For in dede it is marvell that wee have so gude orders as wee have, consyderyng what rulers wee have in the sittey of London; suche a companny that do study for nothyng ells butt for their own profett. As for insampell: consyderyng whatt a sittey London ys, and that in so many yeres they have nott founde the menes to make a Bourse! but must wallke in the raine when yt raineth, more lyker pedlers than marchants; and in thys countrie, and all others, there is no kynde of pepell that have occasyon to meete, butt they have a plase meete for that pourpose. Indede, yf your besynes were done, and that I myghtt have the lesure to go about hytt, and that you wyll be a menes to Mr. Secretary to have hys favore therein, I wyll nott doutt butt to make so fere a Bourse in London as the grett Bourse is in Andwarpe, withoutt molestyng of any man more than he shulld be well dysposed to geve. Herein I am somwatt tedyus; desyryng you to pardone me, for, beyng ownse enteryd into the matter, I collde not stee myselfe. . . ."

Mr. Burgon has with great probability dated Sir Thomas Gresham's personal exertions in the erection of the Exchange from the death of his only child, a youth of sixteen years of age, in the year 1564—an event very likely to have directed his thoughts, in that age of munificent benefactions, to some channel of great public utility. It appears from the minutes of the Court of Aldermen that on January 4, 1564-65, a proposition was made to the court by Sir Thomas Gresham (through his servant Anthony Strynger) that a Burse should be built in London at his expense, provided a site was found on

which the edifice might be conveniently erected. This proposal was thankfully accepted by the court; they agreed that Sir Thomas should be at liberty to employ such strangers about the making of the said Burse as he might think proper, and entrusted certain of their number with the task of fixing on the site, who were to make their report on the following Sunday at eight o'clock in the chapel of St. Paul's Church, where they were in the habit of assembling before sermon time. So strong was still the attachment of the merchants to Lombard Street, that it was determined on the present occasion that the fittest place for a Burse would be the ground between that street and Cornhill; and it was resolved (on Monday, January 8) that the Merchant Taylors should be petitioned for leave to pull down the house in which Alderman Harpur resided, and some other houses adjoining, for the purpose of obtaining a commodious site. To this scheme it is obvious that objections again arose, for it was abandoned, and in six weeks a negotiation was opened with the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Wotton, for the ground on the other side of Cornhill, on which the Exchange was finally erected.

Alderman Rowe, who married Mary Gresham, a cousin of Sir Thomas, took a leading part in these negotiations, and at eight o'clock in the morning of July 23 was waited on in his mansion house in Bishopsgate Street by the wardens of the twelve principal companies, who had been summoned for the express purpose of entering into arrangements for facilitating the erection of the Burse. In the December following the benevolence and aid of the Merchants Adventurers and Merchants of the Staple beyond the sea was solicited with the same object. The sum required was specified—namely, 400 marks—to be paid within two months.

"At Christmas, 1565, warning was given to the inhabitants of the houses which it was proposed to remove in order to erect the Burse, to vacate their dwellings before the ensuing 25th of March—that is to say, before New Year's day, old style; Jeoffrey Walkeden and Thomas Banister being appointed to negotiate with the several householders and talk with them. Precepts were issued in the meantime to the wardens of the several companies for levying contributions in aid of the purchase of the intended site. Mr. Alderman Jakeman was chosen Treasurer, and Sir Thomas White, Sir William Garrard, Sir William Chester, Sir John White, and Alderman Rowe, Commissioners for the undertaking. It was settled that by the ensuing month of May, 1566, all should be ready for the workmen 'to fall in hand with the foundation thereof'; and that the Burse was to be 55 yards in length and 45 in breadth; to extend from Walkeden's Alley to Jaques' house, 'a little old house in Cornehill,' inhabited by a widow, which 'the cytie was driven to bye' for 100 marks.

"These arrangements bear date 7th January, 1565-6. On the 9th of February following, Sir Thomas Gresham being at the house

of Mr. John Ryvers, alderman, in company with Sir William Garrard, Sir William Chester, Thomas Rowe, Lionel Duckett, German Ciol, and Thomas Bannister, most frankly and lovingly promised that within a month after the Burse should be fully finished, he would present it in equal moieties to the City and Mercers' Company.* In token of his sincerity, he thereupon gave his hand to Sir William Garrard, and in the presence of his assembled friends drank a carouse to his kinsman Thomas Rowe.

"Thirty-eight houses, of which some seem to have been cottages, a storehouse, and two gardens, were demolished in order to make room for the Burse; and of these, thirteen tenements, the storehouse, and one of the gardens, which was called Canterbury Garden, belonged to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and was purchased for £600. The City finally paid to the proprietors of the soil for the whole number of houses, £2,208 6s. 8d. to the tenants, for their leases £1,222 14s., and in legal and other expenses £101 16s. 6d., making in all £3,532 17s. 2d. When the site had been made clear, the length of the area from east to west on the Cornhill side was found to be 161 feet 6 inches, and on the Broad Street side 118 feet 6 inches. From Cornhill to Broad Street on the Swan Alley side was 198 feet, and on the New Alley side 149 feet 6 inches.

"The materials of the old houses were sold for £478 3s. 4d., and twenty of the principal companies contributed £1,685 9s. 7d. The list is preserved of 738 persons by whom this amount was subscribed, in sums varying between 10s. and £13 6s. 8d.

"The foundation-stone Gresham laid with his own hands on the 7th June, 1566. On the 13th it was resolved by the aldermen to petition him in favour of the English workmen. Whether they were successful in their suit does not appear; but it probably did not much dispose Gresham in favour of the candidates for the employment, that one William Crow, apparently a bricklayer, had been guilty of 'very lewde demeanour towards Henrick, the said Sir Thomas Gresham's chief workman.'"

Of this Heinrich, the architect of the first Royal Exchange, Mr. Burgon states that his Christian name nowhere transpires, but that in Gresham's correspondence with his agent Clough he is invariably termed "Henryke." It may be doubtful whether it is his baptismal or his surname that is actually deficient. He paid occasional visits to the works in London, and in the intervals, it may be

* Sir Thomas Gresham and his widow appear, however, to have retained some interest in it; but immediately after the death of Lady Gresham, the Royal Exchange, of which the revenues amounted to the clear yearly value of £751 5s., reverted to the Corporation of the City of London and the Mercers' Company, a patent from the Crown, bearing date February 3, 1614 (12 James I.), confirming them in their possession of this property.

supposed, was engaged in superintending those which were prepared in Flanders. By way of episode he constructed a gateway (probably in the Strand) for Secretary Cecill (Lord Burghley), to whom Sir T. Gresham thus writes December 26, 1567: "Henricke, my workman, dothe pretende after the hollidays to go over sea, and not to be heere again before Aprill. Therefore I desire to know youre honnor's pleasure bie this bringer, whether you will have your port [gate] set up before his departure, or els at his return."

Heinrich was probably a builder at Antwerp; the bourse itself imitated the bourse in that city in structure as well as object. "No one," Mr. Burgon remarks, "can have compared the view of the Exchange at Cornhill* with that of the Burse at Antwerp, without being struck with the extraordinary resemblance which those edifices bore to one another." Even the stone was brought from Antwerp,† as was the wainscot,‡ the iron, and the slate.§ Hollinshed (or, rather, Harrison) states, in fact, that Gresham "bargained for the whole mould and substance of his workmanship in Flanders." This is confirmed, not only by the general tenour of Clough's letters, but by one remarkable passage,‖ the date of which is December 5, 1566: "And as touching the Bourse, we do now begyn to shippe some part thereof, and before Easter we trust all shall be shipped from hence."

The timber was chiefly brought from one of Gresham's manors in Suffolk. He speaks in one of his letters of "my house at Rinxhall, where I make all my provision for my timber for my Bourse"; and five or six sawpits which he used are still discernible on Battisford Tye, a common between Ringshall and Battisford.

Another passage mentions the making of the Queen's "picture," a word then used for a carved statue, but it does not describe very clearly the business to which it refers. "I have received," says Clough, "the pictures you wryte of, whereof I wyll cause the Queenes majestie to be made, and wyll sende you the rest back again with that, so soone as yt ys done." Mr. Burgon supposed, from this passage, that the statues were all made in England, with the exception of Queen Elizabeth's, and that some of the others were sent to Antwerp to show the artist in what style and of what size he

* Mr. Burgon has given copies of two old and rare prints, engraved in 1569, and probably for Gresham himself, representing the original appearance of the Exchange. In one of these a lofty Corinthian pillar, surmounted by a grasshopper, appears rising on the north side of the building. The same is brought into perspective, but of dimensions scarcely, if at all, inferior to the new Nelson Column at Charing Cross, in a view in Knight's "London," derived from the same source. It is obvious that if such a pillar ever existed—and there is no other view or mention of it—it is vastly exaggerated in appearance; but we are rather inclined to regard it as a mere ornament to the engraving, like the shields of arms, etc.

† Burgon, ii. 118, 120; though Gresham (*ibid.*, 107) intended at least to have had some from Norfolk.

‡ *Ibid.*, 117. § *Ibid.*, 120. ‖ *Ibid.*, 118.

was to produce the statue of Her Majesty. It is possible certainly, if heavy materials were shipped one way, they might be transported backwards and forwards; but perhaps in this instance the "pictures" were really the drawings or patterns.

The Burse being finished, the merchants began to hold their meetings within its walls on December 22, 1568: "The form of the building," says Norden, a contemporary, "is quadrate, with walks round the mayne building supported with pillars of marble, over which walkes is a place for the sale of all kinde of wares, richely stored with varietie of all sorts." There were, in fact, walks above as well as below, the upper part of the building being divided into no less than one hundred small shops, from the rents of which Gresham proposed in part to reimburse himself for his outlay in its erection. An equal number of vaults were also dug beneath, adapted for the reception of merchandise; but these were found to be so dark and damp that they soon became of little value.

Desirable for the display of wares as a shop must have been in a place of so much resort as the Burse, we learn from the chronicler who interested himself most in the history of the city that for two or three years after its erection the shops remained "in a manner empty." Queen Elizabeth, however, having signified her intention of visiting the founder and inspecting his edifice, Gresham naturally became anxious to improve its appearance, and render it fitter for the reception of his royal guest. "He went, in consequence," says Stow, "twice in one day round about the upper pawne,* and besought those few shoppe-keepers then present that they would furnish and adorne with wares and waxe lights as many shops as they either could or would, and they should have all those shops so furnished rent-free that yeere, which other-wayes at that time was forty shillings a shoppe by the yeere; and within two yeres after hee raised that rent unto foure marks a yeere, and within a while after that hee raised his rent of every shoppe unto foure pounds tenne shillings a yeere, and then all shoppes were well furnished according to that time; for then the milliners or haberdashers in that place solde mouse-trappes, bird-cages, shooing-horns, lanthorns, and Jewes-trumpes, etc. There were also at that time that kept shoppes in the upper pawne of the Royall Exchange, armourers, that sold both olde and new armour, apothecaries, booke-sellers, goldsmiths, and glasse-sellers; although now it is as plenteously stored with all kinde of rich wares and fine commodities as any particular place in Europe. Unto which place many forraine princes dayly send to be served of the best sort."

* This word, which is not admitted into Johnson's Dictionary, and the application of which was not apparent to Archdeacon Nares when quoting a poetical passage in his Glossary, is supposed to be the same as the German *bahn*, a road or path, and which has recently entered into a new compound, the *eisenbahn—i.e.*, *via ferrea*, a railroad.

It was in consequence of the season of the year at which Queen Elizabeth made her progress into the city that Gresham required the aid of illumination to set off the Burse to advantage. Stow relates that on January 23, 1570-71, "the Queenes majesty, attended with her nobility, came from her house at the Strand, called Somerset House, and entred the citie by Temple-bar, through Fleete-street, Cheap, and so by the north side of the Burse, to Sir Thomas Gresham's in Bishopsgate-strete, where she dined. After dinner, her Majestie, returning through Cornhill, entered the Burse on the south side; and after that she had viewed every part thereof above the ground, especially the pawne, which was richly furnished with all sorts of the finest wares in the city, she caused the same Burse by an herralde and a trompet to be proclaimed the Royal Exchange, and so to be called from henceforth, and not otherwise." Such is the brief account which has been transmitted to us of the events from which the Burse, as it was till then called, dates its present name, by one who was probably an eye-witness of the scene he describes. A bas-relief representing the Queen's visit was placed over the entrance through which she had passed.

Sir Thomas Gresham's structure stood for exactly a century. In the Great Fire of 1666 it shared the general destruction. "The Royal Exchange itself (says one of the narratives), the glory of the merchants, is now invaded with much violence. When the fire was entered, how quickly did it run round the galleries, filling them with flames; then descending the stairs, compasseth the walks, giving forth flaming volleys, and filling the court with sheets of fire. By and by the Kings fell all down on their faces, and the greater part of the stone building after them, the Founder's statue alone remaining,* with such a noise as was dreadful and astonishing."

The architect employed after the Fire was Mr. Edward Jerman, and the material Portland stone. The general plan was much as before, the architecture modified to the Vitrurian taste of the day. Its appearance is shown in the annexed bird's-eye view with which we are favoured by the publisher of Mr. Burgon's work. The charges of erection (defrayed in moieties by the City and Mercers' Company, the joint trustees of Sir Thomas Gresham's will) amounted to £58,962, besides £7,017 11s. for enlarging the ancient site.

* This interesting incident is mentioned by many other writers. At the fire of 1838, however, Sir Thomas Gresham's statue was destroyed, but that of Sir John Barnard escaped. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. x., pp. 203, 437, we preserved some record of the sale of the most interesting relics among the materials of the old Exchange. Many of the royal statues were comparatively perfect, and were sold for considerable sums; but we are not aware of their present locale. The modern statues of the Four Quarters of the World, by Bubb (which were sold for £80), now grace the front of a steam-packet wharf a little below London Bridge.

The ground on which the new building stood was 203 feet in length from east to west, and 171 feet in breadth from north to south, containing 34,713 superficial feet, a little more than ¾ acre. The King laid the first stone of the column on the west side of the north entrance, and his brother, the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), that on its east side, in memory of which achievement those two columns had royal ornaments for their capitals, as imperial crowns and sceptres. Afterwards Prince Rupert laid the first stone of the pillar on the east side of the south entrance.

September 28, 1669, was the day fixed for the opening of the new Exchange. The King was expected, but he did not come. The Lord Mayor, Sir W. Turner, then came, "and, walking twice round about it, congratulated the merchants on their 'Change again." There were shops as before in the upper floor, like those still remembered at Exeter Change in the Strand, or in our modern bazaars, and their prosperity continued until about the year 1735. Maitland, writing in 1739, speaks of them as having been "till of late stored with the richest and choicest sorts of merchandize; but, the same being now forsaken, it appears like a wilderness."

The Royal Exchange underwent an important repair in 1767, when the west side was rebuilt. On this occasion Parliament made a grant of £10,000.

Again, in 1820 an extensive repair took place, which materially affected the appearance of the principal front. The old steeple was taken down, and replaced by another of less elevation and a different form, designed by Mr. George Smith, the appearance of which is shown in the second engraving. By referring to our Magazine for August, 1821, p. 112, the reader will find a detailed architectural criticism on this production, which was there pronounced to be one of the best specimens of "the pepper-box order" in London. Whatever were its merits or demerits in itself, it was certainly engrafted in as bad taste upon the original design of Jerman as we often see exhibited in the admixture of the various periods of ecclesiastical architecture.

The fire of January 10, 1838,* was, however, the signal for the removal of the whole of the Carolean building. Indeed, its walls were left in too shattered a state to be worth preservation. The new Royal Exchange has been built on more extended as well as deeper foundations, and we trust that it is destined to enjoy a proportionately more enduring term of existence.

[1799, *Part I., p.* 248.]

By the sinking of the pavement nearly opposite the front gate of the Royal Exchange a very large, deep well of great antiquity has

* Described in *Gentleman's Magazine*, New Series, vol. ix., p. 230.

been discovered. The water is of excellent quality, and the ward of Cornhill purpose erecting a pump near the spot. Upon examining Stow's "History of London," it appears to have been covered over more than 600 years; for he notices as standing there a conduit and a watch-house, together with a place of confinement for disorderly persons, at the top of which was placed the pillory for their punishment, all which, he says, were removed in the year 1380. What is remarkable, the top of the well was not secured by either arch or brickwork, but only covered with planks.

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